

Jain Temples, Muktagerri.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF HINDU ARCHITECTURE.

Engraved by G. Cooke, London & Edinburgh.

A
GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

OR
DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

AND FORMING A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS, AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. V.

LURISTAN—PERTUSA.

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GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

OR DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE.

LUR

LURISTAN, a mountainous district of Persia, in the S part of the prov. of Irak, where it borders upon Khusistan. It is the richest and most fruitful part of Irak, being abundantly watered by numerous streams, head-branches of the Karah and the Karun; but agriculture, excepting in the vicinity of Khorumabad, Kuli-dasht, Huru, and a few other places, is neglected by the rude natives, who prefer a wandering and pastoral life. These tribes trace their origin to a remote antiquity, though they admit that their ancestors became mingled with Turkish hordes from Syria. The country, however, supplies mutton, cheese, butter, and charcoal, to the bazaars of Buzurgjird, Nehavend, Hamadan, and Kirmanshah; and the Ilyat women are skilful in the manufacture of carpets and felt. They are a savage and fearless race, subject to no law but the will of their chiefs, and residing even during winter in black tents. The Lurs or Luristani profess Mahommedanism, and are of the sect of Ali. The river Dizful separates the division of L.-Kuchuk from that of L.-Buzurg; and the former of these divisions is subdivided into Pishkuh and Pusht-i-kuh, the former lying E, and the latter W of the Zagros chain.

LUROE, an island near the W coast of Norway, in the diocese and bail. of Nordland, in N lat. $66^{\circ} 22'$ and E long. $12^{\circ} 55'$. It is 5 m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth; and is intersected by little valleys watered by numerous streams. The surface is to a great extent covered with steep woody mountains, one of which rises to the height of upwards of 2,000 ft. above sea-level. The rocks consist chiefly of schist, gneiss, felspar, and quartz, and the soil possesses little fertility. It affords, however, in some parts excellent pasture. It has a harbour, near which are a few houses and a church. Fishing forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

LURS, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 5 m. ENE of Forcalquier. Pop. 1,236.

LUS, a district of Beluchistan, between the Persian prov. of Mekran on the W, and Sind on the E. It is bounded on three sides by ranges of mountains; on the S it has the Indian ocean. The only rivers are the Purali and the Hubb. The face of the country is flat and sandy, producing scanty pasture for herds of cattle and camels. There are four passes through the mountains, two of which lead through the Hala range into Sind, one into Mekran, and one into Jalawan on the N. The different towns and districts are governed by petty chiefs, each independent in his district, though owning the supremacy of one chief, who is called the Jam, whose cap. is Bayla

or Bela, and who is a vassal of the khan of Kheles. The pop. are Lumris or Numaris, and estimated at 50,000. L. is supposed to be the country of the ancient *Orissa*.

LUSATIA, or DIE LAUSITZ, an old division of the German empire, with the title of a margraviate, lying between the Elbe and the Oder; surrounded by Brandenburg, Bohemia, Silesia, and part of Saxony; and now politically divided between Saxony and Prussia. It is divided into Upper and Lower L., which were formerly two distinct states, but became subject to Saxony, and formed a prov. of that power until 1815.

OBER-LAUSITZ, or UPPER L., forming the S and larger part of the margraviate, has an area of 2,300 sq. m. It consists in great part of a sandy plain; but a mountain-ridge called the Lausitzer-Gebirge, runs along its S frontier, and is connected with the Riesengebirge and Erzgebirge. All the rivers of Upper L. have their rise in these mountains, flow N, and fall ultimately into the Oder or the Elbe. The principal are the Elster-Noir or Black Elster, which receives the Schwarze-wasser, the Spree, and the Neisse, with their numerous branches; the Pulsnitz, which divides Upper L. from Misnia; and the Queiss, which divides it from Silesia. Upper L. is far from fertile. Flax is extensively cultivated; but it is necessary to import large quantities of grain to supply the home-consumption. The breed of cattle is good; that of sheep has been improved of late years; horses likewise are reared in large quantities. Forests are extensive in the N, and rosin, pitch, and tar are manufactured in the forest districts. The only mines are a few of iron in the N. The chief wealth of this country arises from its numerous manufactures, of which woollens are an important branch; those of linen are also extensive; and cotton, leather, stockings, gloves, hats, wax and tobacco are also objects of manufacture. By the treaty of Vienna, the half of this prov. was annexed to Prussia, and is now subject to the new organization of that monarchy, being included in the gov. of Liegnitz in Silesia.—The part that remains to Saxony is computed at 1,170 sq. m., and forms the circle of Bautzen, in the E extremity of that kingdom; having Brandenburg on the N; Silesia on the NE; Bohemia on the E and S; and the circle of Misnia on the W. Its cap. is Bautzen.

NIEDER LAUSITZ, or LOWER L., forms the N part of the margraviate, and now belongs entirely to Prussia, but is of less extent and fertility than the other. Its surface is computed at 1,940 sq. m. A great part

of it is covered with moving sands; and the country stretching along the rivers is often very marshy. The principal rivers are the Oder, the Spree, and the Neisse. Agriculture is in a backward state; but some wheat, barley, millet, and buckwheat are exported, and the culture of tobacco, flax, and hops is not inconsiderable. The number of horses and horned cattle is small; that of sheep and hogs is much larger. Bees are reared in great numbers. Much of the surface is clothed with forests, one of the most extensive of which is the Spreewald. The cap. of Lower L. is Kotbus. The only minerals are iron, clay, and chalk. The principal manufactures are linen and woollen.

A great part of the pop. of L. are Wends, or Serben as they call themselves, the descendants of an old Slavonic tribe who entered Germany about the middle of the 6th cent., settling on the r. bank of the Elbe, and more especially in the Mark of Brandenburg; but traces of them are still, it is said, to be met with much farther N. They extended themselves gradually W also, towards the Saale, and built towns and villages the names of which still betray their Slavish origin. The Russian-like termination in *itz* and *witz* is met with incessantly in the hamlets around Dresden. They often entered into alliance with the Bohemians and Hungarians against the Germans, till they were eventually subdued by Henry L., and compelled to resign their towns to the victors, and confine themselves to the villages and to an agricultural existence. "They still retain," says a recent writer, "somewhat of their original costume and manners, and their peculiar dialect is unaltered. They are considered an honest, true, and laborious set of people, but from long oppression in past ages are somewhat reserved and mistrustful in their manners with strangers. They are an intelligent, active, strong-built race, and furnish some of the best soldiers in the Saxon army. Their women make excellent and affectionate nurses, and are often selected for these qualities by the rich citizens of Dresden and the neighbouring towns. Bautzen, the capital of Upper L., is their chief town. Muskau also belongs to them, as does likewise Kotbus, the capital of Lower L., which has appertained to the Mark for upwards of 500 years. The number of Wends still extant in the two Lausiatias amounts nearly to a quarter of a million, one-fifth of whom are subjects of Saxony."

LUSBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. WNW of Spilsby. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,313.

LUSCIANO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra di Lavoro, district and 11 m. SE of Caserta, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Aversa. Pop. 1,860.

LUS-LA-CROIX-HAUTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. of Châtillon, 21 m. ESE of Die, near the Lunel. Pop. 1,745. In the environs are mines of iron and copper.

LUSERMA, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandamento, in the dist. and 33 m. SW of Turin, prov. and 9 m. SW of Pignerol, on the r. bank of the Felice. Pop. 1,083.

LUSHEIM (ALT and NEU), two contiguous villages of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the Necker circ. 3 m. ESE of Spires. Pop. 1,235.

LUSIGNAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and arrond. of Poitiers. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,564; in 1841, 14,058. The town is 16 m. SW of Poitiers, and 26 m. S of Mirebeau, on the Vonne. Pop. 2,348. It is noted for its macaroons; and has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics, several tanneries and a dye-work. The trade consists chiefly in grain. It formerly possessed a castle, which was considered one of the finest and most ancient in

France, and which, after a siege of 4 months, was taken and destroyed by the duke of Montpensier. Its site now forms a fine public promenade. L. is historically known as the cradle of the illustrious house of that name.

LUSIGNAN-LE-GRAND, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 1½ m. SSE of Preysas, and 7 m. NW of Agen. Pop. 1,596.

LUSIGNAN-LE-PETIT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. E of Port-Sainte-Marie, and 6 m. WNW of Agen, on the r. bank of the Garonne.

LUSIGNY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and arrond. of Troyes. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,893; in 1841, 7,002. The town is 10 m. ESE of Troyes. Pop. 1,068. Bees are extensively reared in the environs. The trade consists chiefly in cattle.

LUSK, a parish in co. Dublin, containing the villages of L., Rush, and Loughlinny. Area 16,183 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,866; in 1851, 5,834. The Dublin and Drogheda railway passes across the interior.—The ancient village of L. is 2½ m. W of Rush. Its church is very old, and in the pointed style of architecture. Pop. in 1851, 710.

LUS-LA-CROIX-HAUTE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Drôme, cant. of Châtillon, 16 m. ESE of Die. Pop. 1,745.

LU-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Honan, div. of Ju-chu, in N lat. 33° 50', E long. 112° 57'.

LUSMAGH, or KILMAGHNA, a parish in King's co., 2½ m. SW of Banagher, containing the hamlet of Stream, and the villages of Newtown and Lower Newtown. Area 8,919 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,184.

LUSS, a parish of Dumbartonshire, stretching along the SW part of Loch-Lomond. Area 33 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 1,181; in 1851, 907.

LUSSAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, arrond. of Libourne. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,432; in 1841, 9,454. The town is 8 m. ENE of Libourne. Pop. 2,385. The environs afford good wine.

LUSSAC-LES-CHATEAUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, arrond. of Montmorillon. The cant. comprises 13 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,338; in 1841, 10,937. The town is 8 m. W of Montmorillon, on the r. bank of the Vienne. Pop. 1,248. It has tanneries and rope-works. In the environs are several quarries of excellent freestone. Hemp forms the chief article of local agriculture.

LUSSAC-LES- EGLISES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 10 m. W of Saint-Sulpice-les-Feuilles, on the Lasse. Pop. 1,552.

LUSSAN, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and arrond. of Uzes. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,121; in 1841, 6,249. The v. is 15 m. WSW of Uzes, on the r. bank of the Agnillon. Pop. 1,078.

LUSSAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Nontron. Pop. 1,149.

LUSSAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 5 m. W of Chambon, and 14 m. SSE of Boussac. Pop. 1,152.—Also a village in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 3 m. NW of Pont-du-Chateau. Pop. 1,212.

LUSSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 5 m. S of Saales. Pop. 1,558.

LUSSIN. See OSERO.

LUSSIN (GRANDE and PICCOLO), villages of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, in the S part of the island of Osero. L. Piccolo is 3 m. NW of L. Grande.

and 18 m. SSW of Osero. Pop. 8,515. It has a safe and commodious harbour, and carries on an active trade in figs and oranges. It has also extensive fisheries. Pop. of L. Grande 1,700.

LUSSOW, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Gastrow, bail. and 5 m. NNW of Gustrow. Pop. 1,236.

LUSSURGIN (SANTO), a town of Sardinia, in the intendency and 10 m. WSW of Cagliari, and 18 m. NNE of Oristano, at the foot of the Menomini. Pop. 4,022. It has a convent, a distillery of brandy, and carries on an active trade in cattle, cheese, and salted meats.

LUSTENAU, a village of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Vorarlberg, 5 m. ESE of Rheineck, and 8 m. SSW of Bregenz, on the r. bank of the Rhine.—Also a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwäbisch-Enz, bail. and 2 m. ENE of Tübingen. Pop. 1,330.

LUSTENAU (MARKT), a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 9 m. E of Kralishem, and 17 m. NNE of Ellwangen. Pop. 400.

LUSTIN, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. 914.

LUSTLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire, $\frac{5}{4}$ m. W by N of Chudleigh, on the river Wrey. Area 2,939 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1851, 367.

LUSTON, a township in the p. of Eve, Herefordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Leominster. Pop. 457.

LUSTRA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Città, district and 12 m. WNW of Il-Vallo, cant. and 3 m. S of Torchiara. Pop. 615. Pigs in large numbers are reared in the locality.

LUSTUKO (CAPE), a headland of Japan, on the S coast of the island of Jezo, and to the SE of the strait of La Perouse.

LU-TEEN-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Tung-chuen-fu.

LUTGENBURG, or LYTNENBURG, a town of Denmark in the duchy of Holstein, district and 14 m. W of Oldenburg, and 63 m. NNE of Altona, between Lake Slesvig and a small bay of the Baltic. Pop. 1,800. It is one of the most ancient towns in the duchy. It has several distilleries, and possesses a small port, the trade of which consists chiefly in the agricultural productions of the locality.

LUTHENAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 8 m. NE of St.-Pierre-le-Moûtier, near the Colatre. Pop. 800.

LUTHER, a township of Wellington district, in Upper Canada, to the W of Amaranth and E of Arthur.

LUTISBURG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 14 m. W of St. Gall, and district of Lower Toggenburg, on the Thur. Pop. in 1850, 1,285, of whom 624 were Protestants. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics, and in the environs is a castle.

LUT-LOMMEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Lommel. Pop. 250.

LUTOMERSK, or LUTOMIERZ, a town of Poland, in the prov. of Kalisch, obwod and 24 m. NE of Sieradz, in a mountainous locality, on the l. bank of the Ner. Pop. 780. It has a Calvinist convent, and possesses manufactures of varieties of silk and woollen fabrics and of hats.

LUTON, a parish and market-town in Bedfordshire, 19 m. S by E of Bedford, comprising the hamlets of East and West Hyde, Leeggrave or Lightgrave, Limbury-cum-Biscott, and Stopsley. Area 15,750 acres. Pop. of p. in 1801, 3,095; in 1831, 5,693; in 1851, 12,787. Pop. of town in 1821, 2,986; in 1831, 3,961; in 1851, 10,648. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Lea, and consists principally

of three streets, diverging obliquely from the market-house, which stands in the centre. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on here to a considerable extent, several hundreds of females being employed in it. There are also malting establishments in the town. L. is one of the polling-places in the election of members for the co.

LUTOWISKA, or LUTOWISKO, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Sanok, and 32 m. SW of Sambor.

LUTRE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Pont-à-Celles. Pop. 782.

LUTREMANGE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, dep. of Villers-la-Vonne-Eau. Pop. 323.

LUTTRY, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, and district of La Vaux, 4 m. ESE of Lausanne, on the N bank of the lake of Geneva. Pop. 2,011 (Protestant). It is a small but beautifully situated town, and has a fine walk planted with lime trees, named the Grand Pont. The surrounding district affords excellent wine.

LUTSCHINE, a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, formed by the confluence of the Weisse Lutschine, and the Schwarze-Lutschine, which unite at Zweilütschinen, and join the Aar in the lake of Brienz. It receives in its course through the narrow valley to which it gives its name the Staubbach and Schmidnabach, and many minor mountain torrents.

LUTSCHMANSBURG, LUTSCHMANSDORF, or LOCSCAND, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. S of Oedenburg, 7 m. NE of Güns.

LUTSELLUS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Diepenbeek. Pop. 704.

LUTTELSDORF. See COURROUX.

LUTTENBERG, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the Idg. and 60 m. SE of Grätz, circle and 31 m. E of Marburg, on the r. bank of the Stainzbach. The environs are noted for their wine.

LUTTER-AM-BARENBERG, a town of Brunswick, in the circle of Gandersheim, 19 m. SW of Wolfenbüttel, on the Mühlenbach, an affluent of the Innerste, and at the foot of the Barenberg. Pop. 2,000. It has several spinning-mills, oil and saw-mills, and carries on an active trade. In the environs are quarries of free-stone.

LUTTERBACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Muhlhausen, in an island formed by the Döllerin, an affluent of the Ill. Pop. 1,047. It has a manufactory of printed calico.

LUTTERBERG, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim and principality of Gottingen, bail. and 3 m. SSW of Munden. Pop. 418. See also LAUTERBERG.

LUTTERINGHAUSEN, or LUTRINGHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. SE of Düsseldorf. Pop. 900.

LUTTERWORTH, a parish and market-town of Leicestershire, 14 m. SSW of Leicestershire, on the Midland counties railway. Area of p. 1,890 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,531. Pop. of town in 1851, 2,446, chiefly employed in the manufacture of hosiery and ribbons.

LUTTICH. See LIEGE.

LUTTON, a parish partly in Huntingdonshire, and partly in Northamptonshire, 5 m. SE of Oundle. Area 1,509 acres. Pop. 199.

LUTZELBURG, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 8 m. S of Phalsburg, and 10 m. E of Sarreburg, on the r. bank of the Sarre. Pop. 480. It has an oil-mill and several mineral springs. On an adjacent height are the ruins of a castle.

LUTZELBURG. See LUXEMBURG.

LUTZELHAUSEN, a commune of France, in the

dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 9 m. WSW of Molsheim, and 23 m. WSW of Strasburg. Pop. 1,073.

LUTZEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency, circle, and 10 m. SE of Merseburg, and 14 m. SW of Leipzig. Pop. in 1837, 1,861; in 1845, 2,230. It has a suburb, 2 churches, and an hospital.—The environs have been twice the theatre of memorable battles. The first took place on the 6th November, 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, after the defeat of the Imperialists, lost his life. The second occurred on the 2d of May, 1813, between the French commanded by Napoleon, and the Prussians and Russians, when the latter were beaten, and sustained a loss of 20,000 men.

LUXAN, a river of La Plata, in the gov. and prov. of Buenos Ayres, which has its source in a small lake; runs E past a town of the same name; and falls into the Plata, on the r. bank, 24 m. N of Buenos Ayres, after a course of about 120 m. The town is about 60 m. W of Buenos Ayres.

LUXBOROUGH, a parish of Somersetshire, 4 m. SSW of Dunster. Area 3,740 acres. Pop. 512.

LUXEMBURG (GRAND DUCHY OF), a state of the Germanic confederation, bounded on the E and NE by Rhenish Prussia; on the S by France; and on the W by Belgium. Area 466 German sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 186,485. This territory formed an integral part of ancient Belgium, and had no special relations with Germany previous to 1814. The allies required of the House of Orange a sacrifice of its German dominions, which it held by an hereditary title and a peculiar law of succession. But to preserve the ancient connection between the House of Orange and Germany, it was provided, by a kind of diplomatic fiction, that the possessions mentioned should be considered as ceded in exchange for L., so that the king might remain a member of the Germanic body, and that the Nassau law of succession should become applicable to the newly-acquired grand-duchy. Accordingly, the 67th article of the treaty of Vienna ran as follows:—"The portion of the ancient duchy of L. comprised within the limits hereinafter specified, is equally ceded to the prince-sovereign of the United Provinces, now king of the Netherlands, to be possessed in perpetuity by him and his successors in full property and sovereignty; and the power is reserved to His Majesty to make, relative to the succession of the grand-duchy, such family arrangement between the prince, his sons as he shall judge to be conformable to the interests of his monarchy and his paternal inventions. The grand-duchy of L., serving as compensation for the principalities of Nassau-Dillenburg, Siegen, Hadermar, and Dietz, will form one of the states of the German confederation; and the prince, king of the Netherlands, will enter into the system of this confederation as grand-duke of L., with all the prerogatives and privileges which the other German princes may enjoy. The city of L. shall be considered in a military point of view as a fortress of the confederation." Holland, considering that the half-German, half-French nationality of the grand-duchy of L. was different from that of the rest of the Netherlands, and stood in a separate relation to the German confederation, was guided by its past experience, and not only abandoned all thoughts of its incorporation, but acting in good faith towards the confederation, organized this duchy, not only as a separate, but as a "foreign province with a separate constitution and separate administration." The sovereignty of this territory formed a subject of dispute betwixt Belgium and Holland; and the 2d article of the treaty of London divided L. by a line drawn from the French to the Prussian territory, across the grand-

duchy, a little to the E of Arlon and Bastogne. The portion to the E of this line, comprising about two-fifths of the territory of the grand-duchy, the city and fortress of L., and, on 31st December, 1850, 186,485 inhabitants, was assigned to Holland; the remainder, lying W of the line, to Belgium. This transfer was made solely against the will of the Luxemburgers.

The principal mountains are the Ardennes, running between the Maese and the Moselle. The largest river is the Moselle, which is navigable; besides this there are the Sure, a tributary of the Moselle, the Wilz, the Alzette, the Our, and the Ourthe, a branch of the Maese. This prov. is a mountainous country, with extensive woods and heaths, and several fertile valleys.—The climate is healthy and temperate, notwithstanding the general elevation of the country. The productions are grain, vegetables, fruit, hemp, flax, hops, a little wine, wood, copper, iron, slate, lime, clay, and peat. Agriculture is a principal branch of industry, also the rearing of cattle, sheep, and hogs. Little wine is produced, and it is of an inferior quality. In 1837, the vintage yielded 1,660 gallons. The industry of this prov. is far inferior in comparison to that of the surrounding districts, and the commerce is inconsiderable. About 9,000 tons of iron are annually manufactured.—The pop. partly Germans and partly Walloons, all Roman Catholic. Establishments for education are much wanted; and the popular schools, until recently, were in a wretched state. The Germans form the majority of the pop. The Walloons have always entertained a secret grudge to the Germans, and a partiality for the French, to whose language their own is kindred.

LUXEMBURG, or LUXELBURG, the capital of the above prov., is situated in N lat. 49° 37', and E long. 6° 9'; 119 m. SE of Brussels. From the natural abruptness of its situation, and the number of works by which it is defended, it may be considered one of the strongest cities in Europe. As a fortress it belongs to the German confederation. The governor's castle is the only building worthy of notice; but both the town and environs are interesting to the antiquary, from the various remains of antiquity which they present. It is divided into two parts, and may be considered suburban to the fortress. It is a small but generally well-built town, and contains 4 churches, an Athenaeum, and a military hospital. It has manufactures of linen, fine earthenware and porcelain, pipes, tobacco, and aqua-fortis, several tanneries, extensive paper-mills, and several printing-establishments. It returns 2 deputies to the provincial states. Its foundation bears the early date of 963. It was taken by the French in 1784 and 1797, and, after passing through various hands, was finally united to France in 1814. The pop. is about 12,000.

LUXEMBURG, an administrative province of Belgium, comprising an area of 441,704 hectares. Pop. on 1st January, 1849, 187,978. It lies in the basins of the Mense and Moselle, and is intersected by several branches of the Ardennes. The principal rivers are the Ourte, the Roche, the Semoi, the Lesse, the Moselle, the Sure, and the Alzette. Its soil is in great part stony, and consists of only a thin bed of vegetable mould, through which the rock beneath is often seen to penetrate. That portion of the prov. commonly known as the Ardennes, is almost wholly uncultivated. In 1839, 100,305 hect. were under cultivation; 50,050 hect. in meadow and pasture; and 139,100 hect. covered with wood. The principal productions are wheat, potatoes, tobacco, wine, and fruit. Horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared for export in great numbers. Iron is abun-

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dant: and there are also mines of lead and copper, and quarries of marble, slate, free-stone, marl, and gypsum. Cloth, leather, earthenware, nails, handkerchiefs, tulle, and potash are its chief articles of manufacture. One most important branch of commerce is the tan of oak bark, and the oak wood itself. For these, the immense oak forests of the Ardennes furnish an inexhaustible store of material. The wood goes to Liege and the Netherlands, by way of the Meuse; the tan goes to the great tanneries of Stavelot and Malmedy, and much of it by way of Antwerp to England. "This prov. is the most romantic in Belgium, not even excepting parts of Liege and the picturesque valley of the Vesdre. Placed on the confines of France, and at the extreme S of Belgium, its native wildness has not yielded to the arts of civilization. To leave a city like Brussels or Ghent in the evening, and to arrive by break of the next day in the heart of the 'Ardennes,' is to realize one of those transitions from the busy actual world to the wild and solemn seclusion of nature, on which the imagination so loves to dwell. From the teeming plains of the 'garden' districts, and from cities crowded with the adornments of Gothic art, you suddenly find yourself plunged into the centre of immense oak forests, amidst towering hills, heath-covered and crowned with rocks—or, now and then, with picturesque old castles—or washed by waterfalls or dashing mountain streams; or on plains where still range the deer, the wolf, and the wild boar, and which are covered, as far as the eye can see, with heath or underwood, and with a natural vegetation, luxuriant as it had never been touched by the hand of man. There is a primitive character about the district which is scarcely to be found in any other place so near to the great centres of civilization; yet the prov. of L. boasts some important cities, and a considerable number of good-sized towns. Arlon, Virton, Bastogne, La Marche, Neufchateau, and St. Hubert are places of some size and pop. The prov. is very thinly populated. Taking the whole prov., there is not more than one inhabitant to each hect.; whereas in Brabant and W. Flanders the pop. is in the proportion of 3, and in E. Flanders of 4 to a hectare." [Morning Chronicle.]—The prov. is divided into 5 administrative arrond., and contains 5 towns and 187 rural coms. It is represented in the legislature by 2 senators and 5 representatives, and in the provincial council by 35 councillors. The number of electors in 1840 was estimated at 2,298; of whom 460 were in towns. Its chief town is Arlon.

LUXEUIL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, arrond. of Lure. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,694; in 1841, 10,770.—The town is 11 m. NW of Lure, and 18 m. NE of Vesoul, at the foot of the Vosges, and near the r. bank of the Breschon, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, at an alt. of 1,002 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 4,036. It is noted for its mineral baths, and has a college and a large hospital. It has manufactories of iron-ware, straw-hats, and kirschen-wässer, several cotton and paper-mills, and dye-works, numerous tanneries and flour-mills, &c. The trade consists chiefly in fruit, grain, wine, ham, timber, mill-stones, leather, cask-staves, and iron-ware. This town is of great antiquity. It was destroyed by Attila in the 5th century. It was again ravaged in the 8th cent. by the Saracens.

LUXEY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Sore. Pop. 1,308. It has a blast-furnace, a forge, a foundery, and a glass-house.

LUXMORE-HEAD, a table-shaped promontory

on the N. coast of Australia, to the S of the bay of St. Asaph, on the E side of Apsley strait.

LUXOR, a village of Upper Egypt, in the prov. of Thebes, 32 m. N of Esneh, on the r. bank of the Nile, in N lat. 23° 41' 57". Pop. 2,000. Pigeons in large numbers are reared in the locality. This with the adjacent villages of Karnak, Med-Amud, Medinet-Aby, and Gurnal, stands on the site of the ancient Thebes, and contains numerous remains of that city. "The confined vale of the Nile here expands into a broad fertile plain, extending many miles to the S. Thebes occupied the lower or N part of this plain, and extended from the Libyan quite to the Arabian chain of mountains, a distance of perhaps 4 or 5 m. The site is beautiful, and even magnificient—worthy of the most ancient of cities and of the stupendous monuments which still attest its early grandeur. It occupies both sides of the river, the banks of which and the elevated ground near the bases of the mountains afforded commanding situations for temples, palaces, and other edifices. The royal and other celebrated tombs are excavated in the Libyan mountain, which limits the field of ruins on the NW. It is here a lofty and picturesque pile, possessing all the interesting peculiarities of rich colouring, beautiful form and proportion, and graceful irregularity. The monuments, like the ancient city, occupy both sides of the Nile; the larger number the W, the more massive and stupendous the E side. On the latter shore is L., the harbour ancient as well as modern of the place. The stupendous remains of an ancient temple stand near the shore. In proceeding from our boat to the ruins, we clambered up a massive wall of Roman architecture. The part which is visible may be 15 ft. high by nearly as many rods in length. It is mostly composed of large square stones without cement, and is in good preservation. The southern extremity is brick. This wall, which in any other situation would attract a large share of attention, is an ancient pier. The mud of the Nile and the dashing sand have filled up the old harbour and buried the greater part of the pier thus removing the landing-place and the present bank of the Nile 30 rods farther W. It is the rear of the temple of L. that rests upon the river. The front looks E towards Karnak and its still more magnificent ruins, with which this temple was originally connected by an avenue of sculptured sphinxes 1½ m. in length. The propylon or gateway of the temple of L. then is nearly 1,000 ft. from the Nile. It may be described as consisting of two towers or oblong masses of masonry, rising on either side of the entrance into the temple. The length of both, including the space or door between them, is about 200 ft. This enclosure is made upon the present surface of the earth, which is above the natural perhaps 30 ft. These towers or parts of the propylon contract regularly from the foundation to the summit, and the length is therefore more than 200—it may be 250 ft.—they are 57 ft. in height above the present surface. Two staircases—one impassable, the other nearly so—lead to their summits, where a good view is gained of the plan of the temple itself, which is not so easy to obtain from below, and of the site and plain of Thebes. A few yds. in front of the propylon and S of the entrance stands a beautiful obelisk of red granite, 10 ft. square at the base, and more than 80 ft. high. It is covered with hieroglyphics, the most perfect and beautiful I have seen. They are nearly 2 inches deep, and appear as fresh and entire as a recent inscription. Their sharpest angles, as well as those of the immense mass in which they are chiselled, are not abraded or blunted in the slightest degree. There was another similar obelisk opposite to this, in front of the N half of the propylon. It is now standing in the Place de Concord, in Paris, close to the spot where Louis XVI., Robespierre, &c., were beheaded. Between the obelisks and the propylon, on the r. and l. of the entrance, are two colossal statues, said by Wilkinson to be those of Rameses II., which, though buried in rubbish to the breast, still measure 22 ft. in height. A third, of red granite, retaining a perfect polish, stands a little further N, also in front of the propylon. The front of this massive pile, through which we enter the temple, is covered with sculpture, which represents a battle-scene taken from the history of Egypt. I have hitherto spoken only of the gateway and its sumptuous ornaments. This leads into a portico about 200 ft. long, by 160 broad. It is formed by a gallery of two rows of columns half-concealed by vile hovels, as are the remains of the wall covered with hieroglyphics. A long avenue, formed of two rows of columns, 14 in all, each 29 ft. in circumf. at the present surface, and nearly 40 ft. high, conducts from this portico to another enclosure, formed likewise of double rows of columns. These are inferior in size to those last mentioned, but still very large. Each column is composed of several frusts of sandstone of unequal thickness. This apartment is nearly 100 ft. long, by 140 ft. wide. Next succeeds a colonnade, 10 columns in length, by 8 in breadth, all covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions. A cross wall separates this from a second cluster of columns, 8 in length, by 4 deep. Here, finally, is the temple proper, or saeculm, which is only an inconsiderable chamber. Still farther are many small rooms, and some larger ones supported by columns. The entire length of this edifice is stated to be about 800 ft., with a breadth varying from 300 ft. to the mere width of a passage between two parallel rows of columns. It is difficult, if not impossible, to take the measurement accurately. The general effect of this vast structure is greatly impaired by heaps of rubbish, and yet more by the mud huts of an Arab village within its precincts. No contrast could be more perfect than the one here exhibited between the ancient and the modern. I should think that 200 or 300 people, at the

least, live within the temple. Another part is occupied as a government storehouse, while a mosque and a school find accommodation in the portico next the propylon. Within the same ample fare are stables and cow-houses, rife with the lore that has mocked the genius and erudition of ages. I saw goats penned on the top of lofty and beautiful columns, and several cottages occupy a similar aerial site. The ground-plot of this temple is a mere labyrinth formed of these vile dens and the filthy lanes conducting to them. It literally swarms with people, who seem to be peculiarly degraded. You must bow your head low in order to enter their houses, not to mention the more serious annoyances within; and these places must be visited, or only a very unsatisfactory view of the temple can be had. The expense would be inconsiderable of sweeping this rubbish all away, and of bringing into a clear view this noble monument. There is certainly not much probability of such an event. A part of this temple has been used as a church, as is manifest from the crosses cut in the walls. Other mutilations have been made in attempting to obliterate the figures of the sacred animals of the Egyptians sculptured on different parts of the building. This effort of misguided zeal has met with little success, as the outline of nearly every figure remains perfect, and the chipping only serves to attract more marked attention. It is, indeed, a pretty good guide to one not very fresh in his mythological reading. The material of this splendid structure is sandstone. Several statues of grotesque and unnatural forms—monstrous combinations of parts of different quadrupeds with each other, or with those of men, are seen lying around the temple. They are of fine sienna granite. The temple of L., it is evident, was not the result of one great plan, nor the work of a single generation of men; but different potencies, as they happened to be inspired by plenty, taste, or vanity, and favoured by circumstances, added successively to its vast dimensions and sumptuous decorations. Still the various enlargements and additions were made with so much skill as to preserve a good degree of symmetry, and to improve rather than impair the general effect. The most ancient portion of this edifice is ascribed to Aminoph III., who ascended the throne c. 1430."—*Olin. See KARNAK.*

LUXLION, a parish in Cornwall, 3½ m. SW of Lostwithiel. Area 5,354 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,439.

LUYA, a town of Peru, in the intendency and 210 m. NNE of Truxillo, and prov. of Luya and Chillaos, and 60 m. ESE of Jaen-de-Bracamoros, on the r. bank of the Utumbamba.

LUYA AND CHILLAOS, a province of Peru, in the N part of the intendency of Truxillo, bounded on the N by New Granada. It is watered by the Utumbamba and other smaller streams; and produces in great abundance grain, fruit, cotton, and tobacco, and in small quantities sugar and cacao. The climate is mild, and in some parts there reigns a perpetual spring. Horses, mules, and cattle, are reared on its pastures in great numbers. It is but scantily populated. Luya is its chief town.

LUY-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is in N lat. 20° 51' 36", E long. 103° 40' 10".

LUYK. See LIEGE.

LUYNES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. W of Tours, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 2,003. It has manufactorys of parchment, ribbon, velvets, and flowers, and a brick-work. Wax forms its chief article of trade.

LUY-PO-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Lu-chu-fu.

LUY-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 29° 48", E long. 112° 40' 48".

LUZ, a village of Portugal, in the comarca and 5 m. NW of Lisbon, in a plain. It has a military school, and 2 convents.—Also a town on the W coast of the island of Fogo, Cape-de-Verde archipelago. It is the principal establishment on the island, and the only part in which vessels can obtain moorage.

LUZ. See BARE'GES.

LUZENA, a county in the NE of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Area 1,340 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 44,006; in 1850, 58,108. Its cap. is Wilkes-Barre. Anthracite coal is extensively wrought within it.—Also a township in Fayette co., in Pennsyl-

vania, 12 m. NW of Union-Town. Pop. 1,715.—Also a township in Warren co., in New York, U. S., on the E side of the Hudson river. Pop. 1,284.

LUZERNE. See LUCERNE.

LUZIGNY. See LUSIGNY.

LUZILLAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 4 m. NE of Maringues, on the l. bank of the Allier. Pop. 2,159.

LUZILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Bieré. Pop. 1,396.

LUZKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 92 m. N of Minsk.

LUZON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. S of Soria, on the l. bank of the Tajana. Pop. 500.

LUZON. See LUZON.

LUZY, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, arrond. and 19 m. S of Château-Chinon, on the Haleine. Pop. in 1851, of cant., 11,074; of town, 2,115.

LUZZARA, a town of Parma, 4 m. N of Guastalla, near the r. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,500. The French defeated the Austrians in the vicinity of this town in 1802.

LUZZI, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citria, 12 m. N of Cosenza. Pop. 2,700.

LYARI, a town of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Lus, on the r. bank of the Purali, 38 m. S of Lash. Pop. 1,800. It has some coarse stuff manufactorys, and salt-works; and conducts an insignificant coasting-trade.

LYBECK. See LUBECK.

LYBSTER, a village of Caithness, in the p. of Latheron, 11 m. SW of Wick. Pop. 280. There is a small harbour of refuge here.

LYCHEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 57 m. NNE of Potsdam. Pop. 1,970.

LYCK, or OELK, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 58 m. S of Gumbinnen, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 3,250. It has a castle, a royal gymnasium, and a normal seminary; and conducts manufactorys of paper and coarse towelling.

LYCKSELE, a village and parish of Sweden, in Umea-Lapmark, in N lat. 64° 34'.

LYCOMING, a county near the centre of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., watered by an affluent of the Susquehanna. Area 1,600 sq. m. Its cap. is Williamsport. Pop. in 1840, 22,649; in 1850, 26,205.—Also a township in the same co. Pop. 1,977.

LYDBURY (NORTH), a parish in Salop, 2½ m. SE of Bishop's-castle, including the townships of Acton, Brockton, Down, Eaton with Charlton, Ewyton with Plowden, L., and Totterton. Area 7,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 955; in 1851, 984.

LYDD, or LID, a parish and market-town in Kent, 23 m. SSW of Canterbury, on the shore of the English channel. Area of p. 13,503 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,357; in 1851, 1,605. It was at one time a sea-port; but in consequence of the accumulation of shingle, its position is now more than 1 m. inland. Dungeness point is the extremity of the head-land seaward of L. On this point there is a lighthouse, built on the model of the Eddystone lighthouse, 110 ft. in height, and defended by a fort.

LYDDEN, a parish in Kent, 5 m. NW of Dover. Area 1,422 acres. Pop. in 1831, 224; in 1851, 231.

LYDDINGTON. See LIDDINGTON.

LYDFORD, or LIDFORD, a parish in Devon, 7 m. N by E of Tavistock, on the river Lyd. Area 56,333 acres. Pop. in 1801, 222; in 1831, 830; in 1851, 1,968. Being the centre of a district the pop. of which was chiefly employed in mining operations, it was early celebrated as a mart for tin, and in the reign of Ethelred II. money was coined here. The scenery throughout the parish is in general beautiful

Within its compass is the extensive, solitary, and sublime waste called **DARTMOOR**: which see.

LYDFORD (EAST), a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. W of Castle-Carey. Area 706 acres. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1851, 214.

LYDFORD (WEST), a parish in Somersetshire, 4½ m. W of Castle-Carey, on the river Brue. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 357; in 1851, 385.

LYDGATE, a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, Yorkshire, 3 m. NNE of Oldham.

LYDHAM, a parish partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Salop, 2 m. N by E of Bishop's-castle. Pop. in 1831, 207; in 1851, 186.

LYDIARD (BISHOP'S), a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. NW of Taunton, including the tythings of Bishop's-Lydiard, Coombe-Ash, East-Bagborough, East Coomb-Hill, Lydiard-Turquharton, and Quantock. Area 4,686 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,366.

LYDIARD (ST. LAWRENCE), a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. NE by N of Wiveliscombe. Area 2,697 acres. Pop. in 1831, 654; in 1851, 711.

LYDIATE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Halsall, Lancashire, 4 m. SW of Ormskirk. Area 1,995 acres. Pop. in 1831, 770; in 1851, 842.

LYDLINCH, a parish in Dorset, 7 m. ESE of Sherborne. Area 2,446 acres. Pop. in 1851, 407.

LYDOCH (LOCH), a mountain-lake in the moor of Rannoch, Perthshire, 6 m. E of King's House. It is 7 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.

LYE (UPPER), a township in the parish of Aymestry, Herefordshire, 6 m. E by N of Presteigne. Pop. 88.

LYELL (MOUNT), a mountain of New South Wales, in S lat. 31°, E long. 142° 20', 100 m. from Laidlaw ponds.

LYE-WASTE, a chapelry in the parish of Old Swinfold, Worcestershire, 1½ m. E by N of Stourbridge.

LYFORD, a chapelry in the parish of West-Hanney, Berks, 4 m. N of Wantage. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1851, 140.

LYGUMKLOSTER, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 19 m. W of Apenrade. Pop. 1,200. The projected Danish peninsular railway passes from Flensburg to Ribe, near this town.

LYHAM, a township in the parish of Chatton, Northumberland, 4 m. WSW of Belford.

LYKENS, a township in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 26 m. N of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,409.

LYMAN, a township in the state of Maine, U. S., 72 m. SW of Augusta. Pop. 1,478.—Also a township in Grafton co. in New Hampshire. Pop. 1,480.

LYME, a township in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 37 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 2,856.—Also a township in the state of New York, 12 m. W of Watertown. Pop. 5,472.—Also a township in New Hampshire, 53 m. NW of Concord. Pop. 1,785.—Also a township in Ohio, 90 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,320.

LYME-HANDLEY, a township in the parish of Prestbury, Cheshire, 7 m. NE by N of Macclesfield. Area 3,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 222; in 1851, 264.

LYME-REGIS, a parish and market-town in the Bridport division of the co. of Dorset, 22 m. W of Dorchester, on the shore of the English channel. Area of p. 1,499 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,451; in 1831, 2,621; in 1841, 2,756; in 1851, 2,852. The town is a small and irregularly built place. The little river Lyme, which rises above Up-Lyme, 2 m. to the N, passes in a rocky bed through the middle of the town, and falls into the sea near the fort at the Cobb-gate. The houses are constructed of blue rag-stone. That part of the town nearest the sea lies very low, and in spring-tides has been subject to inundations. The church is a handsome structure,

in the decorated and later styles of English architecture; and consists of a nave, choir, and two side-aisles. The burgh sends one member to parliament. The new parliamentary boundaries include the whole p. of Lyme, and the adjoining p. of Charmouth. Electors registered in 1837, 256; in 1848, 265.—The commerce of L. was formerly greater than it now is. About 80 years ago the gross receipt of customs duty collected at the port amounted to about £16,000 per annum; in 1836, it only amounted to £1,467; in 1840, to £2,202; in 1846, to £2,141. Being situated amongst hills, L. is of difficult access landward, and is thus effectually precluded from becoming a place of importance. The harbour consists of two artificial piers enclosing a basin. It is chiefly valuable as a port of refuge for small vessels in bad weather. The town is frequented in summer as a watering-place. Under Edward I, L. obtained the privileges of a borough, and was made part of the dower of his sister, queen of Scotland. During the civil wars it remained in possession of the parliament. In 1558 it witnessed the first engagement with the Spanish armada. Cosmo de Medici died here in 1669, on his visit to England. It is also famous for having been the first scene of the unsuccessful rebellion of Monmouth in 1685. Thomas Coram, founder of that noble institution, the London Foundling hospital, was born here about 1668.

LYMFJORD, a long narrow gulf of Denmark, in N. Jutland, which communicates with the Cattegat, in N lat. 56° 59'. It runs W across the peninsula to about 9° 20' E long., when it suddenly expands, and stretches SW to 56° 30'. Its whole length is nearly 100 m., stretching to within a few miles of the German ocean, and being prevented only by a slip of land from going from sea to sea until 1825, when the North sea broke through this strip, and converted the N part of Jutland into an island. It contains several islands, of which that of Mors is the most considerable.

LYMINGE, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. N by E of Hythe. Area 4,594 acres. Pop. in 1851, 888.

LYMINGTON, or **LIMINGTON**, a parish in Somersetshire, 1½ m. SE of Ilchester. Area 1,602 acres. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1851, 344.

LYMINGTON, a borough and seaport in the p. of Boldre, co. of Southampton, 16 m. SW of Southampton, pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Lymington river. Area 2,377 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,378; in 1831, 3,361; in 1841, 3,813; in 1851, 4,182.—The town—originally called Lentune—consists principally of one long street, intersected at right angles by several smaller ones. It has undergone of late years considerable improvement. The income of the borough in 1839-40, arising solely from rents, amounted to £103; in 1849-50, to £115. The parl. boundaries of the borough include the p. of L., and part of the p. of Boldre. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 296; in 1848, 293.—Little or no commerce is carried on within the town; and the only manufacture in the neighbourhood is that of salt. The trade of the port, which is an appendage to that of Southampton, and admits vessels of 300 tons burden, consists chiefly in the importation of coals, culm, and cinders, and the exportation of timber to the north of England. By means of a steam navigation company, a regular communication has been established between this port and that of Portsmouth and the isle of Wight. There are ship-building establishments and rope-walks here. Handsome and convenient baths have been fitted up for the accommodation of visitors during the summer-season to this agreeable watering-place. L. gives the title of Viscount to the family of Wallop.

LYMINGTON, a hundred and parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Cornwall. The hundred comprises the parishes of Uplands, L., Deddington, and Beverley.

LYMM, or LYMN, a parish and village in Cheshire, 7 m. NW by N of Nether-Knutsford. Area 4,284 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,305; in 1851, 3,156.

LYMPNE, or LIMNE, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. W of Hythe, intersected by the Royal Military canal. Area 2,658 acres. Pop. in 1831, 532; in 1851, 552. There was formerly a Roman castle here, the site of which is now occupied by Struttfall-castle. Limne is supposed to have been mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of *Limne*, and in several copies of Antoninus' Itinerary, by that of *Portus Lemanis*.

LYMPSHAM, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. W of Axbridge, on the river Axe, and in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,966 acres. Pop. in 1831, 521; in 1851, 540.

LYMPSTON, a parish in Devonshire, 7½ m. SE by S of Exeter, on a branch of the Exe. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,065; in 1851, 1,107.

LYNCH, or LINCH, a parish in Sussex, 4 m. N by W of Midhurst. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1851, 94.

LYNCHBURG, a township and town in Campbell co. in the state of Virginia, U. S., 116 m. W by S of Richmond, on James river. Pop. 6,395. It conducts an active trade in tobacco, cotton, and flour.

LYNCOMBE-WITH-WIDCOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire, on the S bank of the Avon, and within the parl. boundary of the city of Bath. Area 1,845 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,704; in 1851, 9,974.

LYND, a river of North Australia, flowing NW through a mountainous country, from the point on which Dr. Leichardt struck it in S lat. 17° 50' long. 17° 9'.

LYNDHURST, a parish in Southamptonshire, 9 m. WSW of Southampton. Area 3,618 acres. Pop. in 1801, 882; in 1831, 1,236; in 1851, 1,527. The village is situated almost in the centre of the New Forest, of which it may be regarded as the capital. The King's-house, as it is called, is the official residence of the lord-warden; and attached to it are the King's-stables, erected about the time of Charles II. On August 2d, 1100, William Rufus, while hunting here with Sir Walter Tyrrel and others, was slain by an arrow, which, glancing accidentally from a tree, struck him to the heart. Sir John Singleton Copley, late lord-high-chancellor of England, was created Baron Lyndhurst in 1827.

LYNDON, a parish in Rutlandshire, 4½ m. SE by S of Oakham, on the river Chater. Area 302 acres. Pop. in 1831, 102; in 1851, 106.

LYNE, a river in Devonshire, which rises on Black Barrow Down, Exmoor, and flows into the Bristol channel at Lynmouth. — Also a river of Peeblesshire, the next in local importance to the Tweed. It rises in various little head-waters, one of them on Weatherlaw, a brief distance from the sources of the N. Esk, and the Water-of-Leith, and several of them draining Cauldstane-slap, a grand mountain-pass from Tweeddale to the N. Receiving in its progress Baddingsgill-burn, West-water, and numerous mountain-rills, it runs 5½ m. SE and S; and is joined by Tarth-water, which bears along with it the tributary waters of a branch of the Medwin, on its r. bank; then runs 4 m. SE; and falls into the Tweed 2½ m. in a straight line above Peebles. Its entire length of course is 15½ m., or, including sinuosities, about 20 m.

LYNE AND MEGGET, two parishes in Peeblesshire, widely apart in position, but strictly identified in their ecclesiastical connection and statistics. Lyne is nearly circular, with a small square northerly pro-

jection; and is bounded on the E and SE by Meldon-burn, which divides it from Peebles. Megget is distant geographically 8 m., and lies on the S verge of the co. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1851, 158.

LYNFHAM, a chapelry in the p. of Shipton-under-Whichwood, co. of Oxford, 6 m. NNE of Burford. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 237; in 1851, 261.—Also a parish in Wilts, 4 m. SW of Wootton-Basset. Area 3,242 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,046.

LYNESACK AND SOFTLEY, a township in the p. of St. Andrew-Auckland, co-palatine of Durham, 7 m. N by E of Barnard-castle. Area 5,947 acres. Pop. in 1831, 795; in 1851, 787.

LYNFORD. See LINFORD.

LYNG. See LING.

LYNGBYE, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Seland, on Lake Arroe, 7 m. NNW of Copenhagen. Pop. 500.

LYNN, a township of Massachusetts, U. S., 13 m. NE of Boston, on Nahant promontory. Pop. 9,347.—Also a township in Lehigh co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,895.

LYNN CANAL, an extensive inlet on the W coast of N. America, which has its entrance in about N lat. 58° 20', and continues in a northerly direction about 60 m. from the N extremity of Chatham strait. It was so called by Vancouver, after the town of Lynn, his native place.

LYNNFIELD, a township of Essex co., Massachusetts, U. S., 20 m. N of Boston. Pop. 707.

LYNN (NORTH), a parish and rectory in Norfolk, 1 m. N of Lynn-Regis. Area 1,205 acres. Pop. in 1831, 54; in 1851, 77.

LYNN-REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a borough and sea-port in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, Norfolk, at the mouth of the Great Ouse, on its E bank, about 10 m. S of the German ocean, and 40 m. W by N of Norwich. Area 2,675 acres. Pop. in 1801, 10,096; in 1831, 13,370; in 1841, 15,751; in 1851, 19,355.—The town stands at the W extremity of a district rising eastward in gentle eminences, highly cultivated, and interspersed with neat villas and thriving plantations. The Ouse, here nearly a ½ m. in breadth, presents on its W bank a flat alluvial district in fine contrast with the higher ground on the E. The river above this point has been diverted into a new and more direct channel, called the Eau-brink cut. The town extends along the bank of the river, from S to N, about 1½ m., by a ½ m. in breadth. Four small rivulets or canals, here called *fleets*, intersect the town in various directions, and are crossed by a number of small bridges. These canals are navigable for coal-boats even in the heart of the town, where they are only visible from the back-premises of the buildings with which they are closely lined. At high spring tides they are apt to overflow and inundate the streets in some places to a depth of several feet. The town on the land side is surrounded by a deep wet fosse, at one time defended by 9 bastions, and flanked by a strong embattled wall, of which there are still extensive ruins. St. Anne's fort at the N end of the town protected the harbour. It is a well-built place, and contains many excellent houses, and extensive premises calculated for trade; but the streets and lanes are generally narrow. The public walks in the E part of the town are margined with handsome trees and shrubs. The newer streets are comparatively spacious, and consist of neat houses. The church, founded about the beginning of the 12th cent., though curtailed of its original dimensions, is still a noble pile. It is chiefly built of freestone, and has a nave, chancel, aisles, transept, and 2 towers 86 ft. in height at the W end. The roof is supported by 22 clustered columns, with long Saxon arches. The chapel of St.

Nicholas, one of the handsomest and most spacious in the kingdom, erected in the 14th cent., is in the Gothic style, and measures 200 ft. in length and 78 ft. in breadth. There are several schools, hospitals, and almshouses in this borough. The income of the borough in 1839-40 was £8,914; in 1849-50, £8,549. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. The boundaries of the borough for parl. purposes comprehend the two parishes of St. Margaret and All-Saints. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 930; in 1848, 980. Sir Robert Walpole represented this borough in 17 successive parliaments, and was returned notwithstanding his expulsion from the house-of-commons.—The port, from its position in relation to the inland navigation of 8 counties on the one hand, and its free communication with the German ocean and the N of Europe on the other, has been long of considerable importance, especially in the corn and coal trade. The port-jurisdiction extends to Burnham-Carey on the E, and to the entrance of Wisbech-harbour on the W. The harbour is capacious and deep, the tides rising about 18 ft.; but the entrance is obstructed by sand-banks, and the anchorage in the river is bad from the oozy state of its bed. A scheme is entertained for a general union into one great outfall of the great navigable rivers,—the Ouse, the Nene, the Welland, and the Witham,—whereby it is possible not only to improve the harbour of L. to the greatest possible extent, but at the same time to contribute a more than equal share of improvement to the harbour of Boston and the navigation of the river Welland, and whereby also no less than 170,000 acres of fertile land might be recovered from the sea. The navigation of the Great Ouse, and the drainage of the fens in and near the Bedford level, and all the low lands near the river, amounting to about 320,000 acres, have already been considerably improved by the new channel named the Eau-brink cut, completed in 1821, and extending to the vicinity of the Marshland free bridge, making the cut 2½ m. in length, and from 300 to 350 ft. in breadth, and thus lessening the distance from Lynn to St. Germain's-bridge, from nearly 7 to 3½ m. Further advantages to the inland trade of the port are anticipated from the introduction of railway conveyance into this district of the country. The principal imports are coals, to the extent of about 160,000 chaldrons per annum, chiefly from ports in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Wine is also rather largely imported from Spain and Portugal. Timber, hemp, and other produce are imported from the Baltic, and various other articles from America, Holland, Norway, &c., for the interior of the country. The returns for exportation are corn, wool, and various manufactures. The quantity of corn shipped coastwise is nearly 200,000 quarters per annum. L. was anciently one of the first ports in the kingdom, ranking at one time even higher than Hull. Down to the end of last cent. the annual receipts of the port were only exceeded in England by those of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull; but they are now exceeded by those of Newcastle, Gloucester, Plymouth, Sunderland, Whitehaven, Exeter, Stockton, and even Goole, and Yarmouth. The customs receipt in 1761 amounted to £37,600; in 1836, to £52,470; in 1840, to £67,129; and in 1846, to £49,613. The shipping belonging to the port has also been considerably on the increase during the present cent. In 1776 the number of vessels registered was 85. In 1835 it was 122 = 15,308 tons, besides numerous small craft and fishing boats; and in 1847, 164 = 19,078 tons. There are ship-yards here, in which many large vessels have been built.—L. appears to have anciently been a manufacturing town, but it has

long ceased to be so to any extent except in articles connected with shipping. There are however several large malthouses and breweries, cork-cutting establishments, sacking, rope and twine manufactures, iron foundries, tobacco and corn-mills, &c. The new market-house is a large and commodious edifice, erected in 1830. Other edifices connected with trade and commerce are the excise office and the custom-house. There are also bonded warehouses for all foreign goods, except East India goods and tobacco, unless brought coastwise for home use or ships' stores.

History.] Lambarde informs us that Lynn, "standing on the sea, washed with the water Isis, (the Ouse,) was much haunted of long time with Hollanders, Flemings, and other nations of the east countries, as William of Newborow witnesseth in the life of King Rich. I." In the reign of Richard I. it was much frequented by Jews. In the succeeding reign it distinguished itself for its loyalty to King John. In 1585, 1598, 1624, 1635, 1636, and 1666, the plague raged here to a great extent. During the civil war, L. was garrisoned for the interest of Charles, and stood a siege of three weeks by the parliamentary forces under the earl of Manchester.

LYNNVILLE, a village in Warwick co., in Iowa, U. S., 162 m. SW by S of Indianapolis.—Also a village in Giles' co., in Tennessee.

LYNN (WEST), a parish in Norfolk, 2 m. N of King's Lynn. Area 1,619 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,098.

LYNX-KRAAL, a Hottentot settlement in the E part of the Koranas country, on the Donkin, 120 m. E of Lattaku.

LYON, a river of Breadalbane, Perthshire, rising on the SE side of Benachastle, close on the boundary with Glenorchy in Argyleshire; expanding into Loch-Lyon; and falling into the Tay, 2½ m. after that magnificent river's efflux from its cognominal lake, and amid the gorgeous scenery which surrounds Taymonth-castle. Its entire length of course is 32 m. Of a host of mountain-tributaries, the longest is Glenmore-water, 7½ m. in length, joining it at the point of its leaving Fortingal.

LYON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, cant. and 2 m. NE of Barrême. Pop. 1,895.

LYONG, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the E coast of Obi, in S lat. 1° 39', E long. 128° 14'.

LYONNAIS, a district in the SE of France, on the W side of the Saone and the Loire; bounded on the NE by Bourgogne; on the SE by Dauphiny; on the S by Languedoc; and on the W by Auvergne. It is about 30 m. in length, and 17 m. in breadth; and has an area of 781,018 hectares. It is fertile in wine, corn, and fruit; and contains the towns of Lyons, Arlesie, Montbrison, St. Etienne, Tarare, St. Chamont, Condrieux, Belleville, and Charlieu. It now forms part of the deps. of the Rhone and the Loire.

LYONS, or more properly LYON, a large and celebrated city in the SE of France, the capital of the dep. of the Rhone, in N lat. 45° 45' 44", E long. 4° 49' 24", 245 m. SE of Paris, and 275 m. ENE of Bordeaux, at an alt. of 532 ft. above sea-level. The Rhone and Saone, both coming from the northward, approach within less than a mile of each other, flow for a few miles nearly parallel, and afterwards unite; on the tongue of land enclosed between the two rivers, a triangular space about 3 m. in length by 3 furl. in average breadth, L. is chiefly built. The form of the city is oblong; its length, 2½ m.; its breadth, including the streets to the W of the Saone, about 1 m.; but if we take in the scattered streets further to the W, on the heights of Fourvières, the breadth is nearly 2 m. All this space is surrounded by a rampart, and the entrances to the city are by six gates. To the N of the city are the suburbs of Serin and St. Clair (jointly called La Croix-Rousse); W of the Saone, are those of St. Irenée, Vaise, St. Just, and

St. George's; and on the l. or E. bank of the Rhone, are the Faubourg Guillotiere and the Quartier-des-Brotteaux. The N and W suburbs are, next to the city itself, the quarters in which the weavers mostly reside. The two rivers are both large; their channels are of nearly the same breadth; the Rhone contains the greater volume of water; but the Saone, in a commercial point of view, is the more important stream. The bridges over the placid stream of the Saone were 10 in number previous to the great inundation of 1840, when the two rivers met in the midst of the city. L. is more remarkable for its trade than for elegance as a town. "The second city of France," says a recent tourist, "in all save its situation, and perhaps the grandeur of its quays, —a grandeur produced by the towering height and rock-like massiveness of its buildings,—is a disappointing town. In point of beauty and cheerful gaiety, Bordeaux bears away the bell; so far as the outward and visible signs of commercial prosperity go, —so far as crowded thoroughfares and processions of vehicles are concerned,—Marseilles beats all rivals hollow. In its public buildings, L. is heavy and unattractive; in its streets, sombre and unimposing,—quite destitute, in fact, of that crush and tide of moving pop. which distinguishes many less important French towns,—Nantes, for example. The piled ranges of the quays, and the towering height of the rocks, which rise above the houses, give the place its best characteristic. The late growth of L. has been rapid." The streets cross each other at right angles; but they are in general narrow, and many of them dark and gloomy, except in the new parts of the town. The square of Louis le Grand or the Place-de-Bellecour, and the quays along the Rhone, display considerable elegance in their edifices. The houses are for the most part of hewn stone, and are generally five or six stories high, partaking—as remarked—of all the gloominess of the street, and built in a heavy style of architecture. Of the public promenades the finest are the Allee Perache, and L'ile-Barbe. Of the public buildings the most noted are the Hotel-de-ville, and the large hospital called Hotel-Dieu. The Hospice-de-la-Charite is remarkable only for its extent, being capable of containing 3,000 patients. The cathedral, one of the oldest churches in France, is a large building in the Saracenic style on the r. bank of the Saone. The church of Ainay deserves attention as a relic of antiquity, being situated on the ruins of a temple of Augustus. Of the other churches of the city, those of the Chartreux and St. Nizier alone deserve to be visited. The palace of St. Pierre, formerly a monastery, has a fine collection of paintings, statues, and antiques, and a library of 20,000 volumes. L. has 2 theatres, one of which is accounted the finest provincial theatre in France. The other buildings deserving of special notice are the arsenal, the Place-du-Change, and the mint. The best private houses are situated at the two extremities of the town. L. has a variety of antiquities,—the remains of an aqueduct, a theatre, reservoirs, and mosaics.—Among its literary institutions are an academy of sciences founded in 1700, and an academy of fine arts founded in 1724. Its establishments for the education of youth are in considerable repute; they consist of a primary and secondary school established in 1803, a veterinary school, and a number of private seminaries. The public library, occupying a fine building on the r. bank of the Rhone, is said to contain about 120,000 vols., the largest provincial collection of books in France. There are societies of medicine, agriculture, and commerce in the city, and a fine botanic garden.

Manufactures.] L. is the first manufacturing town in France,

and is particularly noted for its extensive fabrics of silk. In former years it supplied a great part of Europe with silk wares. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes—from 1650 to 1680—the number of looms in L. and its neighbourhood was reckoned as ranging from 9,000 to 12,000. This was a vast amount of manufacturing riches for the period; but the wise and just enactment of Henri Quatre was put aside by the intriguing priests who surrounded the grande monarque; the silk weavers were scattered abroad over Europe; Spitalfields received its colony; and L. was all but ruined. From 1680 to the close of the cent., 4,000 is estimated as the number of looms in L. By the middle of the next cent. the damage had been so far repaired that we find 12,000 *meters* again rattling at the junction of Rhone and Saone. Between 1780 and 1788 L. attained her highest period of manufacturing prosperity previous to the great revolution. She numbered then at least 15,000 looms. The fraternal struggle of the revolution followed. L. in the siege which she sustained at the hands of the convention, lost 30,000 of her citizens, and the number of looms fell to 3,500. From 1804 to 1812—the best industrial period of the empire—the amount of looms ranged at from 10,000 to 12,000. The peace rapidly increased their numbers. In 1816 there were upwards of 20,000 looms in L. The best two years of the restoration, industrially considered, were 1826 and 1827—in the latter of which 27,000 looms were at work. On the authority of an official statement, in 1833, there were then about 40,000 silk looms in L. and its vicinity; namely 17,000 in the city *suburb* *murs*, 9,000 in the immediate suburbs, upwards of 5,000 in the adjacent portion of the dep. of the Rhone, and nearly 9,000 more scattered throughout the nearest parts of the contiguous dep's of Loire, Saone-et-Loire, Ain, Isere, and Drome. In 1835 it was estimated, also officially, that there were in and about L. as many as 25,000 weavers, of whom 8,000 were masters, and 30,000 *compagnons* or journeymen and other assistants. The number of silk weavers was apt to vary greatly in the first part of this last decennial period, the revolutionary movements having obliged many of the workmen to emigrate at different times from France to Zurich and elsewhere; but Hugo estimated the aggregate pop. depending for a livelihood on the silk weaving in L. and its vicinity a few years ago at 30,000 persons. The weaving at L. is not conducted in large factories, as in the chief manufacturing towns of Great Britain, but is almost wholly domestic. The silk-merchants—of whom there are from 500 to 600 in L.—supply the weavers with the patterns and raw material, sometimes with the remissas and ready and pay them according to the quantity of manufactured goods they produce. The looms are the property of the master weavers, who commonly possess each from 2 to 6 or 8. These are wrought at by the master himself, in his own apartment, aided by his family, and by such journeymen as he chooses to engage. The eminence which the silks of France have attained, is justly attributed, not only to the intrinsic excellence of the fabrics themselves, but to the rapid production of new patterns. It is estimated that not more than 25 new pieces are on an average manufactured on the same pattern; and, indeed, the patterns are usually exhibited to the wholesale buyer before the articles are manufactured at all. The importance of the French silks maintaining their character for superiority of taste is well-appreciated, that a large school of art has been established by the government at L., in which the different departments of design are taught gratuitously to about 200 students, who attend for a period of 3 years. The city of L. pays 20,000 francs, and the government 3,000 francs, for the support of this school. A botanical garden, hall of sculpture, museum of natural history, and anatomical theatre belong to it. There are professors for 9 different classes,—the elementary class, the bust-copying, living subject, ornamental, architectural, botanical, engraving, and anatomical classes; and another, in which is learnt the application so manufactures of all that has been previously taught, and the manner of transferring the designs of the artist to the loom of the weaver. The advanced students are readily located as draftsmen in the manufacturers. The pay of such artists is from 10 to 12 f. daily, or more; and if their talents are of a high order, they are frequently admitted as partners in the houses where they are established; for the success of the most prosperous L. manufactures is almost universally traceable to the artistic skill of some one of the partners or assistants. "A very remarkable feature in the industrial economy, not only of L. but of all French manufacturing towns," says a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, whose communications furnish many interesting details on the commercial condition of this great manufacturing city, "is the excellent institution called *Le Conseil des Prud'hommes*. This body, it is generally known in England, forms a species of trading and commercial tribunal before which are settled all questions between workmen, or between masters and workmen, relating to the manufacture, its merits, and its customs. The *prud'hommes*—contracted from *prudent hommes*—constitute perhaps the most patriarchal species of court in Europe. They are the elders,—the 'potent, grave, and reverent seigneurs,'—of the craft. They are deep, and have been so from youth, in the mysteries of the calling; in all its techniques, processes, and in all its social and industrial customs. Masters and workmen are equally represented on the bench of the *prud'hommes*, each section of the community choosing its deputies and exponents. In L. the employers are represented by a master-manufacturer, called *maître-entrepreneur*, and the workmen by 8 *chefs d'atelier*. The personnel of the tribunal is entirely changed every three years, one-third of the judges going out annually, and their successors being publicly elected by mas-

ters and men. Three audiences are held every week, always in the evening, when the workmen can conveniently attend. Two of these courts are called 'Sittings preparatory and conciliatory'; and at these audiences by far the greater number of disputes are quickly patched up and settled.—each member of the *conseil* indulging with the contending parties, chatting confidentially and amicably, and very often settling the whole matter with a couple of common-sense phrases. The secret of this curt and satisfactory mode of getting through business appears simply to depend upon the perfect and intimate knowledge which the judges possess of the rules and usages of the trade as applicable to any disputed question, and upon the moral weight which is naturally attached to the authority and opinions of the elders of the 'mystery.' One fundamental rule of the *prud'hommes* is that every man must plead his own cause; not the shadow of a lawyer is on any account allowed to take part in the proceedings. Men, women, girls, and boys, must tell their own stories after their own fashion. Neither quibble nor quirk turns the tables upon the justice of a case. Ingenious pickers out of flaws in indictments would find their time, gone before the *prud'hommes*. A rough, honest, rule-of-thumb species of justice is applied with the ready promptness of men of business, and men of the world, settling matters with which they are perfectly conversant. There is no appeal whatever. The sentences of the *prud'hommes* are final, and have the full force of law, besides being supported and vivified by the perfect confidence of all classes of the working and commercial population. The summons to attend the preparatory and conciliatory discussions is called an 'invitation,' and is issued for the small fee of 30 centimes, or threepence. The summons to attend the regular and more formal court is called a 'citation,' but processes comparatively seldom get beyond the first stage.—Among the other manufactures of L. are hats, leather, carpets, coloured paper, bone, and copper buttons, and jewellery. The printing and bookselling of this place are the next to Paris in importance; and L. possesses an advantage of rare occurrence in France, the command of coal. The merchants of L. trade with Spain, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, and even with the states of the North. From Spain they import fine wool, from Italy large quantities of raw silk, which they frequently return in a manufactured state, partly through the medium of the Rhone and the Mediterranean, partly by means of mules, over the Alps. Their transactions with the Levant were at one time extensive, a considerable quantity of silk entering into the dress of the eastern nations. L. has 4 annual fairs, in January, May, August, and November, all well-frequented.

The pop. of L. before the first revolution is said to have been 150,000. At one period it was reduced to little more than half that number; but in 1836 it was 147,223; and in 1846 it was returned at 159,783. It is the *see* of the archbishop of Lyons and Vienne, and the seat of the provincial courts, and of a Calvinistic consistory. The neighbourhood of L. is one of the most pleasant spots in France, being not only more rich but more populous than the vicinity of Paris. Viewed from an eminence, it presents to the eye a succession of villages, chateaux, and country houses, in the middle of lawns, pleasure-grounds, and gardens, the whole laid out in a better taste than is common on the continent. The variety of hill and dale, of wood and vineyard, of meadow and cornfield, intermixed with the houses in the immediate vicinity of the town, gives it a lively and rural air, which seldom belongs to a populous city. A number of baths are erected along the banks of the rivers. Steamers daily ply on the Rhone to Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles; and on the Saone to Chalons. A railway connects L. with the Loire at Roanne; and other lines now in progress of formation, will bring it into railway communication with Paris and Marseilles.—The city is defended by a line of fortifications on the E.; by several forts on the L. bank of the Rhone, and the r. bank of the Saone; and by the forts Montessuy and Caluire. The fort of Montessuy commands the faubourg of Croix-Rousse, which is the St. Antoine of L., "a moral volcano teeming with turbulence and sedition," whence in 1831, the weavers, driven to desperation by starvation, burst forth upon the city, and held six days' possession of it.

History. L. was founded about 42 years before the Christian era, by the Roman general Mummius Flaccus, and was destined as an asylum to the inhabitants of Vienne, whom the Allobroges had expelled from their territory. The new town, which received the name of *Lugdunum*, was made the capital of Celsio Gaul, the head-quarters of the Roman legions, and soon became

a central spot for traders. About A. D. 145, it was burnt to the ground; but was soon after rebuilt by a grant from the emperor Nero. In the 12th and 13th cents, many opulent families fled hither from Italy, on account of the troubles which agitated that country; and are said to have been the first to introduce the silk manufacture. The revolution burst forth in 1789, and soon after, two parties arose in this city,—the one attached to the royal cause, or at most to a moderate reform,—the other the partisans of the Jacobins. After a long struggle, the former gained the ascendancy in 1793; but the Jacobins at Paris having triumphed over their opponents, prevailed on the convention to declare against the Lyonnais. The city was formally besieged by the troops of the convention, and being obliged to surrender, became the scene of the most lamentable atrocities. A long list of judicial murders ensued. The guillotine being found too slow to execute the sanguinary mandates received from Paris, whole parties were crowded together in boats, and sunk by the fire of cannon. The convention had even decreed the entire demolition of the city, the extinction of its name, and the erection of a new town, under the name of *Commune-Afranckie*, when the Jacobin party was overthrown. In the spring of 1814, several severe actions took place in this neighbourhood between the French and *Australians*; and on the return of *Bonaparte* from Elba, in March 1815, the princes of the house of Bourbon were obliged by the military to withdraw; and a part of the inhabitants received the invader with acclamations.—*Parliamentary papers*.—*Morning Chronicle*.—*Bourne's Report*.—*Inglis*.—*Hugo*.—*Blanqui*.

LYONS, a township of Ontario co., New York, U. S., on the Erie canal, 175 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 4,302.—Also a township in Ionia co., in Michigan, 134 m. WNW of Detroit, at the head of the steam-boat navigation of Grand river, and 100 m. from its mouth. Pop. 497.

LYONS (GULF OF). See LION.

LYONS-LA-FORET, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Eure, 11 m. N. of Andelys. Pop. 1,650.

LYONSHALL, a parish of Hereford, 2½ m. ESE of Kington. Area 4,658 acres. Pop. in 1851, 923.

LYPTAU. See LIPTAU.

LYRA, an island of the Yellow sea, in the archipelago and to the SW of the peninsula of Corea, in N lat. 34° 10', and E long. 126° 7'.

LYS, LEYE, LIJS, or LISA, a river which has its source in France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and cant. of Huechin, 11 m. WSW of Bethune. It flows first N to Thérouenne; then turns E and waters Aire and St. Venant; thence enters the dep. of the Nord and bathes Merville, Estaires, and Armentières. A little below the latter town it takes a NE direction along the confines of Belgium. Near Menin it enters the prov. of West Flanders, in which it passes Courtrai, flows thence into E. Flanders, and, after a sinuous course of about 126 m., 57 of which are within the French frontier, throws itself into the Schelde, on the L. bank, at Ghent. The L. is navigable a distance of 114 m., and forms by its affluents and the canals with which it is connected an important system of communication. Its principal affluents are the Deule and Mandelle, the latter of which it receives on the L. Its chief articles of transit are charcoal, stones, lime, wine, and oil. This river formerly gave its name to a dep. of France, now comprised in the Belgian prov. of West Flanders.—Also a village in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. SE of St. Gengou-le-Royal, and 18 m. NW of Mâcon. Pop. 400.

LYS (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, and arrond. of Muret. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1851, 6,011; in 1841, 6,412. The town is 9 m. WNW of Muret, and 16 m. WSW of Toulouse. Pop. 1,223. It has manufactures of linen, and carries on a considerable trade in charcoal.

LYSANDER, a township in Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 144 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 4,306.

LYSIEC, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 6 m. WSW of Stanislawow. Pop. 1,800. It has a manufacture of marocco leather.

LYSING, a haerad of Sweden, in the W part of the prefecture of Linkoeping.

LYSKOVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 50 m. SE of Nijnei-Novgorod, district and 4 m. SW of Makariev, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 4,000. It has a seignioral castle and 6 churches. A large fair for horses and cattle is held here once a-year.

LYSOBYKI, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 42 m. SSW of Siedlec, obwod and 21 m. SW of Radzyn, on the r. bank of the Wieprz. Pop. 445.

LYSSYIA-GORY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 20 m. WNW of Tambov, on the r. bank of the Tchelnovain.

LYSTER, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and 105 m. NE of Bergen, and bail. of North Bergen. Pop. 2,606.

LYSZKOWO, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Augustowo, obwod and 29 m. E of Seyny, and 30

m. NNE of Grodno, on the l. bank of the Niemen. Pop. 250.

LYTHAM, a parish and village in the hund. of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancashire, 5 m. SW of Kirkham, on the N bank of the estuary of the Ribble. Of late years L. has been much resorted to as a watering-place, and, in consequence, has undergone many improvements. Area 15,542 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,523; in 1851, 2,698.

LYTHAM'S (Sr.), a parish in Glamorganshire, 5½ m. SW by W of Cardiff. Pop. in 1851, 135.

LYTHE, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. NW of Whitby. The parish includes the townships of Barnby, Borrowby, Ellerby, Hutton-Mulgrave, L., Nickleby, Newton-Mulgrave, and Ugthorpe. There are some alum works in this p. In the vicinity of the village is Mulgrave-castle. Area of p. 29,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,181; in 1851, 3,292.

M

MAABDEH (El), a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 15 m. NNW of Siout, and 3 m. E of Manfut, near the r. bank of the Nile. It has 5 Coptic churches. Near it are extensive caverns which seem to have been employed as places of sepulture for the mummies of crocodiles.

MAAD, or MAD, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zemplin, 7 m. NW of Tokay, and 39 m. S of Kaschau, in the midst of the Hegyallja chain of hills. Pop. 5,644. It has a synagogae and 2 churches, a Catholice and a Protestant. The locality is noted for its wines and vintage fêtes. In the vicinity is the royal vineyard of Theresienberg.

MAADEH-EL-NOKRA, a town of Arabia, in the Nedjid, in the prov. of Jebel, 18 m. ENE of Medina.

MAADEN. See ARGHANA-MAADEN.

MAAGDEN ISLAND. See VIRGIN ISLAND.

MAAM, a mountain-pass in co. Galway, 1 m. NW of the head of the Cummemara arm of Lough Corrib, in the glen of the Bealnabrack rivulet, and on the S verge of the p. of Ross. It constitutes the only practicable inlet to the S, E&W, of central districts of Joyce-country.

MAAM-INA, an elevated and sublime mountain-pass, through the group of the Binabola mountains, in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway.

MAAM-TURK, a lofty mountain-pass in co. Galway, on the road from Renvyle to Oughterard, 8 m. ESE of Renvyle.

MAAN, or MAANAN, a town of Arabia, near the frontier of Turkey in Asia, and to the SE of the Dead sea, 84 m. SE of Jerusalem, and on the road from Damascus to Mecca. It consists of two parts, built on two hills, and, though situated in the midst of a rocky country, possesses fine gardens and vineyards. Its pomegranates, apricots, and peaches are of the finest quality. The inhabitants derive their chief subsistence from the pilgrims who pass through the town, which is a kind of advanced post to the sacred city of Medina. They are extremely quarrel-

some, and the two sections of the town maintain incessant strife with each other. The environs are rocky, and are incapable of cultivation. The town derives its chief importance from its springs.

MAANINGA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. and 24 m. NW of Kuopio, and district of Oedre-Savolax.

MAANJIRY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of Malabar, and district of Ernaad, 15 m. SW of Nellembur, and 30 m. ESE of Calicut.

MAANSELKA, a chain of hills in the NW part of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, and gov. of Uleaborg. It is connected on the SE with the Olonetz mountains, and on the NW with the chain of the Dofrines; and thus forms a portion of the dividing-line between the White sea and the Baltic.

MAARSEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 5 m. NW of Utrecht, on the l. bank of the Wecht. Pop. 1,150, half of whom are Jews. It has a synagogue, and contains many fine villas.

MAAS. See MEUSE.

MAASLAND, formerly a department of Holland, the cap. of which was the Hague. In 1809 and 1810 it was partitioned amongst the French dep. of the Deux-Nethes, Bouches-du-Rhin, and Bouches-de-la-Maas. It now forms the S part of the prov. of Holland.—Also a village of Holland, in the S part of the prov. of Holland, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Vlaardingen, and 10 m. WNW of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,600.

MAASLANDSLUIS, or MAASLUIS, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, cant. and 5 m. W of Vlaardingen, and 11 m. W of Rotterdam, on an arm of the Meuse. Pop. 4,500. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, cordage, leather, and oil; and building-docks. Herring, cod, and whale-fishing, form also important objects of local industry. L. returns one deputy to the provincial states.

MAASOE, an island of the Arctic ocean, off the

N coast of Norway, to the W of the island of Mageröe, in N lat. 71° , E long. $24^{\circ} 35'$. It is about 9 m. in length, and has a good port. It is unhealthy, and scantily populated.

MAASTRICHT. See MAESTRICHT.

MAAT, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and 22 m. NW of Agra, district and 33 m. SW of Aligur, on the l. bank of the Jumna.

MAATSUYKER'S ISLANDS, a small group in the Southern ocean, near the SW cape of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $146^{\circ} 20'$.

MABAH, a town of Nigrinia, in Kanem, 69 m. E of Lari, on the N bank of Lake Chad.

MABAKHESER-KOUL, a lake of Chinese Turkestan, extending between 40° and 42° N lat., and 83° and 85° E long. It is about 48 m. in length from E to W, and 14 m. at its greatest breadth.

MABARRE, a town of Upper Guinea, on the coast of Sierra-Leone, and in the Timmaneh country, 45 m. E of Freetown, on the r. bank of the Rokelli.

MABBA, a river of Brazilian Guayana, an affluent of the Rio Negro, which it joins on the r. bank, near Santa-Isabel.

MABBE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio Negro, 60 m. above the fort of São-Gabriel.

MABDILY, a town of Upper Guinea, on the coast of Sierra-Leone, and in the Timmaneh country, 54 m. E of Freetown, on the r. bank of the Rokelli.

MABGHIA-KABAB-GANGRI, a mountain of Tibet, in the S part of the prov. of Ngari, and to the SW of Lake Rappa-Hrad.

MABIAN, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 36 m. ENE of Loheia, and 105 m. WNW of Sana.

MABOMPREF, a commune and village of Belgian Luxembourg, in the cant. of Bastogne. Pop. 652.

MABRA (RAS EL), a headland of Algiers, in the prov. of Constantine, on the W side of the entrance of the gulf of Bona, in N lat. 37° .

MABRUQ, a town of the Sahara, 185 m. NNE of Timbuctoo, on the road from that town to Agably. It is a large place, and its houses are substantially built of stone. The surrounding country is very fertile. Its inhabitants are chiefly Tuaregs.

MA-BUNG, a town of Upper Guinea, on the coast of Sierra-Leone, and in the Timmaneh country, 90 m. E of Freetown, and near the l. bank of the Rokelli, between Ma-Yosso and Roketchieh.

MABUYAUHA, a river of Brazilian Guayana, which flows into the Coyari, an affluent of the Icana.

MACABU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the N flank of the Serra-do-Frade, and runs E to the Lagoa-Feia.

MACACOS, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which discharges itself into the Rio-Madeira, on the r. bank, near Borba.

MACACU, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and district of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, a little above the confluence of the Guayassu. The river has its source in the Serras-dos-Orgaos; and after a tortuous course, in a generally SW direction, of about 45 m., throws itself into the NE side of the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. Its banks are unhealthy from malaria.

MACAEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Almeria. Pop. 1,310.

MACAHALAR, a bay of the N coast of the island of Mindanao, Philippine islands, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$, and E long. $134^{\circ} 30'$. It is 24 m. in breadth at its entrance, and about equal in depth.

MACAHE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and comarca of Rio-de-Janeiro, at the mouth of the Rio-Macahé, extending along the foot of a chain of hills which encompasses a large bay. Its harbour can

receive vessels not exceeding 200 tons.—The Rio-Macahé rises in the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores, to the SE of Nova-Friburgo, and flows into the ocean opposite the isles of Santa-Anna.

MACAIRE (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde and arrond. of La Réole. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,176; in 1841, 9,983. The town is 10 m. W of La Réole, and 29 m. SE of Bordeaux, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,582. It is of considerable antiquity, and has an exchange, a fine Gothic church, and a port the trade of which consists chiefly in the wine of the locality.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, and cant. of Montfaucon, 9 m. SW of Beaufreau. Pop. 1,551.

MACAMBIRA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, rising in the Serra-dos-Cocos, and flowing into the Rio-Poti, on the r. bank.

MACANNA, a district of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Bambuk, on the r. bank of the Falémé, an affluent of the Senegal. Its chief place is Tambaooura.

MACANS-DE-CAMINHA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 20 m. ENE of Thomar, and 36 m. ENE of Leiria. Pop. 250.

MACANS-DE-DONA-MARIA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 15 m. ESE of Chão-de-Couce, and 21 m. NE of Thomar, on Mount Santa Elena, and near the r. bank of the Alja. Pop. 1,700.

MACAO, a Portuguese town and settlement on the coast of China, occupying a projection on the S. side of an island called Heang-shang, on the W side of the estuary of the river of Canton, 40 m below the Bocca Tigris, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 11' 10''$, E long. $113^{\circ} 30' 18''$ [Belcher]. The peninsula itself is almost an island, being only joined to it by a low narrow isthmus not above 400 yds. wide, across which is erected a barrier or wall by which all communication between the peninsula and the rest of the island is cut off at the pleasure of the Chinese authorities, who hold the barrier, and have barracks for troops on the other side. The wall has a few pieces of cannon upon it; but is in a ruinous state near the bay, where it has been broken down by the encroachments of the sea. The extreme breadth of the Portuguese settlement is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; its length, 3 m. The town presents a pretty appearance from the roadstead, its white-washed houses being built on the acclivity of two hills, around a spacious semi-circular bay encompassed with hills, which are crowned with forts, convents, and churches; but its streets are narrow, and the houses of the Chinese part of the population are wretched in the extreme. The chief beauty of the town consists in a long line of well-built houses on the beach, with a broad walk in front called the Praia Grande. Behind this terrace, the houses are thrown together in a singularly confused manner; and the Christian churches, of which there are no fewer than 12, appear curiously intermixed with Chinese houses and temples. The forts above the town have an imposing appearance; but are mounted with unserviceable guns. With the exception of churches and convents, the only public building of consequence is the senate-house, which forms a termination to the only spacious street in the town. The governor's house, built near the landing-place, has nothing remarkable in its structure or appearance, but commands a beautiful prospect. The English factory, a plain commodious building, is contiguous to it; other nations have factories built in the same style. Vessels of burden cannot enter the harbour; but must anchor 6 or 7

m. to the E. Vessels destined for Canton, are commonly detained about 24 hours in M. roads, till the Chinese government send out a pilot, and permission to enter the Tigris. Although only that portion of it above the Bocca has been called the river, yet in reality the proper limits of the entrance to the river of Canton are defined by the little peninsula of M. on the W, and the island of Lintao on the E. These points are from 15 to 20 m. apart, and between them lie several small islands.—M. was at one time a place of the greatest importance to the Portuguese, being the centre of their trade, not only with China, but with Japan, Siam, Cochin-China, and all the countries in this part of Asia. Since the general decline of their India trade, it has sunk into a place of comparatively little importance. The Portuguese and foreign pop. was estimated in 1822 at 4,315; and in 1832 at 5,359, of whom 4,073 were Whites, 311 Caffre slaves, and 774 Tartar slaves. The Chinese pop. was supposed to amount to 30,000. The garrison amounts to about 300 blacks, all of whom originally came from Goa, and other Portuguese settlements in India. They have Portuguese officers. From constant intermarriage with the Chinese, it is with difficulty that the Portuguese can now be distinguished so far as personal appearance goes. The greater part of the so-called Portuguese are, in fact, Mesticos, or mongrels, descended from European fathers but Chinese or Malay mothers. The motley character of the pop. of M. seldom fails to strike a visitor. "Both Hong Kong and Singapore," says Mr. Adams, "offer great variety of costume to the notice of the traveller, but no place in the course of our wanderings amused me so much as the strange and populous city of M., particularly on account of the endless succession of Oriental figures that are there continually passing before the eye. For example, the intelligent Parsee, with high-crowned cap and snowy robes, contrasts with the sable garments and odd-shaped hat of the demure and sanctified Catholic priest; the swarthy son of Portugal, with haughty step and dark flashing eye, with the Brahmin, mild, observant, and serene; the wealthy British merchant, with the influential Mandarin; the respectable moneyed Armenian, in his picturesque and splendid dress, with the French officer and English sailor; while Portuguese damsels, gliding along to mass, with lustrous, expressive eyes and drapery gracefully thrown over the head and shoulders, complete the attractive picture. In every corner of the city swarms of narrow-eyed Chinese, acute, cunning, and industrious, eager to barter, greedy for gain, are importunate, impudent, but always good-natured. Some of these worthies may be seen sitting in groups, in the middle of the squares, quietly pursuing their various occupations." The principal Portuguese functionaries are the governor, the judge, and the bishop, each of whom receives about £200 sterling per ann. The whole of the shipping consists of about 16 small vessels, measuring little more than 5,000 tons, and even these vessels are generally chartered for foreign parts by Chinese adventurers, the owners being destitute of means to load them. The British merchants are the sole prop and support of the town. Independent of the money circumscribed by them, two-thirds of the revenue is derived from a tax levied upon their goods and property. There are here a well-endowed college for the education of Catholic priests, a royal grammar school, in which children are taught to read and write Portuguese, an English hospital, and several benevolent institutions. The American Presbyterian mission has a printing-press, with metallic types, in successful operation here. Camoens, while holding the office of Portuguese judge at M., composed the greater

part of 'The Lusiad' here, in a garden in the rear of the town.

Climate.] M. is exposed, during the summer months, to typhoons, which occur almost every year, and occasionally leave fearful marks of their violence. It is however a healthy place, and a favourite resort for invalids from all parts of India. The following table exhibits the range of the therm. and barom. at M. during the year 1831:

	Highest temp.	Lowest temp.	Mean height of barom.
January,	72°	53°	29° 25'
February,	71	49	30° 19'
March,	77	56	30° 20'
April,	83	66	30° 08'
May,	85	71	29° 95'
June,	89	74	29° 92'
July,	92	81	29° 87'
August,	92	79	29° 88'
September,	88	76	29° 91'
October,	86	61	30° 08'
November,	80	57	29° 14'
December,	70	57	30° 23'

History. The earliest European traffic with China was established by the Portuguese, who are said to have frequented the port of Ning-po or Shampoo, in the first years of the 15th cent. In 1517, the viceroy of Goa sent 8 vessels from that settlement with an envoy, whose prudence was totally defeated by the conduct of the maritime commanders. The Portuguese, however, having rendered signal service to China in repelling a Japanese pirate, the emperor ceded this island to them in perpetuity, and here they built the town in 1583. The Chinese account of the origin of this settlement, and its relations to the celestial empire, is as follows: "In the middle of the dynasty Ming, the Portuguese borrowed the use of the place, and have increased considerably in the space of several hundred years. The indulgence of our abundant empire has overshadowed and surrounded them. Hence they have stood in awe of our majesty and felt our goodness. They passed the ocean myriads of miles in a wonderful manner, and small and great ranged under the renovating influence of the glorious sun of the heavenly empire. Macao is distant from the village of Tseen-shan 20 le (about 4 m.). The road to it is along the sand; it appears as the root of the Leen flower. The spot on which the foreigners live they have called 'The seat of Leen flower,' from its being surrounded by hills. At first the foreign ships had no fixed anchoring-places. They chose bays along the coast which were denominated *paon*; as, for instance, in the district of Sin-poo, Kwang-hsia and Wang-tung were employed as anchoring-places. In Heng-shan were Leang-peh-hoang-king or Macao, and Shih-tsze-mu (the Bogue). In Tung-kwan district were Hoo-tow-mu (the Bogue), Tun-mun, and Ke-tse. On the 32d year of Kea-ting (about 1560) of the dynasty Ming, a foreign vessel approached M., and said that she had met with a gale, was leaky, and the articles of tribute which she brought were wet; they wished to be allowed to dry them at M. Wangpo, the officer on the coast, permitted them to do so. At that time they had merely 20 or 30 mat sheds. But the merchants, scheming after gain, gradually brought tiles, and wood, and stone, and converted the sheds into houses. Thus they were collected; obtained a place of abode; they then dwelt there and gave a rent. From this time all the other anchoring-places were deserted, and M. only resorted to by the foreign ships. They were not alleged much more than half-a-mile (towards the interior). In the 2d year of Wan-leh (1570) a battery was built, and officers sent to guard it. On six days every month the gate was opened; and yearly a quantity of rice sent in. On the days on which the gates were opened, officers attended to examine what passed. After the business was over, the gates were again shut. There was a market-place railed in, and on the right and left at the gates written, 'Dread our greatness, and respect our virtue.' In the 40th year of Wan-lee (1601), an officer on the coast requested the viceroy and Foo-yuen to engrave on a stone the five following prohibitions. 1. All old or new foreign merchants, who shall as heretofore breed up Japanese slaves and send them away in foreign ships to sell them, the persons at the head of affairs for that year shall give information, that they may be taken and be punished according to martial law. If those persons conceal it, they too shall be severely punished. 2. No foreign merchants, either old or new, are permitted to buy Chinese boys or girls. If any dare to offend, they will be taken and punished. 3. Foreign ships bound for M. are permitted to enter immediately and wait to be measured. If they anchor at Ta-teen-hwan, or at Ma-low-chow without side, it will be considered as obstinate disobedience, and their ship and men and goods will be taken, burnt, and destroyed. 4. All goods shall be taken to the city and publicly sold, that the duty may be paid. If any be smuggled, they will be seized, and the amount given to the informer. 5. The houses which have been built may be repaired, but no new ones hereafter built; if a brick or a beam be added, they will be pulled down and burnt. In M. there is a Portuguese officer, to attend to the affairs of M. There is also a linguist and a translator; papers are sent up to the *hien* of Heng-shan. He calls the Portuguese officer before him, and gives him a license to act. For

upwards of 80 years the foreigners who came to M. lived in peace and prosperity. Their pop. also increased. In the 8th year of Yung-ching (about 1700) there were in M. 517 foreign men, and 663 male slaves. There were 1,397 foreign women, and 990 women slaves. The ground-rent paid into the Poo-ching-sze's treasury was 500 taels."—*Davie's Chinese.—Roberts's Embassy.—Ruschenberger.*

MACAO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Extremadura, comarca and 29 m. ESE of Thomar, and 14 m. ENE of Abrantes, and 3 m. from the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 2,245. It has manufactures of common woollen fabrics.

MACAPA', a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 210 m. NW of Para, on the l. bank and near the mouth of the Amazon, and a little to the N of the Equator, and 95 m. NE of Belem. Pop. 6,000. The houses are built of brick. The environs are fertile in maize, rice, manioc, and cotton.

MACARAS, a river of South East Africa, in Monomotapa, which descends from the E side of Mount Foura, runs E, and joins the Manzora, on the l. bank, after a course of about 150 m.

MACARI. See MACRI.

MACARIO (SANTO), a small island of the Mediterranean, near the S coast of the island of Sardinia, near Cape Pula, and 12 m. SSW of Cagliari. It is surrounded by a tower.

MACARSCA, or MOKAR, a town of Dalmatia, in the Circle and 33 m. SE of Spalatro, and 78 m. NW of Ragusa, on the Adriatic, opposite the island of Brazza, in N lat. 43° 17', and E long. 17° 1'. Pop. 1,300. It lies at the foot of Mount Briocovo, and has two suburbs, 3 churches, and barracks for 500 men. The town is built in the form of a crescent fronting the sea, with houses of a cream-coloured freestone. The port is small, but possesses a considerable export trade in figs and other fruit. In the vicinity are extensive fisheries.

MACARTHUR, a township in Logan co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 1,674.

MACARTHUR, a river of Australia, which flows into the Gulf of Carpenteria, on its SW side. Dr. Leichardt struck it in S lat. 16° 5', E long. 136° 10', when he found it flowing along a well-grassed openly timbered land.—Also a river of Victoria, descending from the Australian alps, and flowing SE into Lake King.—Also a river of New South Wales, an affluent of the Gloucester.

MACARTHURSTOWN, a village in Athens co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. 71 m. SE of Columbus.

MACARTHY'S ISLAND, an island in the Gambia river, about 175 m. above Bathurst, in the Catobar territory. It is 54 m. in length and about 1 m. in average breadth. Pop. 1,500.

MACARTNEY (CAPE), a headland of China, on the SE coast of the prov. of Shan-tung, in N lat. 38° 54'.—Also a cape on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 57° 1'.

MACAS, or SEVILLA-DEL-ORO, a town of Ecuador, in the ancient prov. of Quixos and Macas, 180 m. S of Quito, and 72 m. ENE of Cuenca, on the r. bank of the Morona. It was formerly a place of importance, from the richness of the gold mines in the vicinity.

MAC-ASKILL, two islands in the N. Pacific, in the E part of the Caroline archipelago. They are small, low, and surrounded by reefs. Pelelop is in N lat. 6° 13', E long. 160° 47'. They are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and produce considerable quantities of coco-nuts. The inhabitants are well-made, and pleasant in countenance; with long black hair, oblique eyes and white teeth. Their canoes are well-built. These islands were discovered in 1809, by the English captain whose name they bear.

MACASSAR, or MANGKASSAR, the chief settlement of the Dutch in the island of Celebes, situated

on the SW coast, in S lat. 5° 9', E long. 119° 36', and named by them Fort Rotterdam. It is about 800 ft. from the beach, and has a pier which serves for unloading ships, and close to which there are 15 or 16 ft. water. The walls of the fort are high and strong. Without the land-gate is a large plain, on the N side of which is situated the town where most of the Europeans reside. Towards the sea-face is a strong battery, which commands the roads to a great distance; and the water is so deep that line-of-battle ships might lie within pistol-shot of the shore. The streets, which cross each other at right angles, are broad, and formed of tolerably good houses. The Chinese live together in one street, which is named after them. The town is palisaded all round, and is at night closed by gates. The environs are very pleasant, skirting on an extensive plain which reaches to the foot of a range of high mountains extending 8 or 10 m. Unlike most other Dutch settlements, which are encompassed by swamps and divided by numerous canals, the country round M. is high, fine, and healthy.—M. was made a free port in 1846. The Dutch imports consist chiefly of piece-goods, fire-arms, ammunition, coarse cutlery, and woollens; with nankeens, silk goods, sugar, tea, china-ware, and some smaller articles, from China. The exports consist of rice, cloves, nutmegs, sago, cotton wool, wax, tortoise-shell, &c. The settlement is flourishing; and Chinese junks carry on a direct trade with China, so that the mixed pop. of Dutch and half-castes, Chinese and natives, is very considerable. Rice, poultry, deer, and wild hogs, are abundant, besides fruits of various kinds; and excellent fish are caught in the roads and about the islands. The Netherlands India government have not published any returns of the trade of M. since the opening of that place as a free port; but the following particulars have been supplied from private sources. In 1847 the total imports of merchandise amounted in value to 1,801,463 guilders; specie, to 131,122 g.; making a total of 1,932,585 g., or rather less than £150,000. The exports of products amounted in value to 2,460,448 g., in specie to 197,747 g.; making a total of 2,658,195 g., or about £200,000. In 1848, the imports of merchandise amounted to 1,919,754 g., and of specie to 184,540 g.; making a total of 2,104,294 g., or about £160,000. The exports of products amounted to 2,785,537 g., and of specie to 99,232 g.; making a total of 2,884,769 g., or about £220,000. In 1847 there entered the port 52 vessels, and 1,553 native boats; in 1848, 55 vessels, and 3,025 native boats or prows. The object of the Dutch in establishing a free port in the Celebes archipelago was to endeavour to restrict or cut off the trade of Singapore with the Celebes. As a free port, however, M. has disappointed the wishes of the Dutch. Restrictions exist at M. which are unknown in places where high duties are levied. Foreign vessels are at liberty to enter the port and to land every description of merchandise, but failing a market there, they are strictly prohibited entering any of the intermediate ports; even the independent rajahs of the neighbouring islands, not under Dutch authority, are warned not to trade with other vessels than under the Dutch flag. Guns, muskets, gunpowder, principal articles of trade, "may be freely imported." The importer is also at liberty to sell them if he can; but since by a local regulation the buyer is not allowed to re-export, muskets, &c., cannot be so "freely imported" as the proclamation would seem to permit. Thus the sale of guns and gunpowder is as effectually suppressed at M. as at any part of Netherlands India. Other articles, opium for example, fall under the same interdictive ban unless imported by Dutch vessels, when their re-ex-

port is readily granted. Procuring a port-clearance at M. is attended with more inconvenience and delay than are experienced at any port of Java where duties are levied. With such restrictions and lets is it surprising that, as a free port, M. has not answered the expectations formed at its establishment? The Mattaschappy buy up all the Bugis sarongs, for the purpose of securing the trade at M., and to compel native traders to resort there for their purchases. Another great objection to trading with M. is the currency of Java bank paper, which gives Dutch traders an advantage over other competitors. Dutch paper-money exchanges at M. at 12 fanams per rupee, while in gold the exchange is 15 fanams; so that Java traders can sell their goods at an advantage of 20 per cent. above the foreign merchants, or can undersell the latter to an equal amount.—The Portuguese about 1525 obtained permission to establish themselves here; but about 1660 were driven out by the Dutch, who hold the fort and surrounding district in consequence of a treaty entered into with the native prince. The English established a factory here, in 1615, which they were under the necessity of abandoning. The Dutch have frequently been engaged in contests with the natives for the possession of the country, but they always succeeded in repelling their attacks. In 1810 the settlement surrendered to the British; but was again surrendered to the Dutch in 1814.—The kingdom of M., before its conquest by the Dutch, extended along the sea-coast from Boeleboele in the bay of Boni, to the point of Lasse, and thence W. to the point of Tourrati or Tanakeke, and along the W. coast N. to Tanette or Aganouje; and reached inland as far as Poni and Soping, through the whole of which the original language of the Macassars then prevailed. Its power was at its highest pitch about the middle of the last cent., when its princes not only ruled over almost the whole of Celebes, but had likewise rendered Loma, Mandelly, Bima, Tambora, Dompo, and Sangar tributary to them, and had conquered Bouton, Bungay, Gapi, the Xulla islands, and Sumbawa. They moreover held the government of Saleyer, and were in strict alliance with the inhabitants of Bali. The finishing blow was given to the independence of this state by the Dutch in 1778.

MACASSAR (STRAIT OF), the channel or arm of the sea which separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes, uniting the sea of Celebes on the N. with that of Sonda on the S. It lies between 1° N and 5° 8' lat., and 115° and 121° E long.; and is about 350 m. long, and from 110 to 140 m. wide, except at the N. entrance where it is contracted to 50 m. This part of the Eastern seas is frequented by ships bound to China late in the season, although it abounds with shoals and rocky islands. In January and February N. winds prevail, which force a strong current through the strait to the S.

MACAU, a town of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, on the Garonne, 10 m. N. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,492.

MACAYA, a small town on the E. coast of Africa, 35 m. NNE. of Brava.

MACAYO, or MACEIO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the coast, in S lat. 9° 45'. Pop. 5,000. It stands on a platform about 50 or 60-ft. above sea-level, and distant from it about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m., but at a little more than 1 m. to the NE. is a small village close to the sea, called Jaragua, with two wharfs and a custom-house. The bay of M. is of considerable size, and affords good anchorage.

MACCAGNO, a district of Austrian Lombardy, in the NW. part of the prov. of Como. Its chief town, of the same name, is 12 m. WNW. of Lugano, on the E. bank of Lago Maggiore.

MACCALUBA, a mud volcano of Sicily, 3½ m. N. of Giergenti. It consists of numerous little hillocks, with craters, on a large truncated cone of argillaceous barren soil, rising nearly 200 ft. above the

surrounding plain, and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit. These craters are continually in action, throwing up a fine cold mud mixed with water, and containing a little petroleum and salt.—*Smyth.*

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MACEON, or MACEDONIA, a province in the central part of European Turkey, extending from 39° 53' to 42° 4' N lat.; and bounded by Thrace, Bulgaria, Servia, Thessaly, and the Archipelago. It is separated from the adjoining countries by a barrier of lofty mountains, having the Balkan on the N; the Catus or Mesto on the E; Mounts Volntza and Olympus on the S; and the Hellenic chain on the W; and has the form of a bow whose cord is the N shore of the Archipelago. Its modern divisions are the sanjaks of Uskup, Ghiustendel, Monastir, Salonika, and the W part of the sanj. of Gallipoli. The coast in a straight line would extend about 150 m.; but the different windings, bays, and promontories, give it nearly twice that length. The largest gulfs are those of Salonika and Contessa, forming between them a large peninsula, which is farther indented by the gulfs of Monte-Santo and Cassandra. The soil is in general fertile, and the climate serene and healthy. Notwithstanding these advantages, the larger part of the country is thinly inhabited, and has little tillage, being chiefly under sheep pasture. This remark chiefly applies to the N and the central parts. In the S districts, and particularly on the coast, are produced great quantities of corn, cotton, wine, oil, and tobacco; but the wealth of the country lies in its flocks of sheep, whose wool is in great request. Upwards of 150,000 bales of it are annually exported to Germany, France, and Italy, through the medium of the port of Salonika; the remainder is spun in the country, and after being dyed red, is exported, under the name of Turkish yarn, to Germany, Switzerland, and other European countries. Of cotton wool, the value annually exported exceeds £200,000. Next to these, the chief article of export is tobacco; and Salonika is the centre of all this traffic. Corn, wine, and oil, are shipped to Constantinople and other great towns of the Turkish empire, as well as to France and Italy. In ancient times, the mountains of Pangaeus, on the E frontier, were famous for their mines of gold, silver, and other metals; but these are no longer wrought.

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MACHECOUL, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inférieure, on the Faleron, 19 m. SW of Nantes. Pop. 1,762.

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port is readily granted. Procuring a port-clearance at M. is attended with more inconvenience and delay than are experienced at any port of Java where duties are levied. With such restrictions and lets is it surprising that, as a free port, M. has not answered the expectations formed at its establishment? The Mattaschappy buy up all the Bugis sarongs, for the purpose of securing the trade at M., and to compel native traders to resort there for their purchases. Another great objection to trading with M. is the currency of Java bank paper, which gives Dutch traders an advantage over other competitors. Dutch paper-money exchanges at M. at 12 fanams per rupee, while in gold the exchange is 15 fanams; so that Java traders can sell their goods at an advantage of 20 per cent. above the foreign merchants, or can undersell the latter to an equal amount.—The Portuguese about 1525 obtained permission to establish themselves here; but about 1660 were driven out by the Dutch, who hold the fort and surrounding district in consequence of a treaty entered into with the native prince. The English established a factory here, in 1615, which they were under the necessity of abandoning. The Dutch have frequently been engaged in contests with the natives for the possession of the country; but they always succeeded in repelling their attacks. In 1810, the settlement surrendered to the British; but was again surrendered to the Dutch in 1814.—The kingdom of M., before its conquest by the Dutch, extended along the sea-coast from Boeleboele in the bay of Boni, to the point of Lassen, and thence W to the point of Touratti or Tanakee, and along the W coast N to Tanette or Aganondje; and reached inland as far as Boni and Soping, through the whole of which the original language of the Macassars then prevailed. Its power was at its highest pitch about the middle of the last cent., when its princes not only ruled over almost the whole of Celebes, but had likewise rendered Loma, Mandelly, Bima, Tambora, Dompo, and Sangar tributary to them, and had conquered Bonton, Bungay, Gapi, the Xilla islands, and Sumbawa. They moreover held the government of Saleyer, and were in strict alliance with the inhabitants of Bali. The finishing blow was given to the independence of this state by the Dutch in 1778.

MACASSAR (STRAIT OF), the channel or arm of the sea which separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes, uniting the sea of Celebes on the N with that of Sonda on the S. It lies between 1° N and 5° S lat., and 115° and 121° E long.; and is about 350 m. long, and from 110 to 140 m. wide, except at the N entrance where it is contracted to 50 m. This part of the Eastern seas is frequented by ships bound to China late in the season, although it abounds with shoals and rocky islands. In January and February N winds prevail, which force a strong current through this strait to the S.

MACAU, a town of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, on the Garonne, 10 m. N of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,492.

MACAYA, a small town on the E coast of Africa, 35 m. NNE of Brava.

MACAYO, or MACEIO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the coast, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. 5,000. It stands on a platform about 50 or 60 ft. above sea-level, and distant from it about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but at a little more than 1 m. to the NE, is a small village close to the sea, called Jaragua, with two wharfs and a custom-house. The bay of M. is of considerable size, and affords good anchorage.

MACAGNO, a district of Austrian Lombardy, in the NW part of the prov. of Como. Its chief town, of the same name, is 12 m. WNW of Lugano, on the E bank of Lago Maggiore.

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MACHENRY, a county in the NE part of Illinois,

watered by the N branch of the Chicago, the Des-Plaines, and the Fox rivers. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. 2,578 in 1840; in 1850, 15,061. Its cap. of the same name, is situated on the Fox river, 12 m. S of the N boundary of the state.

MACHENSCHERDT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Reuss. Pop. 233.

MACHERS (THE), a peninsular district of Wigtonshire, lying between Luce-bay and Wigton-bay, and constituting one of the three great divisions of the co.

MACHERY. See ALVAR.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of Gilolo. It is about 18 m. in circumf., and rises like a conical mountain out of the sea. Its principal articles of commerce are cloves and sago.

MACHIANA, an island at the mouth of the Amazon, about 15 m. long and 3 m. broad, to the E of La Caviana, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is low, and subject to inundations.

MACHIAS, a port and the cap. of Washington co., Maine, U. S., situated on a bay of its own name, 155 m. E by N of Augusta. There are two considerable villages of this name within the township, one at the falls of the E branch of Machias river, the other at the falls of the W branch. Pop. of the former, 1,351; of the latter, 834.—Also a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York. Pop. 1,085.

MACHICHACO (CAPE), a cape on the N coast of Spain, in the prov. of Biscay, having a lighthouse upon it in N lat. 43° 28', and E long. of Cadiz 3° 22' 50', 14 m. E of Point Fuerte-de-la-Galea. It shows fixed lights with flashes at intervals of 4 minutes, and is elevated 285 Castilian ft. above the level of high tides.

MACHICHES, two small rivers of Lower Canada, which fall into the St. Lawrence from the N, where its waters spread out into Lake St. Peter.

MACHICO, a town, or village rather, on the E coast of the island of Madeira, 3 m. from Santa Cruz, on a bay of the same name, which has apparently been formed by a great slip of the cliffs.

MACHICORE, a small river in the SW part of Madagascar, flowing S, and falling into the Indian ocean in S lat. 25° 5'. There are several sandy islands at its mouth.

MACHIGASTA, a settlement in the Argentine prov. of Tucuman, 50 m. WSW of St. Fernand, on the E bank of Lake Andalgalá.

MACHINE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of La Nievre, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Decize.

MACHISCHEVO, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, 36 m. W of Ischim.

MACHIWARA, a town of Hindostan, 20 m. E of Louisiana, within 4 m. of the Sutlej.

MACHINOWCA, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, 60 m. E of Braclaw, on the r. bank of the Guiopiat. Pop. 2,400.

MACHRIANISH BAY, a bay on the W coast of Kintyre, in N lat. 55° 27'.

MACHSA, a village of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, 25 m. ESE of Zebid.

MACHTUMB, a village of Luxemburg, in the cant. and 2 m. S of Grevenmacher, on the l. bank of the Moselle.

MACHU, a village of S. Africa, in the Betsuana territory, 90 m. NE of Lattaku.

MACHYNLETH, a parish and borough in the co. of Montgomery, 32 m. E by N of Montgomery, on the river Dyfi, pleasantly situated in a valley nearly surrounded by hills. The parish includes, besides the town and liberties of M., the townships of Isygarreg and Uchygarrag. Pop. in 1831, 2,381;

in 1851, 2,460.—The town consists principally of two spacious streets, containing some neat and respectable houses. The chief manufacture of the town and neighbourhood is that of coarse woollen cloths and flannels. Tanning is also carried on to some extent. In the vicinity are slate quarries and lead mines. M. formerly possessed a shipping trade by means of the Dyfi, which is navigable to within 2 m. of the town; but since the canal was brought to Newton, and facilities were opened between Wales and the commercial districts in England, few ships come to M. Oak-bark and timber are imported; while corn, coals, and other articles are exported. M. is a parl. borough, contributory to Montgomery: after being disfranchised above a cent. it was restored by the Reform act. It is also one of the polling places for the co.—Owen Glendwr exercised his first acts of sovereignty at this place in 1402; having here assembled a parliament, and formally accepted the crown of Wales.

MACHONY, a small stream of Perthshire, which joins the Earn a little above Kinkell, after a course of about 12 m.

MACIEOWICE, a village of Poland, in the woidowie and 50 m. SW of Siedlec, on the r. bank of the Okrzeia. Pop. 900.

MACINAGGIO, a small port of Corsica, in the cant. of Rogliano, on the E side of the island. It had in 1841, 35 small vessels = 661 tons.

MACIUCOLI, a town of the duchy of Lucca, situated on a lake to which it gives name 8 m. SW of Lucca.

MACKAPUNGA, a river of N. Carolina, which runs into Pamlico sound in N lat. 35° 26'.

MACKEAN, a county in the NW of Pennsylvania, U. S. Area 1,470 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,975; in 1850, 5,254.—Also a township in Erie co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,714.

MACKENRODE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle of Nordhausen. Pop. 589.

MACKENZIE, a river of British North America, which issues out of the W end of Slave lake; runs N, and NW; and flows into the Frozen ocean in 70° N lat., by numerous large branches, intersecting an extensive delta of alluvial soil, the most westerly of which is in N lat. 68° 49' 28", W long. 136° 36' 45" [Dease and Simpson], after a course of 900 m. from its issue from Slave lake. It derives its name from Mackenzie, by whom it was first navigated, in his journey to the Frozen ocean, in 1789. Its head-stream may be regarded as the Peace river, which, after receiving the Athabasca or Elk, falls into Great Slave lake. Including this latter stream, the M. has a run of not less than 2,000 m.—Also a river of N. Australia, discovered by Leichardt, who struck it in about 8 lat. 23° 36', when it was flowing from the W, in a deep narrow valley.—Also a squatting district in New South Wales, lying between the New England district on the W, and the sea on the E; and watered by the Macleay, Nambucca, and Bellinger.—Also an island in Moreton bay, in Stanley co., New South Wales.—Also a small stream of New South Wales flowing into Bateman's bay.

MACKENZIE (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, on the NE coast of Cook's inlet, in N lat. 61° 13'.

MACKERMORE, a small island near the W coast of Scotland, about 5 m. E of Jura.

MACKIE, a river of W. Australia, in York co., flowing into the Avon between York and Beverley.

MACKINAC, a village of Michigan, U. S., on an island in the strait of that name between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. It has an extensive fishing and fur trade.

MACKINTOSH, a county in the SE of Georgia,

U. S. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,360; in 1850, 6,024. Darien is the chief town.

MACKMIMVILLE, a township of Warren co., Tennessee.

MACKUR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, situated between the 20th and 21st parallels of N lat., and extending along the river Kaitna. The principal towns are Ohupore, Shahpore, and Jaffierabad.

MACKWA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Cicacole, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 33'$, 52 m. N of Vizagapatam.

MACKWORTH, a parish in the co. and 3 m. NW of Derby. Area 3,400 acres. Pop. 510.

MACLAHSAUL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, on the N side of the river Tapti, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 4'$.

MACLAS, a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. of Pelussin. Pop. 700.

MACLEAY, a river of New South Wales, which enters the sea 65 m. N of Port Macquarie.

MACLEANSBOROUGH, a village in Hamilton co., in Illinois, 156 m. SSE of Springfield, on a head-branch of Saline-creek.

MACLEOD (Fort), a fort of British North America, in N lat. 55° , W long. $122^{\circ} 15'$.

MACLEOD'S HARBOUR, a bay on the NW coast of Montague island, in Prince William sound.

MACLUER'S INLET, a large bay on the SW coast of New Guinea, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 30'$.

MACMIN, a county in the NE part of Tennessee, U. S. Area 608 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 12,719; in 1850, 13,900.

MACNAIRY, a county in the SW part of the state of Tennessee, U. S. Area 906 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,385; in 1850, 12,864.

MACNAMARA (POINT), a point of land on the NW coast of the duke of York's island, off the W coast of North America, in N lat. $56^{\circ} 21'$.

MACNEAN, two lakes, partly in Connaught but chiefly in Ulster, midway between the head of Lough-Melvin and the foot of Upper Lough-Erne. Upper Lough M. extends 4 m. SE, and measures 2 m. in extreme breadth. Lower Lough M. is separated from the upper lake by a neck of land about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad; extends E $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and measures less than 1 m. in extreme breadth. The surface-elevation of the upper lake above sea-level is 172 ft.; of the lower lake, 170 ft. The upper lake contains the islets of Inniskeen, Buck, Roscorkey, Tuam, and Kilrooskagh; and the lower lake, the islets of Inniskeen, Crumney, and Cushrush. The superfluous waters of the lakes form the river Arney.

MACOGNA, a fort on the W coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio-St.-Domingo, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 20'$.

MACOKETH (GREAT and LITTLE), two rivers of North America, which fall into the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Missouri, the first in N lat. $40^{\circ} 55'$; the other 27 m. higher up.

MACOLOE, one of the Querimba islands, in the Indian sea, on the E coast of Africa, in S lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$.

MACOMB, a county in the E part of Michigan, U. S. Area 485 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,716; in 1850, 15,532. Its cap. is Mount Clemens. St. Clair lake lies on its SE border.—Also a village in the same co., 35 m. NE of Detroit. Pop. 952.—Also a village in Macdonough co., Illinois, 86 m. NW of Springfield.

MACOMER, a town of the island of Sardinia, about half-way down the Monte Muradu [alt. 2,119 ft.]. Pop. 2,000. It is the chief town of a district of about 40 sq. m., one-fourth of which is covered with oak and ilex forests. It was the *Macopsia* of Ptolemy; and has several memorials of its ancient days.

MACOMITE, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa Martha, which enters the ocean, forming a small bay, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$.

MACON, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, situated on the r. bank of the Saone, rising from the river side in the form of an amphitheatre, 37 m. N of Lyons, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 18' 24''$. Pop. in 1789, 7,852; in 1841, 12,820. A neat quay, bordered with good buildings, runs along the bank of the river; the streets, however, are narrow, winding, and dirty, with gloomy and crowded houses. The most remarkable buildings are the Hotel-de-Ville, an ancient edifice called Montreal, the theatre, and the public bath, all situated on the quay. The cathedral was destroyed at the revolution; the old episcopal palace is now inhabited by the prefect. The chief trade of the town is in the wine of the surrounding country, which is well-known by the name of *Vin-de-Macon*. Confectionary is here made by wholesale, and with such repute that it is sent as far as Paris.—The arrond. of M. comprises 8 cant. Area 123,094 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 117,796. The cant. had a pop. of 27,281 in 1841, and comprised 27 coms.

MACON, a county in the W part of N. Carolina, U. S., watered by the head-branches of the Tennessee. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 4,863; in 1850, 6,389. Its cap. is Franklin.—Also a co. in the SW of Georgia, U. S. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. 5,042 in 1840; in 1850, 7,023. Its cap. is Lanier.—Also a co. in the SE of Alabama, watered by branches of the Tallapoosa. Area 970 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,247; in 1850, 26,888. Its cap. is Tuskegee.—Also a central co. of Illinois, watered by the Kaskaskia. Area 1,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,039; in 1850, 4,030.—Also a co. in the N of Missouri. Area 846 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 6,034; in 1850, 6,566. Its cap. is Bloomington.—Also the capital of Bibb co., in Georgia, 30 m. SW of Milledgeville, with a bridge over the Ocmulgee, 399 ft. in length. Pop. in 1840, 3,927. In 1822 a single cabin occupied the site. A great quantity of cotton is shipped here.—Also a township in Lenawee co., in Michigan, 66 m. SW of Detroit. Pop. 1,146.—Also a river of N. America, which falls into Raisin river, 15 m. before the latter enters Lake Michigan.—Also a river in the NE of Louisiana, which rises in the Missouri territory, and pursuing a S course, unites with the Tensaw.

MACON, a village of Persian Armenia, 75 m. S of Erivan.

MACONDEGAY ISLANDS, three small islands in the bay of Gunong-Tellu, on the E coast of the island of Celebes.

MACOSQUIN, a parish in co. Londonderry, 3 m. SW of Coleraine. Area 17,804 acres. Pop. 5,025.

MACOT, a town of the Sardinian states, in the Tarentaise, 1 m. SE of Ainsé. Pop. 1,000.

MACOUBA, a settlement and parish of the island of Martinico. It is fertile in sugar, tobacco, cacao, &c.

MACOUPIN, a river of the Illinois territory, U. S., which falls into the Illinois from the S, about 20 m. from the Mississippi. It is 20 yds. wide at its mouth, and navigable for boats 9 m.—Also a county in the SW of Illinois. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,826; in 1850, 12,361. Its cap. is Carlinville.

MACOWAL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, 40 m. NE of Ludiana.

MACQUARIE, a county of the middle district of New South Wales, lying between the Manning and the Macleay rivers. Area 2,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1848, 1,973. The live-stock within the co., on 1st January, 1851, consisted of 1,353 horses, 17,438 horned cattle, 681 pigs, and 10,950 sheep.—Also a river of New South Wales, formed by the junction

of Fish and Campbell rivers, and flowing NW to about S lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $147^{\circ} 10'$; when it appears to lose itself in marshes, but from these marshes a stream emerges which joins the Darling in S lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, E long. $147^{\circ} 33'$.—Also a river of Van Diemen's Land, an affluent of Lake river.

MACQUARIE HARBOUR, an inlet on the W coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$. It receives the rivers Gordon and King.

MACQUARIE ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $54^{\circ} 50'$, discovered in 1811 by some adventurers from New Holland, who, in prosecution of the seal-fishery, had penetrated into the southern ocean. It is 25 m. in length from N to S, and about 4 m. in breadth.

MACQUARIE (PORT), a well-built little town of New South Wales, at the mouth of the Hastings river, 190 m. NNE of Sydney, in S lat. $31^{\circ} 27'$. It is built on a gentle rise, and presents broad straight streets lined with brick houses, generally surrounded by verandahs and trellis work. A grove of magnificent trees encircles the town, and extends along the banks of the river, and to the W and NW is a wide extent of forest-country, through which the Wilson flows.—Also an inlet of Foveaux strait, at the extremity of the middle island of New Zealand.

MACRI, or MAKRI, a sea-port of Asia Minor, situated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 125 m. SE of Smyrna. The harbour is excellent, and the gulf—the ancient *Glaucus*—affords deep water, and a safe navigation, being from 12 to 15 m. in depth, with a wide entrance to which the island of Cavaliere forms a breakwater. From this place, travellers from Constantinople, and expresses sent by the Turkish government, embark for Egypt and Syria; and couriers are always in readiness to transmit despatches. Fire-wood and timber, tar, cattle, salt, and honey are exported; and there is always a good deal of shipping in the gulf. Provisions are cheap, and easy to be procured; the air, however, is unhealthy, and *malaria* prevails in every part of it. This unhealthiness appears to arise partly from the ancient ruins with which its site is covered, and partly from the high mountains which, rising on all sides, place it as it were in the bottom of a pit, while the cold breezes blowing from them, afford a delusive and pernicious refreshment. The town of M., built upon the ruins of *Telmessus*, occupies a site "combining all that nature can bestow to charm the senses and adorn the landscape." The modern town is a collection of miserable houses mostly inhabited by Greeks.—Dr. E. D. Clarke.—Wilde.—Forbes.

MACRONISI, CRANAE, or HELEN, a small island of Greece, at the S extremity of Attica, contiguous to the coast, its S end bearing 3 m. E from Cape Coionna. It is low, rocky, and sterile; measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in length, and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in breadth.

MACRONY, a parish in co. Cork, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Kilworth. Area 8,371 acres. Pop. in 1821, 2,786; in 1851, 2,001.

MACROOM, or MACROMP, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Cork. Area 12,667 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,137; in 1851, 7,704. The river Lee traces the S boundary; the river Sullane traverses the interior, and washes the town.—The town stands on the river Sullane, 7 m. NE by E of Inchegelagh. It consists principally of cabins and poor cottages. A handsome new sessions-house and bridewell have been built in an airy situation. M. castle is boldly situated on an acclivity which overhangs the river Sullane, at the W part of the town. It was recently repaired and furnished; but its rude external outlines are preserved.

MACSWINE'S BAY, a bay on the S coast of co. Donegal, entering between Drumana-point on the

N, and St. John's-point on the S. It measures 2 m. across the entrance; and penetrates the land 4 m. NE.

MACTA, or EL MUGDA, a river of Algeria, in the prov. of Oran, which carries to the Mediterranean the overflow of marshes formed by the Abrah and Hannan rivulets.

MACTAN, one of the smaller Philippine islands, on which Magelhaen was killed in 1521, when returning from America by a W course. It is about 10 m. in circumf., and is situated to the E of Zebu isle.

MACUACUARI, a river of Guayana, which enters the Amazons at its mouth.

MACUGNAGA, a village of Piedmont, near the head of the Val d'Anzasca, 19 m. SW of Domo d'Ossola. "A narrow dismal gorge, through which the torrent maintains its course, conducts into a higher valley called the Val-di-Pestera, and this leads to the plain of Macugnana, a kind of amphitheatre, enclosed by Monte Rosa and other giant members of the Higher Alps. We know of no position where the majesty of Monte Rosa is so splendidly developed as it is from the plain of M., which extends to its very basement; and hence also the ever-varying aspect of the glaciers is one of the most marvellous sights in nature. The plain is 1,559 metres [1,704 yds.] above the level of the sea. It is from 3 to 4 m. long, and under 2 m. in breadth. Its surface is covered with fine meadows and pastures, and its extent is marked by the strong outlines of dark and wide-spread forests of larch, and fir, and pine trees, which cover the bases of the surrounding heights. The village is composed of 132 wooden houses and cabins, inhabited by about 600 people, who speak the German language. It impresses us with a feeling widely different from that which is left on our minds by the villages of the lower valley, yet it has a fine old church of noble construction. There are several small hamlets of similar huts on the outskirts of the plain, one or two of which approach the very borders of the glaciers."—Morning Chronicle.

MACUL, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Guayaquil, which enters the river Baba.

MACULA, a bay on the S coast of Arabia, about 55 leagues ENE of Cape Aden. It is about 2 leagues deep, and 50 broad; and at the bottom is a small town.

MACULLA, or MUCKALEE, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 4 m. NE of Pilltown. Area 2,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 403; in 1851, 489.

MACUMBA, or SACUMBA, a province of Mocaranga, in Eastern Africa, situated on the upper part of the course of the Zafubeze.

MACUNA, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, in about S lat. $14^{\circ} 19'$, where a captain, several officers, and men, under Perouse, were massacred by the inhabitants.

MACUNGY, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 83 m. ENE of Harrisburg.

MACUPA, a town of Zanguebar, in Eastern Africa, dependent on Mombaça, from which it is situated 5 m. NW.

MACZEKOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Beuthen. Pop. 157.

MAD RIVER, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which runs SW into the Merrimac.—Also a river in the state of Ohio, U. S., which runs SW into the Great Miami, at Dayton, after a course of 55 m. It descends in many parts of its course through a narrow channel, and with the rapidity of a torrent.—Also a township of the United States, in Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 1,008.

MADA, a small town of Hungary, 5 m. N of To-

key. It lies on the mountains of Hegy-allya, and is one of the few places where the true Tokay wine is produced.

MADAGAS, an island of S. Africa, in Saldanha bay, on the N side of the entrance to the inner bay of Hoetjes, which is in S lat. 33° , E long. $17^{\circ} 52'$, opposite to Jutten island. An extensive guano deposit has recently been discovered on this and some of the small islands in the vicinity.

MADAGASCAR, the largest island belonging to Africa, and one of the largest islands in the world, lying between $11^{\circ} 57'$ and $25^{\circ} 42'$ S lat., and separated from the African continent by the Mozambique channel. Its distance from the Cape of Good Hope is 1,800 m.; from the Mauritius, 480 m. Its length from N to S is said to be 840 geog. m., and its medial breadth, 220 geog. m. Its area is probably little short of 200,000 sq. m. All along the E side of the island, a bank of soundings exists, extending from 3 to 5 m. off shore, of regular depths, and presenting no hidden dangers, so that a navigator visiting this coast has sufficient notice of his approximation. A bank of regular soundings lies off the S extremity, on which 50 fath. may be gained 4 or 5 m. from shore. Several small islands lie off the SW end of the island. The country next the shore, with the exception of the SE coast in the neighbourhood of Fort Dauphin, is flat and exceedingly low; and a margin of comparatively level soil, consisting of rich meadow-land, or of rice-grounds, extends on the E coast from 10 to 50 m. in breadth; while on the W side it is from 50 to 100 m. wide. [Ellis.] —The whole island is divided by a chain of mountains, passing from N to S, in the direction of the length of the island, but nearer the E than the W shore. They consist of granite, syenite, and quartz, covered in the lower parts with clay-slate, limestone, and old red sandstone. The highest parts of this chain are said to be Botistmeni in the S, and Vigorora or Tangogora in the N.—The country is almost everywhere plentifully watered by streams, having their sources in these mountains, so that it is generally fertile, and presents many picturesque landscapes. Many parts are covered with immense forests. The interior is considerably elevated, and the slope down to the sea undulates into beautiful vales watered by rivulets and rivers; the soil in general consisting of decomposed granite of delightful fertility. Many of the rivers are navigable into the interior, but their entrances are almost always blocked up by sand-banks, especially on the E coast. This is caused by the roll of the ocean from E to W on one side of the island, and by the incessant currents which set in from the Mozambique channel on the other. The river Mangour, on the E side, near the centre of the island, is as broad as the Hugli at Calcutta, and very deep. The Skropa is the finest river within a considerable distance of the esp. on its W side. Other streams of note, on the W side, are the Manangari, the Mantao, the Paraceyla, the Menabé, and the Artemout; on the E coast, the Manangoure, the Mananzari, and the Mananghara. On the E coast of the island a series of lakes extends for a distance of 200 m.

Climate. This obstruction of the efflux of the rivers has caused the formation of vast marshes on its coast; and the consequent generation of miasma produces the dreaded malady called 'the Madagascar fever.' The high lands in the interior are very healthy.—On the E coast there are two distinct seasons,—'the fine season,' which begins in May, and terminates about the middle of October, during which the heat is moderate, and strong breezes renew the air and dissipate the effluvia of the stagnant waters. The second, or 'bad season,' begins in Oc-

tober, and continues till April. The hottest and most unhealthy weather occurs in the first three months of the year, and during this period the country is inundated by floods of rain. The wind is calm, or blows lightly from the NE by day, and from the N to the NW by night. At this season the influence of the intense heat upon the decayed animal and vegetable substances washed down by the floods breeds infections and pestilential vapours. The temp. of the interior is much cooler than that of the sea-shore. The therm. in summer, i. e. from October to May, rises to 85° , and in winter falls as low as 40° , or only 8° above freezing point. [Lloyd.]

Productions. The mineralogical productions of M. are still very imperfectly known; but the anticipated wealth of its mines was one of the principal objects of the French establishments on the island. Iron-mines of an excellent quality, and near the surface, are found in every part of the country, from which the natives easily procure a soft and malleable metal equal to any in the world. No coal has yet been found; charcoal is used in smelting the ore. Enormous blocks of rock crystal are found in the mountains of Ambotismene, and indices of tin-mines are sufficiently obvious in many places. Gold ore, topazes, sapphires, emeralds, and spotted jaspers, have been found.—The innumerable vegetable productions of this island form its principal riches, and indicate the extraordinary fertility of its soil. Being still chiefly known, however, by the native names, they cannot be easily classed or described. The forests contain a prodigious variety of beautiful and useful trees, calculated either for the purposes of the carpenter or the cabinet-maker. The *voua-azigne* is the straightest and tallest tree in the island. Its wood, yellow, hard, and heavy, is used for building houses, or for keels to the piroguas; and an oil obtained from it is mixed with rice in the usual mode of preparing it for food. The *harama* is a very large tree, with a smooth trunk, which, after attaining its full size, casts its outer bark every year, and yields by incision a resinous aromatic gum, which is burned as a perfume, or used as a paste by the women for preserving the freshness of the skin. The *fouraka* is a lofty and bushy tree, next to the teak for the purposes of ship-building, and yielding a green-coloured balsam which is greatly esteemed as an application to wounds. The *tevarina* is remarkably beautiful in shape and foliage, having a smooth straight trunk surrounded with bushy branches, placed horizontally in such a manner as to give it the appearance of a pyramid of 7 stories. The *finguere* is a kind of wild fig-tree, yielding a milky juice, which coagulates into an elastic gum like that of caoutchouc, of which the natives make flambeau for various purposes, but particularly for fishing during the night. The *raven* is a species of palm-tree peculiar to the island, and one of the most useful to the inhabitants, who procure large planks from its fibrous wood for constructing their houses,—make partition-walls from the ribs of its leaves, which have the solidity of wood and the pliability of leather,—employ the leaves as a durable thatch for the roofs of their dwellings, or as a ready material for making plates and other dishes, which they never use more than once,—prepare its top part, which is a kind of cabbage, as an article of food,—and draw from the membranous covering of its flowers a gummy substance of an exquisite taste resembling honey. Besides these, there are palms of every kind, bamboos of enormous size, ebony, and a wonderful variety of dye-woods, aromatics, and medicinal plants. The ancient *papyrus*, the cotton-tree, the indigo plant, flax and hemp, nutmeg-trees, common and betel pepper, tobacco,

wear a square cap, and the women a kind of hood pointed at the top and hanging down upon their shoulders. Their other articles of dress are of various materials and colours, — some of red silk, some of striped cotton with silk borders, and some of a strong stuff resembling linen, made of the bark of trees, which goes through the several processes of beating, boiling, washing, twisting or spinning, and weaving: some kinds of this manufacture are very soft and light, almost equal in beauty to silken stuffs. Of the stronger kinds of this cloth they make a wide garment resembling a corn sack, with two holes in the bottom through which they pass their feet. Their ornaments are different kinds of chains, ear-rings, necklaces, and bracelets made of pearls, corals, rock crystals, cornelians, and beads of gold. The Madagasques have among them several orders of artists, distinguished by different names, and claiming different degrees of honour. The first and most respectable class consists of such artists as work in iron and steel. The second class consists of goldsmiths, who make such ornaments as are worn in the island. The third class consists of potters. The fourth of turners in wood. The fifth of carpenters, who are said to be expert, and to make use of the rule, the plane, and the compasses. The sixth are ropemakers, who make ropes of hemp, and of different kinds of bark of trees. The seventh consists of weavers, who are always women, this trade being considered as disgraceful to a man. To these may be added the *ombiasses*, or literary class, who, without engaging in any manual labour, give their advice, chiefly as physicians; and the class of comedians and dancers. The gradation of classes with regard to civil authority, and that also of the different professions, have induced some to imagine that the Madagasques must be of Hindu origin. They believe in the existence of two great principles; the one good, the other bad. The good principle they name Tan-har, or Great. To Tan-har they build no temples, neither do they represent him under any visible forms, but they offer sacrifices to him. The bad principle is named Agnat. To him they always offer a portion of the sacrifices offered to the good principle.

Language.] The language of M. belongs to the Malayan family, or what the missionaries designate the Polynesian, which spreads from M. on the W to Easter island on the E, or over more than half the circum. of the globe at the equator. The whole island may be said to possess one language; for although varieties of dialect exist, they are by no means strongly marked. A view of the Malagasy language, and outline of its grammar, by the late intelligent missionary, Freeman, is appended to the first vol. of Ellis's *History of Madagascar*. Lond. 1838. 2 vols. 8vo.

Commerce.] The inhabitants of M. carry on little commerce among themselves, except in the way of bartering the produce of one prov. for that of another. Neither do they discover much anxiety to find articles of trade for attracting strangers to their coasts; or avail themselves of the demands which they have already experienced for many of their productions. Timber, pitch, tar, whale-oil, salt-fish, manufactured hemp and flax, cotton, and several kinds of silk, indigo, tobacco, honey and wax, sugar, spices, and gums, might be furnished in sufficient abundance for the support of an extensive and regular commerce. A regular traffic, chiefly from the S part of the island, was long carried on with the isles of Bourbon and Mauritius both in French and English ships. The principal articles brought down from the interior of M. for this purpose were cattle, rice, slaves, and cloth; and the commodities which the natives are desirous of receiving in exchange are

powder, ball, fire-arms, knives, European cloths, pictures, and various ornaments. In the more central parts of the island coin is wholly unknown, and all trade consists in barter; but on the coast, Spanish dollars, which for farther convenience are frequently cut into four parts, form a medium of exchange.

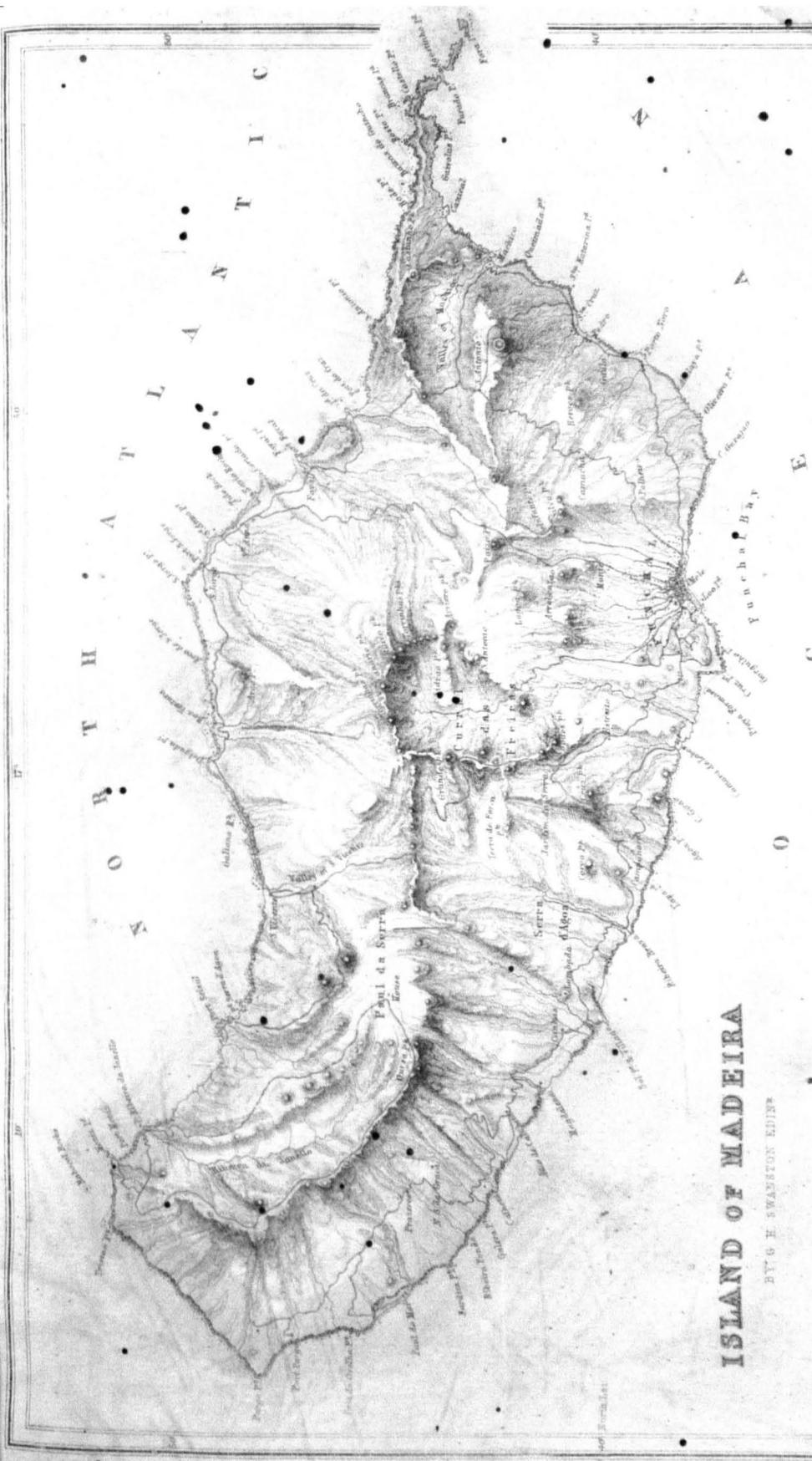
Topography.] M. is divided into 20 provs, viz.: Vohimarina, Iboina, Maroa, Ivongo, Antisanaka, Ambongo, Aftankay, Betsimsaraka, Anteva, Mantitana, Vangaidrano, Anosy, Androy, Mahafaly, Fererenana, Sienimbalada, Ibara, Menabé, Betsileo, and Ankova. Independent of these primary divisions, there are numerous others of less importance. Ankova, situate nearly in the centre of the island, is by far the most important and most populous. It is subdivided into the three districts of Vonizongo, Isamano, and Eurezina, and includes the city of Tananarivo or Antanarivo, the cap. of the whole island, and the seat of government, situate in S lat. 18° 56' 26", and E long. 46° 57'. Antanarivo contains a pop. of 25,000 inhabitants, including the surrounding villages. It comprehends 8,000 dwellings, and five or six 'very large houses.' Nearly in the centre of the city is the Tarpeian rock of M., called by the natives Ampahamarimana, where criminals are executed by being hurled headlong down a precipice of 80 ft.; at which depth the victim is received on some scattered masses of broken rock, whence his battered remains fall some 300 to 400 ft. below, at the base of the hill. The next place of importance is the spot where the public assemblies are held; this is a large open space, well suited for the meeting of the people *en masse* for the purpose of transacting public business. The market is also held there. The market-day, however, is rather a holiday than a season for traffic; and scenes of debanchery too shocking to describe invariably disgrace this place of rendezvous.—The towns and villages are commonly situated on eminences, and surrounded by two rows of strong palisades, within which is a parapet of earth about 4 ft. in height; some are fortified still further by a ditch 10 ft. in breadth, and 6 ft. in depth. The habitation of the chief contains two or three buildings surrounded by a peculiar kind of enclosure. It is guarded by slaves night and day, and frequently hung round with bullocks' horns by way of ornament. The houses are small, constructed simply with wood, and covered with plantain-leaves. The floor is raised a little above the level of the ground as a security against moisture and vermin during the rainy months, and is in general kept very clean. They are without chimneys, and are continually filled with smoke, as fires are kept up for cooking even in the hottest weather. The furniture consists of red and yellow rush-mats neatly and strongly woven, which serve both as seats and beds; baskets beautifully made by the women from the filaments of the raven leaf, to hold their clothes and ornaments; earthen pots, which they manufacture with great ingenuity; dried gourds, for containing water; a few vessels for honey-wine; and leaves of the raven-tree for plates, dishes, and spoons, which are renewed at every repast.

History.] The island of M., the indigenous name of which is asserted to be MADECASE, can claim its share among the traditions handed down by the Greeks and Romans concerning *Terra-bane*, which according to the accounts of the natives extended so far to the S that neither the constellation of the Bear nor of the Pleiades was visible, and 'the sun appeared to rise from the left.' These particulars, as well as its dimensions, and the great lake said to be situated in the centre of the island, agree with M.; while the latitudes marked by Ptolemy apply to Sumatra; and all other circumstances lead us to Ceylon. In the island *Phebol*, so named in a writing attributed to Aristotle, may be recognised the Arabic name of Phambalu, given to this island. The Arabians probably visited it in their earliest voyages to India, and long before the time of Mahomet. The first certain idea of it was

ISLAND OF MADEIRA

B. T. & H. SWANSON EDITORS

Longitude West 17° from Greenwich



land, which it cuts into innumerable islets and peninsulae, which in summer afford a scanty herbage for a few animals, and, in winter, are abandoned to wild geese, wild ducks, swans, and sea-gulls. So remarkable are its projections and sinuosities, that, while its waters do not cover an area of more than 9 sq. m., its coast-line has been found by measurement to extend to 200 m. In the entrance, lies a group of islets, separated from one another by depths of sea of from 7 to 15 fathoms, and distant, at their nearest point, a mile from any shore, yet covered with such a thick bed of alluvial clay and rubbish as indicates their former connection with some higher tract of land, and records those changes which produced the great sinuosities of the loch. Between these islets and the shore, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the latter, are two remarkable detached rocks, which bear the names of Maddy-More and Maddy-Grisioch. Both are about 100 ft. in height, irregularly columnar, and abrupt or precipitous; consisting of a compact and dark bluish grey basalt, the only specimens of basaltic rock which occur in the entire group of Long-Island.

MADDINGTON, a parish and village in Wilts, 6 m. WNW of Amesbury. Area 3,973 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1851, 398.

MADEHURST, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. WNW of Arundel. Area 1,908 acres. Pop. in 1851, 201.

MADEIRA, an island of the N. Atlantic, belonging to Portugal, and geographically reckoned to belong to Africa. Its E point, Punta San Lourenzo, is in N lat. $32^{\circ} 44'$, W long. $16^{\circ} 38'$. Its W point, Punta-del-Pargo, is in N lat. $32^{\circ} 49'$, W long. $17^{\circ} 16'$. It is distant 240 m. NE of Tenerife; 360 m. from Cape Cantin on the African coast; 50 m. S of Porto-Santo; and nearly 300 m. from Ferro; discovered in 1344, by an English vessel, and re-discovered, in 1419, by the Portuguese, who gave it its present name — which in their language signifies 'timber' — on account of the abundance of wood which they saw upon it. It is a mass of basaltic rock, in the form of a parallelogram, having a mean length from ESE to WNW of about $38\frac{1}{4}$ m., and a mean breadth of 11 m. It contains 407 sq. m., or 260,480 acres; and is divided into 18 parishes.

General aspect. — The face of the country is wholly mountainous, presenting disjointed crags and tall isolated peaks; and according to Dr. Gillan it appears, that, "there have been several craters in the island, and that eruptions have taken place from them at various and very distant intervals." The mountainous land rises from every point towards a chain of mountains, the summit of which, called Pico-Raivo, is 5,788 ft. in height, according to Bowditch; or, according to Sir James Ross's admeasurements, 6,097 ft. In the interior, and on the N coast especially, the traveller meets with combinations of natural objects such as in no other part of the world can be witnessed, and which obliterate every conception one had previously formed of the grand and sublime in scenery: this is greatly the result of the geological character of the island. The mountains have nothing of the integrity of outline and regularity of form which appear in some of the formations of older geological epochs; but are composed of the most recent basalts and other igneous rocks, and, on a scale of Alpine magnificence, present a scene of the wildest confusion, being everywhere deeply riven by ragged ravines, the precipitous cliffs of which are clothed to the summit with ancient forests. Among these wild scenes there occur landscapes of the utmost loveliness, — so that the scenery is altogether perhaps the finest in the world. "No artist's pencil," says Mr. Harcourt, "has ever done full justice to the scenery of M.: what, then, can be

expected from a bare description? There is an aerial magic in it which you must go thither duly to appreciate. The various colours of the soil, with mingled hues — black, yellow, red, and white — the vivid verdure, and the ever-changing shadows of the sky give a warmth of tint and a diversity of effect which is characteristic and striking. Here is not the unintermitting blaze and eternal blueness of a tropical, nor the cold haze of a northern, atmosphere; but the sunshine is broken and mellowed by fitting clouds, and a series of dissolving lights and shades surround you on every side, which must awaken pleasure and admiration in the breast of the most insensible. The scenery of the island is best seen on foot or on horseback. The use of carriages is impracticable, owing to the steepness of the roads. For the delicate or the lazy, a mode of travelling in the mountains is in a hammock-ride, as the natives call it. This consists of a net of fine texture, slung to a single pole, which is carried on men's shoulders. A good supply of cushions makes it a luxurious conveyance. Nearly as good a view of the scenery is obtained from the hammock as you have on horseback. For a long journey, each hammock has its relay of bearers, who go at an amazing pace. These conveyances are seldom seen in the town, excepting when used by invalids, who find them easier than palanquins. The palanquins, which are the usual town vehicles, are likewise suspended from a single pole, and carried by two men. They are more commodious for general use than hammocks, as admitting of an upright posture; but the frame-work being made of iron, they are heavy to carry, and ill-adapted for long distances. A hammock enables the invalid, without fatigue, to take a share in these pic-nic excursions friendly to health, to which the beautiful climate and country invite, and which are the favourite social recreation of visitors to M."

Geological structure. — The geological structure of the island, and of that of the associated islands, has been carefully examined and reported on by Mr. Smith of Jordanshill, of whose papers on this subject the following is a summary. The external crust of this island, to the depth of several thousand feet, is composed of alternating beds of subaerial basaltic lava, scoria, ashes, tufts, and ancient vegetable soils; and it presents everywhere mural precipices of stupendous heights. The lavas, which are wholly basaltic, and abound with crystals of olivine, are either compact, scoriaceous, or vesicular. The next class of volcanic products consists of bombs, sand, pumiceous lapilli, and ashes. The larger masses, it is evident, were projected into the air simultaneously with the finer materials. The pumiceous lapilli are generally very small, rarely exceeding a pigeon's egg in size. The beds of pumice vary in thickness from a few inches to several feet, and are found either on the surface or interstratified with the basalt. Dark heavy cinders or scoriae are very often associated with the pumice without regard to their gravity; and this intermixture Mr. Smith considers to be a proof that they could not have been deposited under the sea, because in water the lighter and heavier materials would have immediately separated. The scoriae or cinders are generally of a reddish hue and vary in size, forming extensive beds. The white and dark-coloured ashes are loose, except where mixed with earthy ingredients, or where they have fallen on heated materials. Tufts and conglomerates constitute a large portion of the volcanic rocks, and their consistency is considered by Mr. Smith to be due to water. Fragments of plants are by no means uncommon in them; but they do not appear to contain any other organic remains. Many of the beds which had been converted into vegetable soils, alternate with the regular volcanic strata, and contain the calcareous casts of the roots of plants, preserving the position in which they grew. The non-volcanic rocks of M. are the limestone of San Vincent, the lignite of San George, and the sands of Canical. The limestone was described by Bowditch as belonging to the transition epoch, on account of its resemblance to the calcareous rocks of Alcantara near Lisbon, but Mr. Smith assigns it to the cretaceous epoch. The limestone of San Vincent forms a bed which crosses a stream between 2,000 and 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea, immediately under the volcanic table-land of Paul de Serra, which possesses a thickness of 2,500 ft. The limestone is intersected by two basaltic dykes, and abounds in corals and marine shells. Mr. Smith has no doubt that the deposit belongs to the tertiary era. Lignite, or a bed of vegetable matter resembling lignite, occurs on the N side of the island, on the banks of one of the tributaries of the St. George. It is considered by Professor Johnstone to be the dried relic of an ancient peat-bog, as the

analysis agrees with that of true peat. No peat, Mr. Smith observes, occurs at present in M., or, he believes, has been found in any country so near the equator; and he calls attention to the lignite of M. as seeming to indicate a former colder climate. At Canical, near the E. extremity of the island, and extending from the N. to the S. shore, is a sandy valley formed of minute particles of basalt and comminuted shells, in which are found vast numbers of land-testacea, and calcareous incrustations of plants. Of the terrestrial shells collected in this valley one sixth are of species not known in a living state on the island. The deposit is, therefore, placed by Mr. Smith among the newest tertiary formations, and he consequently points out the existence in M. of two tertiary-calcareous deposits, one lying beneath the volcanic beds, and the other above them. The lime-kilns of Funchal are supplied with stone from a rock in an islet adjoining Porto-Santo. The fossils obtained from it are almost exclusively casts, yet Professor Agassiz has identified some of them with the casts of known living species; and Mr. Smith adds, as they are all recent, the age of the limestone must be extremely modern, though the rock bears the characters of a primary formation. The volcanic action connected with this islet Mr. Smith considers to have been submarine. The stratification is nearly horizontal, and therefore the elevation of the islet above the level of the sea produced no apparent disturbance. On the island of Porto-Santo, the beds of basalt are scorious on the surface, and rest on volcanic brick; they are consequently supposed to be of subaerial origin. There is also upon the island a deposit resembling that at Canical. The group of islands called the Dizertas, to the SE., is a chain of volcanic mountains ranging N. and S. or nearly at right angles to the axis of M. The sea-cliffs reach to their very summits, and exhibit beds of basalt, ashes, tufts, and volcanic brick, intersected by innumerable dykes. No fossils have yet been observed upon these islands. The principal mountains of M., Mr. Smith conjectures, must once have been much higher, as their summits consist of beds which are found only at the base of volcanic cones. Though there is consequently no great cone, there are the ruins of several truncated craters, and many small lateral cones, as those to the W. of Funchal. The most considerable of the craters is the Curral-dos-Freiras, an immense ravine, 3 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth, and nearly 2,000 ft. deep. It is surrounded on every side, except at a S. gorge, with precipices of beds of basalt, tufts, and ashes, dipping outwards towards the base of the mountain. Though it partakes of the character assigned by Von Buch to craters of elevation, Mr. Smith states that the island of M. could not have been formed under the sea, and been subsequently elevated, on account of the beds of vegetable soil and the scoriae and ashes having all the appearance of materials erupted in the open air. He also dissents from the conclusion that craters of elevation exist in the Canary islands. The structure of the lateral cones is in general completely concealed by vegetation, the fragments composing which, Mr. Smith says, must have fallen in a half fused state, and been conglutinated on the spot. The small fortified island in Funchal bay, and the adjoining eminence at the landing-place, are formed of a similar conglomerate. There are sections of many of these cones in the face of the sea-cliffs, and some of them are covered by beds of lava and tufts erupted from other craters, amounting in one instance, at Cape Giram, to the thickness of 1,400 ft. There are no indications of elevations above the level of the sea during or since the period when the volcanic masses were accumulated above the limestone of San Vincent; but there are proofs of subsidence, as some of the beds of scoriae and ashes, and others containing vegetable remains, dip under the sea, and are found in positions in which they could not have remained had the sea-level been formerly the same as at present.

Climate and vegetation.] In M. neither heat nor cold are ever troublesome: the climate, in fact, fluctuates less than that of any other country N. of the equator. The mean annual temp. is 65° . In January, when the tops of the hills are covered with snow, Fahrenheit's thermometer in Funchal is generally about 74° ; and in autumn it seldom rises higher than 75° . Yet the mean daily range of temp. is not more equable than that of Undercliff in the isle of Wight, as appears from the following table drawn up by Dr. Martin:

	Undercliff.	Madeira.
January.	7° 45'	9° 15'
February.	8° 20'	10° 17'
March.	10° 42'	9° 79'
April.	12° 34'	9° 39'
May.	12° 92'	9° 05'
June.	11° 56'	8° 73'
July.	10° 62'	9° 62'
August.	11° 39'	10° 05'
September.	11° 69'	9° 83'
October.	9° 33'	10° 56'
November.	7° 78'	10° 76'
December.	6° 96'	10° 48'

During the winter-months, the above table gives less

variation of mean daily temp. to Undercliff. The prevailing wind is NE.; but S winds generally accompany the rain. Nearly the same quantity of rain falls annually at M. as at Rome and Florence; but at M. there are only 73 days on which rain falls, while at Rome there are 117. In some of the sheltered places of the S coast there is quite a tropical temp.; and in these places—such as the bay and city of Funchal, where invalids reside during the winter—the climate remains more genial than our English summer, at the same time that, on the opposite coast and in the interior of the island, the mountains are covered with snow, and all the rigour of a northern winter is experienced. Between these extremes every degree of climate is met with, and the range of vegetation varies accordingly. While dates, bananas, limes, custard apples, guavas, coffee, and such plants ripen their fruit in the gardens on the coast,—the potato, the apple, the strawberry, and many European plants flourish on the elevated ground. It is interesting to observe the variety of vegetation thus brought into close approximation. During the winter, the residents on the coast look up from amidst their tropical vegetation and genial temp., through every degree of climate and verdure, to the bleakest desolation on the snow-covered hills above them. In the declining months of the year, again, while on the coast the summer foliage is yet unaltered, and the influence of the sun little diminished, the upper parts of the landscape present the variegated tints and the fading foliage of autumn. "I should think," says the author of *Six Months in the West Indies*, "the situation of M. the most enviable on the whole earth. It insures almost every European comfort, together with almost every tropical luxury. Any degree of temp. may be enjoyed between Funchal and the ice-house. The seasons are the youth, maturity, and old age of a never-ending, still beginning spring. Here I found what I used to suppose peculiar to the garden of Eden, and the bowers of Acrasia and Armidæ, —

"Blossoms and fruits at once of golden hue
Appeared with gay enamel'd colours mix'd."

The myrtle, the geranium, the rose, and the violet, grow on the right hand and on the left in the boon prodigality of primitive nature. The geranium, in particular, is so common, that the honey of the bees becomes something like a jelly of that flower. I differ from most people in not liking it so well as the English honey, though it is far purer and more transparent. That of Barbadoes is finer than either." The observations made by the late Dr. Mason in 1834-5, and corroborated by Dr. Heineken in 1826, and by Mr. M'Lean in 1848-9, seem to show that the general opinion, not only among un-professional persons, but the faculty itself, that the climate of M. is remarkably dry, is erroneous; at least that that part of it to which invalids resort, namely, the lower part of the valley on which Funchal is situated, in the S. of the island, is but little superior in this respect to the climate of London and its vicinity, while as regards the action of humidity on the organization, it is inferior. That climate cannot be remarkably dry in which it is impossible to preserve iron in any form from rust,—in which powders, such as opium, squills, &c., soon cease to be powders, and become a firm and solid mass,—and in which gloves and shoes grow mouldy, do what you will to prevent it. In fact, as Dr. Mason says, it would be impossible for vegetation to flourish were not the atmosphere almost saturated with moisture; as frequently, during the fine season, there is scarcely a shower of rain for three, four, and sometimes even six months in succession. A wind, which the Portuguese call *leste*, occasionally visits M. from the coast of Africa, after passing over

300 m. of sea. It is essentially hot and dry, and in fact is the same as the simoom, cooled by its passage over the ocean. This wind, however, which lasts almost invariably three days, encounters you like puffs from the mouth of an oven or furnace, and has been known to raise the therm. as high as 138° in the sun. But, as Dr. Mason observes, the condition of the atmosphere during a leste is by no means too dry for a great proportion of invalids sent to the island; indeed it is only during its prevalence that they feel the cheerful influence of climate, and they express the opinion strongly that they could live in a perpetual mild leste, or in other words in a warm and equally dry atmosphere they would soon recover. It almost amounts to a proverb among the residents that those with whom the leste agrees are seldom restored to health. Invalids should not attempt the voyage to M. before the middle of June, nor later than the end of September.

Although the island is off the African coast, between 32° and 33° of N lat., and only 240 m. N.E of Teneriffe, the character of its Flora is, on the whole, most allied to that of the N shores of the Mediterranean. At the same time, many of the plants, although belonging to European genera, are species not found in Europe; many are common to M. only with the Canaries and the Atlantic isles, and some species are entirely peculiar to the island. Up to 2,500 ft. the fruits and grains of Europe are raised. The chestnut attains an elevation of 3,400 ft. "To specify the thousand exotics that perfume the air, and clothe with their luxuriant vegetation every garden, would be to enumerate the choicest of our hot-house plants growing in a state of nature. The magnificent fruit-market of Funchal is beautifully situated in a grove of noble plane-trees. Here, besides the usual fruits of Europe, the orange, lemon, grape, green figs, and pomegranates, &c., we have bunches of the most delicious bananas (*Musa Paradisiaca*), piles of guavas, custard apples, and alligator pears—this latter is the fruit of the *Laurus Persica*—it grows to a great size, and when eaten with pepper and salt is most delicious. The water and Valencia melons, with gourds and pumpkins of enormous growth, and the numerous tribe of cucurbitæ, which cost hardly any trouble in their cultivation, give the market a singularly rich appearance. Here for the first time I tasted the fruit of the *Cactus triangularis*; it has a pinkish rind, grows to the size of a pear, the pulp nearly transparent, studded with black seeds, and has a most excellent flavour—but it requires to be thoroughly ripe. The Cape gooseberry, the fruit of the *Physalis edulis*, so much admired when carried as a preserve into Europe, grows in every hedge, and is one of the *solanæ* with which this island so much abounds; and we must not forget the *Sechium edule* or Tchoo-tchoo, which is one of the finest and most delicious vegetables ever eaten."

[Wilde.]

Agriculture and productions.] Agriculture is here in a very imperfect state, and chiefly confined to vine-growing. Though the island is capable of producing much more grain than is necessary for the support of its inhabitants, yet it actually produces no more than supplies them for three or four months. Yet the peasants are a laborious and frugal race, and hold their lands by a kind of feudal tenure almost equal to copyhold. The principal productions are a little wheat, rye, sugar, coffee, W. India corn, the *Arum esculentus*, the *Convolvulus batatas*, kidney beans, and arrow root or *Maranta arundinacea*. The *Arum esculentus* is the principal article of food among the lower classes, and is preferred to any other; and the *Convolvulus batatas* is also generally used for the same purpose. Wheat is sown in October and reaped

in June. Three crops of potatoes have been gathered from the same ground in one year. Rural labour is performed by oxen; for there are no horses in the island but a few small ones from the Azores. Above the region of the pines, the whole island is surrounded with a belt of chestnut-trees; and in the valleys above the region of the chestnuts, excellent early apples grow in great abundance. The mountain-forests yield some of the finest trees in the world: the principal of which are the *Laurus Indica*, which is nearly as good as mahogany; the *Olea excelsa*, the wood of which is so heavy as to sink in water, and which grows as hard as marble, and is used for planes; the *Laurus fetens*, the smell of which is most intolerable; and the *Erica arborea*, or heath-tree, which grows among the mountains, and is sometimes 7 ft. in circumf. Yew trees formerly abounded in the island, but they are now extinct. They are, however, often found under ground, in places which have been laid bare by inundations. Among the other vegetable productions is the *Lichen fuciformis*, or orchil, which is used as a dye.—The principal animals are rabbits, ferrets, woodcocks, snipes, red-legged partridges, and quails. The coast supplies plenty of fish, particularly the Jew-fish, reckoned the best for the table, John Dorys, and red mullets. On this subject Mr. Wilde says: "I never saw a fish-market equal to that of M. The rival tints of the tenants of the water have often been contrasted with those of the air by their respective admirers; for my own part I must give the palm to the fish—there is a glowing metallic lustre to be found in the scale rarely to be met with in the feather. A choicer spot could not be selected by the ichthyologist than M., as it combines all the fishes of the Mediterranean, with many of those of the West Indies and the coast of Africa; and its insular position catches on their way many migratory shoals besides the regular frequenters. The *murena*, so much esteemed by the Romans, are caught here of a great size, and the manner of taking them is peculiar. The fisherman seats himself on a rock, when the tide is coming in, singing, as he says, to charm the fish; as the water reaches the hole where the eel is, he comes out, when the fisherman captures him with a pair of large wooden nippers. Much as they were valued by the ancient Heliogabali, we tried them in every possible way, but could not liken their flavour to anything but singed wool. The funny fish, of immense size, often amounting to several cwt., are daily exposed in market. These, both fresh and salted, form a favourite food of the lower classes, and large quantities cut up in junks and pickled are sent into the interior—it has something of the taste of coarse beef-steak, but makes a most admirable dish when corned." The beef and mutton of the island are reckoned lean and tasteless. Goats and hogs are numerous. The common domestic fowls are small; but the ducks and turkeys are excellent, the last being as good as those of Norfolk.

Wine.] The great production of M. is wine, which is known over all the civilized world. The best vines grow on the S side of the island, and on the side of the hill which points to the E. The grapes are chiefly white and of a longish shape. The most esteemed is that called Verdelho. The wine on the N side of the island, which is inferior in quality, is generally made from vines which are trained upon chestnut-trees; sometimes as many grapes have been gathered from one chestnut tree as will make a pipe of wine. The price of the wine at the vineyards is from £5 to £50 per pipe; its average to dealers, £32. The total shipments in 1836 amounted to 9,205 pipes; in 1841 to 6,505; in 1849 to 7,380 pipes of 120 gallons; in 1850 to 6,494 pipes. The

delivery of this wine in the United Kingdom for 10 years has been as follows:

	Home consumpt.	Exported.	Total.
1841	107,701	146,283	253,984
1842	65,209	107,662	172,871
1843	93,589	101,412	195,001
1844	111,577	149,037	260,614
1845	102,745	137,641	240,386
1846	93,580	128,491	223,071
1847	81,349	100,506	181,855
1848	76,958	86,430	163,388
1849	71,087	129,897	200,994
1850	70,360	132,029	202,389

The total quantity produced in the island is about 30,000 p.; but above two-thirds are unfit for export. Besides five different qualities of what is called M. wine, there are Sercial, sweet Malmsey, dry Malmsey, Negrinha, and Tinta or red wine.—The other exports of M. are chestnuts, walnuts, dragon's blood, honey, wax, and preserved citrons.

The climate and soil are favourable to the sugar-cane, but it is no longer cultivated. Mr. Hughes gives the following account from De Freita's MS.:—“The first sugar-mill was constructed by Diogo Vas-de-Tievo in 1452, in pursuance of a contract formed with Don Henry; and so great was the augmentation of its growth, that in the year 1500, there were more than 120 of these engenhos, and the quinto of sugar [i. e. the proportion which went to the crown] amounted to 30,000 arrobas [or a million of lbs. English.] Portugal, Spain, and Italy were the principal importers of this sugar in muscovado, in refined loaves, in molasses, treacle, and various conserves. During the Spanish usurpation, the nation struggling with Holland, at enmity with England, weighing on Italy whose states she disturbed, and fomenting internal discords in France, kept away the merchant-ships of those several countries from the ports of Portugal. The policy of the Philips, and their unjust and violent government, fell with a fearfully oppressive weight on the island; and we saw our greatest article of export, sugar, dwindle almost to nothing from the year 1600, through the abundance which began to be introduced at the different points in America.” He adds the popular belief that a worm had destroyed the cane; but the ravages of this worm are not confined to M. It is a remarkable fact that the sugar-cane was first conveyed from M. to Brazil and the West Indies. A few cinnamon trees are said to be found.

Population. The pop. of M., including that of Porto-Santo, in 1844 was 116,200; in 1836 it was 115,446, of whom 1,618 were in Porto-Santo. The inhabitants are of a dark complexion and low stature,—a melange of Portuguese, Mulattoes, and Negroes. Among all classes indolence is predominant; but like most mountaineers they are healthy, lean, and muscular. The severer labours are thrown upon the weaker sex, particularly that of collecting fuel, consisting of plants and shrubs which can only be obtained by climbing and descending rocks, and which they must then carry home on their backs. Amidst the abundance which covers the territory, the poorer classes live in a state of extreme poverty, and can often with difficulty procure the necessities of life. Beggary accordingly prevails in an extraordinary degree, and appears to excite no feeling of disgrace; on the contrary, the singular custom prevails of putting on their best clothes when they are going a-begging. The chief dependence of the poorer classes is upon the forests of chestnuts which grow upon the higher parts of the mountains. The coarseness of their dress, their meagre figures and long black hair, give their physiognomy a character of fierceness which is belied by the actual politeness and courtesy of their manners. The men dress somewhat in the costume of English sailors with a pointed red

cap. Salt fish from America is the chief article of food.

Government. The island is governed by a lieut.-governor. The crown revenues are raised from a duty on imports, and a tithe on wine. It amounted in 1838 to £41,265; in 1843 to £34,024. There is sometimes a small surplus revenue to remit to Portugal. The clergy are partly supported by the crown revenues, but traffic in wine, and engage in other secular business. M. was once the brightest jewel in the Portuguese crown,—singularly fortunate in its products, successful in its commerce, and favourably regarded by every administration. It now presents scarcely a shadow of its former prosperity, affording a convincing proof of the bitter fruits of misgovernment, and showing how easily the finest colony may be converted into the most miserable dependency. Thousands of the poorer inhabitants are on the very verge of starvation, as is sufficiently shown by the frequent necessity of admitting large quantities of rice duty-free, and by large emigrations in utter repugnance to the feelings and habits of the people. It has been well observed that the geographical position of this island, its climate, the character of its inhabitants, and the magnificent wine and fruit which it produces, make it, as it were, a grand hotel in the midst of the ocean. Reasonable freedom of commerce in such a locality must produce the most beneficial results. When in former years this reasonable commercial freedom prevailed, M. transmitted considerable sums yearly to the seat of government in Portugal.—The cap. of the island is FUNCHAL, which see.

History. There is a report of this island having been visited in 1844 by an English vessel having on board a gentleman of the name of Machim, who, with a French lady, Anne d'Arriet, to whom he was attached, was accidentally left behind, and both died here. Whatever truth there may be in this tradition, the Portuguese were certainly the first who made any permanent settlement here. Don Henrique of Portugal, at the very commencement of that brilliant career of discovery which terminated in the circumnavigation of Africa, and the passage to India by the cape, learned the existence of Madeira. The first landing was made on July 8th, 1419; and in 1431, he sent Tristan Texira, and Gonçalvez Zarco, with a colony, to take possession of the island. They divided it into two districts, Machico and Funchal, and began to bring it into a state of cultivation. Its progress, however, is said to have been seriously retarded by a great fire which was kindled among the forests with which the island was covered, and which continued to rage for seven years, laying waste repeatedly the habitations which the colonists had erected. When, however, it was at length extinguished, the ashes had so far increased the natural fertility of the ground, that its produce soon became very valuable. The first staple was sugar, in which M. was for some time unrivaled; but after it was cultivated on so great a scale in the W. Indies, it ceased to be profitable here, and the colonists betook themselves to the production of wine. The commerce of M. has long been considered of importance to this country; and in 1801, when it was apprehended that France might attempt to seize upon it, was taken temporary possession of by a British squadron, but was restored at the peace of Amiens. In 1807, however, when the Portuguese government were compelled to emigrate to Brazil, Britain again occupied the island in trust for her ally, and held it till 1814. In 1835, she again held it for a short time to enforce the payment of some arrears of subsidy.

Authorities. Milburn's *Oriental Commerce*.—Borditch's *Excursions in M.* Lond. 1825. 4to.—Wilde's *Narrative*. Dublin 1844. 8vo.—*Mason on the Climate, &c.* of M. Lond. 1850. 8vo.

MADEIRA, a large and navigable river of South America, originating in the junction of the Beni and the Mamore, and forming one of the most important affluents of the AMAZON: see that article.

MADELA, a village of Palestine, 192 m. SE of Jerusalem.

MADELEINE, a summit of the Cottian Alps, on the frontiers of the French dep. of Hautes-Alpes, in N lat. 45° 28', E long. 6° 21'. Alt. 1,350 toises, or 2,877 yds., above sea-level.

MADELEY, a parish in Stafford, 4½ m. W. by S of Newcastle-under-Lyne, intersected by the Grand-Junction section of the Great North-Western rail-

way, which has a station here. Area 5,734 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,190; in 1851, 1,655.

MADELEY-MARKET, a parish and market-town of Shropshire, situate near the Severn, about 2 m. E from the celebrated iron bridge over the Severn, near Coalbrookdale. Area of p. 2,809 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,822; in 1851, 8,525. M. is a place of some antiquity; and is celebrated for having afforded refuge to Charles I. in his flight after the battle of Worcester. The iron trade is carried on here to a considerable extent; and several coal-mines are wrought. A canal has been cut from Ketley iron-works to the river Severn, a distance of 8 or 9 m.; which communicates with the Shrewsbury canal. The iron bridge over the Severn was erected in 1780. It is 100 ft. span, and 40 ft. high; and contains 375 tons of metal.

MADEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the L. bank of the Tigris, 20 m. SE of Bagdad, so named from the copper and iron mines in its vicinity. It occupies a singular position, surrounded on every side by bleak and barren mountains of great elevation, and overlooking a prodigious chasm through which the Tigris forces a passage. It is unnecessary to dig to any considerable depth, as the ores are generally found on the surface of the rocks. Copper and iron are the metals procured in the greatest abundance; but silver and gold have also been found. These mines yield a handsome revenue to the Porte, and are under the management of a pasha, independent of that of Diyarbekir.

MADERA, a small island, close to the N coast of the island of St. Domingo.—Also an island in the lake of Nicaragua, 18 m. NE of the town of Nicaragua.

MADERA. See MADEIRA.

MADERAL (El), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. S of Zamora. Pop. 460.

MADFELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, circle of Brilon. Pop. 887.

MADFUNE, a village of Upper Egypt, on the site of the ancient *Abydos*, 12 m. SSW of Girge.

MADHARRAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 24 m. SSE of Jyvore.

MANIAN, or **MDIAN**, a village of Hedjaz, in Arabia, 20 m. N of Moilah, near the head of the Red sea. It appears to have been the ancient capital of the Midianites, a people celebrated in Scripture-history; but is now inconsiderable.

MADIEH. See ABOUKIR.

MADIGHERY, a town and fortress on the S of India, belonging to the rajah of Mysore, in N lat. 13° 40', E long. 77° 15'. The hill on which the fort and its circumvallations are built shoots up in a bold naked peak to the height of 1,500 ft. above the surrounding plain. The town is much decayed. On the downfall of the Bijanagur sovereigns, it came into possession of a Hindu polygar family, who retained it till conquered by one of the Mysore rajahs.

MADIGHESHY, a fortress of India, belonging to the rajah of Mysore, situated on a rock, 50 m. SE of Chittendrug. At the foot of the rock there is a fortified town containing about 200 houses built of stone.

MADIGNANO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Lodi-et-Crema, 12 m. NE of Lodi.

MADINGLEY, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4 m. WNW of Cambridge. Area 1,763 acres. Pop. 282.

MADION, a town of Java, on the S coast of the island.

MADIR, a small Abyssinian seaport, situated in the bay of Amphila, 115 m. SE of Arkiko.

MADIRAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrenees, on the Bergon, 32 m. N of Tarbes. Pop. 1,283.

MADISON, a county in the NE of Georgia, U. S. Area 250 sq. m. Chief town, Danielsville. Pop. in 1840, 4,510; in 1850, 5,703. Madison springs are in this co., 5 m. from Danielsville, and 18 m. N of Athens. The waters are chalybeate, and are much resorted to.—Also a co. in the N part of Alabama. Area 768 sq. m. The chief town is Huntsville. Pop. in 1840, 25,706; in 1850, 26,428.—Also a co. in the state of New York, a little E of the centre of the state. Area 582 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 40,008; in 1850, 43,081. Its cap. is Morrisville. The Erie canal, and the Utica and Syracuse railroad, pass through this co. Its manufactures are of considerable importance, but a large proportion of the inhabitants are husbandmen.—Also a central co. of Virginia. Area 330 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,107; in 1850, 9,366. Its cap., of the same name, is 97 m. NW of Richmond.—Also a co. in the SW of Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,025; in 1850, 10,081. It is well-adapted to grazing. London is the chief town.—Also a co. in Florida, extending from Georgia on the N, to the gulf of Mexico on the S. It has a rolling surface, over which a number of small lakes are scattered. Pop. in 1840, 2,644; in 1850, 5,490. Its cap. is of the same name.—Also a co. in the SW of Mississippi. Area 548 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 15,530; in 1850, 18,173. Its cap. is Canton.—Also a co. in the NE of Louisiana, skirted by the Mississippi on the NE. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,142; in 1850, 8,811. Its cap. is Richmond.—Also a co. in the W part of Tennessee. Area 670 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 16,530; in 1850, 22,848. Its cap. is Jackson.—Also a co. in the E of Kentucky. Area 520 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 16,355; in 1850, 21,118. Its cap. is Richmond.—Also a co. in the NE of Iowa. Pop. in 1840, 8,874; in 1850, according to the new territorial arrangements of the state, 1,174. Its cap. is Andersontown.—Also a co. in the SW of Illinois. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 14,433; in 1850, 24,374. Its cap. is Edwardsville.—Also a co. in the SE of Missouri. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,395; in 1850, 6,001.—Also a co. in the NW of Arkansas. Area 1,050 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,775; in 1850, 4,339.

MADISON, a township in Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 40 m. N of Augusta. Pop. 1,701.—Also a township in New Haven co., in Connecticut, 54 m. S of Hartford, situated on Long Island sound. Pop. 1,788.—Also a township in Madison co., in the state of New York, 95 m. W by N of Albany, intersected by the Chenango canal, which here attains its summit-level. Pop. 2,344.—Also a township in Columbia co., in Pennsylvania, 10 m. N of Danville. Pop. 1,700.—Also a township in Armstrong co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,365.—Also townships in Amherst co., in Morgan co., in Madison co., Virginia; in Geauga co., Ohio, on Lake Erie; in Columbian co., in Gallia co., in Guernsey co., in Highland co., in Knox co., in Hamilton co., in Montgomery co., in Muskingum co., in Pickaway co., and in Scioto co., all in the state of Ohio; and in Clark co. and Knox co., in Indiana.—Also the cap. of Jefferson co., in Iowa, 88 m. SSE of Indianapolis, on the N shore of the Ohio. Pop. 4,000.—Also the cap. of Dane co., in the Wisconsin territory, 90 m. NE of Galena.

MADISON'S RIVER, one of the three forks which unite to form the Missouri, near its source. The point of confluence is 2,848 m. from the mouth of the Missouri, in N lat. 45° 22' 34".

MADISONVILLE, a town of St. Tammany p., in the state of Louisiana, U. S., pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Chefuncti, 2 m. above its entrance into Lake Pontchartrain, and about 36 m. SE of New Orleans.—Also a village in Hamilton co., in Ohio, 8

m. NE of Cincinnati. Pop. 600.—Also a village in Hopkins co., in Kentucky.—Also the cap. of Monroe co., in Tennessee.

MADJICOSMA, or MEIACOSIMA ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific, between the island of Formosa on the E, and the Lieu-Kien isles on the SW. The principal are Tyipinsan, Patchusam, Calayan, and Babuyan. The pop. is estimated at 12,000.

MADLEY, a parish of Herefordshire, 7 m. W by S of Hereford. Area 5,360 acres. Pop. 927.

MADLITZ (ALT), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Lebus. Pop. 200.

MADMUT, a village of Upper Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile, 10 m. SW of Kous.

MADOETS (SAINT), a parish in Perthshire, at the E extremity of the earse of Gowrie. Area 1,152 acres. Pop. in 1851, 288.

MADONA, a small island in the Mediterranean, 5 m. SW of Nysari, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $26^{\circ} 57'$.

MADONE MOUNTAINS, a group in Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, between the Fiume-Grande on the W, and the Polifna on the E; and connected on the SE with the Neptunian chain.

MADONNA-DEGLI-ANGEGLI, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Perugia, 2 m. SW of Assisi, celebrated for its beautiful church.

MADRAGUE, a small island on the SE coast of France, in the Mediterranean, belonging to the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, 12 m. SE of Marseilles.

MADRAS, a city of Hindostan, the principal settlement of the British East India company in the Carnatic, situated in N lat. $13^{\circ} 4'$, E long. $80^{\circ} 14' 1''$, on the E side of the peninsula or coast of Coromandel. From being originally a petty factory, with a territory 5 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth, it has become the cap. of an extensive region, comprehending the whole of the Indian peninsula S of the Krishna river, and also a large prov. in the Deccan, named the Northern Circars. Within these boundaries are two native princes, the rajahs of Mysore and Travancore, who collect the revenues, and exercise a certain degree of power in the internal government of their respective states; but with regard to external politics, they are entirely subordinate to the British government, being protected by a subsidiary force, and furnishing on their part large annual contributions.

General description.] The town stands close upon the shore, and is very unfavourably situated either for the purposes of commerce or the requirements of a capital. The coast forms nearly a straight line, swept by a strong current, and without any port for shipping, or island to break the surge. Large ships generally moor about 2 m. from the shore, in 9 fath.; but the station in the roads is very hazardous from the beginning of October to the end of December, and throughout the SW monsoon. There is also very great difficulty, and even no small danger in landing from vessels, in consequence of the tremendous surf which breaks upon the shore, even in the mildest weather, and which no boats of European construction are able to withstand. The boats of the country, generally called *masulahs* or accommodation-boats, which are used for crossing those dangerous waves, are singularly formed without ribs or keel, with flat bottoms, and without any iron in their whole fabric. Their planks, which are very thin, are sewed together, having straw in the seams instead of caulking; and they are thus so flexible as to yield like leather to the impulse of the breakers. They are large and light, and have beach at one end, covered with cushions and protected by a curtain, so that passengers may be kept dry while the surf is breaking around them. An English boat enduring one-half of the concussions which these *masulahs* hourly suffer unharmed, would infallibly have its bottom or

sides stove in; but it is still an extremely critical operation to conduct them through the surf. When they come within its influence, the steersman stands up, and marks time with his voice and his foot, whilst the rowers work their oars backwards until overtaken by the swell, which, curling up in its approach to the shore, sweeps the boat along with fearful violence. The rowers now ply every oar forward with their utmost vigour, to prevent the wave from carrying back the boat with its receding swell, and by a few successive surfs the boat is at length dashed high and dry on the shore. Should the boat be capsized, the passengers are in imminent danger from the voracious sharks, which abound close to the shore. This difficulty of access, with other disadvantages attending the port, must always make M. of less commercial importance than it would otherwise be as the cap. of a large and rich district. The fishermen, and others of the lower class, use floating machines of simple construction, named *catamarans*, formed of two or three light logs of wood, 8 or 10 ft. long, lashed together, with a small piece of wood between them to serve as a stem-piece. They contain two men, who launch themselves through the surf by means of paddles, to carry letters or convey small refreshments to ships, when no boats could venture out. The approach to M. from the sea, presenting low, flat, sandy shores to the N and S, with a few small hills inland, exhibits a striking appearance of barrenness, but the prospect greatly improves on a closer inspection. The beach covered with moving crowds,—the public offices and storehouses which are fine buildings, erected near the shores, supported on arched bases with colonnades to the upper stories, and covered with the hard, smooth, and beautifully polished shell-mortar of the country,—the fortification of St. George rising within a few yards of the sea,—the minarets and pagodas, mixed with trees and gardens, seen in the distance,—present altogether an interesting *coup d'œil*. Fort-George, which was planned by Mr. Robins, is in its present state a strong handsome fortress, neither so extensive nor so regular as Fort-William at Calcutta, but from its greater facility of being relieved by sea, and the nature of the ground, which allows an enemy little choice in conducting his attack, it is deemed equal in strength, besides possessing the farther convenience of requiring a much smaller garrison. In the middle of the present fortress stands the original fort first erected in the settlement, but now mostly converted into government-offices. To the S of the fort stands the first-built church, and to the N of it the exchange. On the last-mentioned building is a lighthouse, the light of which is 90 ft. above the level of the sea, and may be seen from a ship's deck 17 m. at sea. The government-house, a large and handsome edifice, is in the Choultry plain, on the edge of the esplanade, and near to it are the Chepauk gardens, the residence of the nabob of the Carnatic. The Choultry plain commences about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Fort-George, from which it is separated by two small rivers, one of which, the Triplicane, winding from the W, reaches the sea about 1,000 yds. to the S of the glacier; the other, coming from the NW, and passing the W side of the Black town, proceeds eastward within 100 yds. of the sea, washing the foot of the glacier; and thence continuing in a S direction, parallel with the beach, joins the mouth of the Triplicane. The plain extends 2 m. to the W of the enclosures which bound the St. Thomas road, and terminates on the other at a large body of water called the Meliapur bank.

Houses, &c.] M. has no European town, except a few houses in the fort. The settlers reside entirely in their garden-houses, or villas on the Choul-

try plain, repairing to the fort in the morning for the transaction of business, and returning home in the afternoon. These 'garden-houses,' as they are called, are generally only of one story, but of a pleasing style of architecture. A deep and handsome verandah or balcony is supported by pillars in front, and green Venetian windows generally shade the rooms from the glare of the sun. In the interior there are neither window-curtains nor fire-places, and very seldom a carpet; and only one bed is planted in the middle of each sleeping apartment. The beds are large and high, environed with green gauze curtains, bag-fashion, open at the bottom, and tucked in all around to keep out the mosquitoes. The walls of the apartments are *chunamed*, or plastered with a kind of lime made from oyster shells, chalk, and other ingredients. The walls being rubbed with this composition, assume a beautiful white polish resembling that of the finest marble. The rooms of the more common class of houses are white-washed or painted, but never papered. The rooms are from 20 to 30 ft. high, with rough ceilings like English barns, for the beams are uncovered, and sometimes white-washed, but more frequently left the natural colour of the wood. The floors are of stone or brick, or of a composition of lime and gravel; they are also chunamed over in black and white squares, or are covered with mats made of bamboo.—The Black town of M. stands to the N. of the fort, from which it is separated by a spacious esplanade. It is nearly 4 m. in circuit; and was formerly surrounded by fortifications sufficient to resist cavalry. Like other native towns, it is an irregular and confused mixture of brick and bamboo houses, and makes a much better appearance at a distance than when closely inspected. In this town reside the native Armenian and Portuguese merchants, and also many Europeans unconnected with government. In 1803, a navigable canal was opened from the Black town to Ennore river, 12 ft. deep, 40 ft. broad at the top, and 10,560 yds. in length. By this canal boats go to Pulicat, from which M. is supplied with charcoal.—A fine range of public edifices, including the custom-house and court-house, forms the frontage of Black town towards the sea. The church on Choultry plain is a fine specimen of Ionic architecture. The naval hospital is a handsome building, with a large platform on the top, where convalescents take exercise and enjoy the fresh air. There is an excellent garden attached to the hospital. The botanical garden, which the late Sir James Anderson planted at a vast expense, was almost entirely destroyed by a violent hurricane in 1807. Among the charitable institutions are a male and female orphan-asylum, both of which are well conducted, the girls being instructed in all kinds of needle-work, and the boys brought up to different trades. The pantheon, an elegant edifice, used as a free-masons' lodge, contains a ball-room, a theatre, card-rooms, and verandahs. The Protestant places of worship are St. George's cathedral on the Choultry plain, 4 other Episcopal churches, a Scottish Presbyterian church, and Independent, Wesleyan, and Unitarian chapels. There are 3 Roman Catholic chapels. It is the seat of a university, a medical college, and several schools. Among the public places may be mentioned the Mount Road, leading from Fort-George to St. Thomas' Mount, which is smooth as a bowling-green, and planted on each side with banyan and yellow tulip trees. On this road, about 5 m. from Fort-George, is a cenotaph erected to the memory of Lord Cornwallis, on which a vast sum of money was expended. There is also a statue of the same nobleman in the fort; and on the road, between Government-house and the Black town, has

been erected a splendid equestrian statue, by Chantrey, of the late Sir Thomas Munro, who died while governor of the presidency, deservedly esteemed and universally lamented. In the cathedral is a monument, also by Chantrey, to Bishop Heber. Government-house has no claim to the distinction which has been conferred upon it as the residence for the chief person at the presidency—some private houses in M. possessing quite as much accommodation as it affords. The garden, or rather park, attached to the house is extensive, reaching to the sea-shore, where there is another smaller residence appropriated to the governor, called the Marine villa.

Population, &c.] In 1791, the total pop. of M. and its suburbs was estimated at 300,000 persons; in 1836-7, it was about 350,000, of whom about one-half are Hindus; three-tenths, Mahomedans; and the remainder Anglo-Indians and Europeans. The Armenians are a numerous body, and very wealthy. The style of living among the Europeans at M. is much the same as at Calcutta. Within doors, dinner parties, and, during the cold season, monthly assemblies and balls, constitute the routine of amusements. The most fashionable drive is called the South-beach, answering to the Hyde-Park ring of London, and the course and esplanade of Calcutta. It lies to the S. of the fort, on the sea-shore, and extends to about a quarter of a mile in length. Many of the other drives are interesting, and the roads superb. In general, the equipages, whether European or otherwise, are of an inferior description. The horses, being chiefly of the Arab breed, and of small stature, show off but poorly in comparison with the English animal. The natives make use of bullocks, and, as beasts of burden, of the buffalo and camel. Their carriages are of all descriptions, from the simple hearse-like palanquin on wheels, to the large padded seat conveyance, with a conical canopy and curtains, upon which two or three persons may repose after the fashion of Hindus. Palanquins are not numerous, and are more commonly used by natives than by Europeans. At M. society is more limited than at Calcutta, and there appears in it a degree of apathy to those luxuries which a denizen of the chief presidency considers as absolute necessities of life. From the smallness of the place and the slight increase of its inhabitants during many years, the distinctions of society are also as rigidly preserved as ever; whereas, in the neighbouring capital, the "schoolmaster has been abroad," and many of those artificial bounds which existed ten years ago are no longer tenable. Thus, there is still at Madras as wide a gulf separating the privileged classes—consisting of the covenanted services of the East India company and the mercantile aristocracy—from the tradesmen, as there is in England between the highest peer and the humblest of his *employés*. The natives of M. are, in colour, much blacker than their brethren of Bengal, and those of low caste, more particularly, are by no means so good-looking; in other respects they have most of the characteristics of the Bengalese, and are, like them, peaceable and easily managed. On account of the higher price of provisions, wages are also higher than at Calcutta; but fewer servants are kept. Household servants receive from two to five pagodas per month; and the hire of a palanquin is four and a half pagodas per month. For the field-service, bearers receive each two pagodas monthly; but, at the presidency, only one and three-fourth pagodas. The men-servants are chiefly Hindus; but a great proportion of the female servants are native Portuguese. On landing at the town, passengers are immediately surrounded with servants of all kinds pushing for employment; especially by do-

haries, who undertake to act as interpreters, to make all sorts of purchases, to provide servants, palanquins, tradesmen, and to transact whatever business a stranger may require. There are numbers of French pedlars from Pondicherry, with boxes of lace and artificial flowers, chiefly made by the ladies of the decayed French families in that settlement; and a class of Mahomedans also go about selling moco stones, garnets, coral, petrified tamarind wood (found in the sands around Madras), mock-amber (the gum of a tree in the Malabar forests), and a variety of other trinkets. The Madras jugglers are celebrated all over India, both for their sleight of hand, and for their feats of agility; and in their exhibitions they are commonly naked from the waist upwards, so as to derive no advantage from the concealment of any implements in their dress.—The language spoken at M. by the natives is the Telinga, usually called the Malabar.—In 1835, M. was erected into a bishopric.

Climate.] The following table of the climate at Fort St. George, was constructed by Mr. Chamier from nearly four thousand observations, made in an interval of between 3 and 4 years, in a house fronting SE, and about 1 m. distant from the sea. It shows that the medium height of the therm. at M. is 80° 9'; the general greatest heat, 87° 1'; the least, 75° 5'; and the extreme difference 11°:

Month.	Medium.	Greatest heat.	Extreme difference.
January,	75° 1	79° 7	69° 3
February,	76° 6	82° 0	70° 6
March,	80° 5	85° 7	74° 0
April,	83° 2	86° 7	77° 7
May,	84° 7	82° 2	78° 3
June,	85° 9	94° 3	81° 7
July,	84° 1	91° 0	79° 0
August,	82° 9	89° 2	77° 8
September,	82° 9	89° 5	78° 0
October,	80° 9	87° 2	74° 0
November,	77° 8	83° 0	72° 3
December,	77° 1	81° 3	73° 0
General medium,	80° 9	87° 5	75° 5
			11° 6

Commerce.] M. is the principal emporium on the Coromandel coast, and trades direct with Great Britain, China, the Eastern archipelago, the Birman empire, Calcutta, Ceylon, and the South American states. Its principal articles of export are plain and printed cottons, cotton-wool, indigo, salt, tobacco, soap, natron, dyeing-drugs, and coffee. See article HINDOSTAN.—M. is 1,030 m. travelling distance from Calcutta, and 870 m. in direct distance SW; 770 travelling m. from Bombay; 205 m. from Tanjore; 903 m. from Surat; 1,295 m. from Delhi; and 290 m. from Seringapatam.

Adjacent country.] The country around M. is almost as level as Bengal, and in general exhibits a naked, brown, dusty plain, with few villages, and with no other relief to the eye except a range of abrupt detached hills to the S. The roads in the immediate vicinity are kept in excellent repair, and are ornamented with borders of shady trees. The huts, at a distance at least, have a better appearance than those of Bengal; and the inns and choultries, which are common on the road, evince an attention to travellers not to be found in that prov. The soil in the vicinity of M. when well-cultivated, produces good crops of rice, provided the usual quantity of rain falls in the wet season; and, in some places, the industry of the natives creates, by means of irrigation, a refreshing verdure. The cattle in the neighbourhood of M. are a small breed of the species common in the Deccan, but larger than those which are reared in the S parts of Bengal. Buffaloes of a small size are generally used in carts in the vicinity of the town. Meat, poultry, fish, and other refreshments for shipping, may be procured in sufficient quantity at M., but neither of so good a quality nor

at so cheap a rate as in Bengal. The water is excellent, and is supplied by the native boats at specified prices; wood and fuel are scarce.

History.] The first English factory in the Carnatic was erected in 1623 at Arneegum, about 66 m. N of M. Its chief, Mr. Francis Day, having received permission from Sree-Rung-Rayed, of the Hindu dynasty of Bijapur, to build a town and fort on the site of the present city of M., proceeded, without waiting for instructions from the directors, to found the new settlement; and the fort which he constructed, and which he named Fort St. George, was speedily surrounded by a town. The whole territory included in the original grant extended only 1 m. inland, and 5 m. along the shore. The prince enjoined that the place should be named after himself; but the *naik*, or local governor, had previously intimated that, in honour of his father Chenappa, it should bear the name of Chenappatam, and by this appellation it continues to be known among the natives of the surrounding district. In 1653, the *naik* and council of M. were raised to the rank of a presidency; but their civil establishment consisted at this period of only 2 factors and a guard of 10 soldiers. In 1671, the sovereign of the Carnatic made over to the Company his moiety of the customs at M. for the fixed rent of 1,200 pagodas per annum. In 1687, the pop. of the port, city, and adjacent villages was reported to amount to 20,000; and in 1696, the revenue produced by the taxes was 40,000 pagodas. In 1702, the settlement was blockaded and threatened with destruction by Aurenzeb's general, Daoud Khan; and in 1708, it was in no less danger from internal dissensions among the native inhabitants on the subject of precedence. From the period of the junction of the rival East India companies, in 1708, no authentic annals of M. are to be found till 1744, when it contained 250,000 native inhabitants, and 300 English, of whom 200 only were soldiers of the garrison. In the month of September of that year, it was besieged by a French force from the Mauritius under M. de la Bourdonnais; and after a bombardment of three days was compelled to surrender. The plunder realized by the captors was about £200,000. The town, by the terms of capitulation, was ransomed for £440,000; but the agreement was afterwards broken by M. Duplex, and all the British inhabitants of every description compelled to leave the place. M. was restored to England at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; and when evacuated by the French, in 1749, was found in a very improved state as to its fortifications. But though greatly strengthened, it was still incapable of making an effectual resistance to a regular European force; and in 1756, in the apprehension of another attack from the French, the greatest exertions were made to place it in a proper state of defence. Before the works were completed, the expected enemy approached, in December 1758, under M. Lally, with a force of 3,500 Europeans, 200 sepoys, and 2,000 native and European cavalry; while the garrison of M. consisted only of 1,758 Europeans, 2,220 sepoys, and 150 European inhabitants. The siege was carried on during the space of two months with the utmost skill; but the defence under Mr. Pigot the governor, and Colonel Lawrence the commander of the garrison, was so resolutely conducted that the assailants were obliged to retreat with great precipitation, leaving behind them all their sick, the greater part of their stores, 52 pieces of cannon, and 150 barrels of gunpowder. Since this memorable resistance, M. has never sustained any external attack, though twice threatened by Hyder Ali; and the strength of its works now secures it completely against the utmost efforts of any native force.—*Rennel's Memoir of a Map of Hindostan.*—*Valentia's Travels*, vol. 1.—*Orme's Military Transactions in India.*—*Milburn's Oriental Commerce.*—*Buchanan's Travels in Mysore.*—*Hamilton's East India Gazetteer.*—*Watson's Voyage to Madras.*

MADRAS (PRESIDENCY OF), an administrative division of British India, comprising the S portion of Hindostan, or the whole of continental India lying to the S of the river Krishna, together with that part of the Deccan known as the Northern Circars, and Canara. It stretches from the 8th to the 20th parallel of N lat.; and from the 74th to the 86th meridian of E long. On the N it has the Nizam's territories, and those of the rajahs of Nagpore and Berar, portions of the Bengal and Bombay presidencies, and the Portuguese territory of Goa; on the E, W, and S, it extends to the ocean. Its general outline is triangular; a line drawn from Ganjam on the Coromandel coast, to Sadashapur on the coast of Malabar, may be regarded as defining the base of the triangle; its apex is Cape Comorin. The tributary territories of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and Coorg, form *enclaves* within the limits of this presidency. Its subdivisions are as follows.

Districts. I. BRITISH TERRITORIES.	Area.	Pop. in 1837.	Land rev. in 1837
1. Ganjam,	2,700 sq. m.	588,079	£98,597
2. Vizagapatam,	5,600	1,047,414	120,669
3. Rajahmundry,	4,690	678,529	176,714

4. Masulipatam,	4,810	332,069	94,498
5. Guntur,	4,960	19,518	137,806
6. Nellore and Ongole,	12,000	846,572	189,981
7. Arcot, (N division,	8,290	506,831	187,549
8. Arcot, (S division,	4,500	550,239	197,560
9. Chingleput,	2,253	326,219	87,535
10. Madras,	30	630,000	6,526
11. Salem,	6,513	905,194	164,471
12. Coimbatore,	8,392	807,964	208,491
13. Trichinopoly,	3,169	554,730	142,886
14. Madura,	8,625	1,128,730	347,777
15. Tinnevelly,	7,656	1,135,411	175,079
16. Bellary,	12,763	1,112,839	217,090
17. Cuddapah,	12,723	1,063,164	191,247
18. Malabar,	6,202	1,140,916	161,162
19. Canara,	7,477	759,776	167,122
	130,888	14,894,851	£3,182,745
II. TRIBUTARY STATES.			
1. Mysore,	29,400	2,271,754	
2. Travancore and Cochin,	9,400	1,128,600	
3. Coorg,	4,340	20,000	
Total area and pop.	172,225	18,314,605	

172,225

Physical features.] The surface of the above territories consists mainly of a great central table-land, surrounded on all sides by an undulating low country, the surface elevation of which gradually sinks towards the coasts. This central table-land comprises the Balaghat ceded districts, Coorg, and Mysore. On the E and W it has the Ghauts for its supporting buttresses; but the W chain approaches much nearer to the sea than does the E. The descent towards the coast, on the W side, is therefore comparatively rapid; on the Coromandel or E coast, extensive plains present themselves between the sea and the outlying ridges of elevated country. The table-land of Coorg has an average alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level; in Canara and the Balaghat districts it varies from 3,000 to 5,000; in Mysore, it is only 2,800 ft. The Neilgherries extend from about $75^{\circ} 30'$ to 77° E long., and nearly under the parallel of 11° , with a breadth of about 15 m. Their highest peak is the Dodabettas, estimated to attain an elevation of 7,760 ft. above sea-level; but they present numerous peaks exceeding 5,000 ft. in alt. To the S of the Neilgherries, stretches a valley from sea to sea, with a breadth of 16 m., known as the Paulghat-cherry pass. To the S of this pass, a mountain-chain stretches to Cape Comorin, separating the districts of Cochin and Travancore on the W, from those of Madura and Tinnevelly on the E.—The principal rivers in the presidency are the Godavary and the Krishna, with their numerous tributaries; and the Pennar, the Palar, the Pennair, the Cavery, and the Colerun. All these streams flow towards the E coast; those running W have very short courses. The Coromandel coast presents numerous salt lagoons.

Climate and productions.] The climate of the table land is equable, temperate, and invigorating; but intense heat is often experienced in the Northern Circars, and on the E side of the peninsula. The winds and rain in the Indian peninsula are periodical, and are called the NE and SW monsoon. The Carnatic, on the E coast, is chiefly exposed to the influence of the NE monsoon; while the SW monsoon extends over the whole peninsula, with the exception of the Coromandel coast, though there are certain districts and stations on that coast, and in the Carnatic, which partake, in some degree, of the SW monsoon. The NE monsoon, commencing about the middle of October, brings in the periodical rains, which continue to the end of November or the middle of December; and, after the rains cease, the NE wind continues until the end of February. This is the cold season, and the climate during this period, in the Carnatic, is cool and pleasant. During March and April the southerly, or, as it is called, the 'long-

shore winds prevail, which are hot and relaxing, loaded with clouds of sand and dust, and causing biliary derangement and slight febrile attacks. This may be considered the most disagreeable part of the year; but these winds are attended with many advantages, by drying up and dissipating noxious vapours which may have originated during the rainy and cold season. In May the S and W winds, usually called the land-winds, commence. They are very hot, and continue during the months of May, June, and July, which constitute the hot season. August and September are generally close and sultry. The SW monsoon commences in May, and brings the periodical rains over the greatest part of the peninsula, with the exception of the Carnatic below the Ghauts. Here these winds are exceedingly hot, and occasion, as already stated, the hot season, which is generally the most healthy. Refreshing showers occasionally fall in the months of July and August; but about the end of August and the beginning of September, when the SW monsoon ceases, the climate becomes close and sultry, and the winds variable all over the country, until October, when the NE monsoon again commences. The annual fall of rain in this presidency varies from 30 to 80 inches, but the usual quantity is from 50 to 60 inches. The general character of the climate of the Carnatic is dry and hot: the range of the therm. is usually from 70° to 75° to 84° or 88° ; but it is sometimes considerably higher. In May and June it rises as high as 98° to 105° . The variation of the barometer during the year is inconsiderable; never under 29 inches (except in stormy weather, when it sometimes falls a degree lower), and seldom above 30 inches. In the Ceded Districts the therm. ranges during January and February from 60° to 98° ; in March, from 68° to 106° ; in April, from 78° to 110° ; with cloudy and oppressive weather until November, when it falls again, and ranges from 66° to 80° . Malabar and Canara have the SW monsoon, as well as the Hyderabad and Nagpore states. The Hyderabad division is subject to great variations of temp., and the mortality among Europeans stationed in it is high. The soil of the Carnatic near the sea is composed of sand and loam, sparingly intermixed with the remains of marine and testaceous animals. The inland parts of the prov. contain hills of sienite, mixed with a proportion of felspar, the whole soil appearing to consist of the debris of decomposed sienitic mountains. According to local circumstances it is either a loam mixed with sand and gravel, and strongly impregnated with iron, or, in low and wet places, a stiff red loam mixed with vegetable earth and fine sand. On eminences it is generally sand and gravel. It is also in some places impregnated with salt, and in dry weather presents a saline efflorescence on the surface. The country is usually divided into high and low grounds; on the former various kinds of grain are cultivated, and on the latter rice. In all parts of the country distant from rivers, tanks of large dimensions are very common, which are kept in order by government for the purpose of irrigation. [Report by Statistical Society in 1840.]—A considerable extent of the surface is covered with forests, in which the teak, sandal, and ebony occur. Teak trees clothe a large portion of the Ghauts. The toddy palm, and the coco-nut tree, flourish on the low coast-lands. Rice, paddy, wheat, barley, maize, and all the other grains common in India, are grown. The Balaghat districts are almost wholly appropriated to dry grain cultivation; and rice is grown even in the elevated district of Coorg, while it forms the staple of Canara. Among the other productions of the soil, are sugar-cane, cotton, pepper, tobacco, hemp, areca, ginger

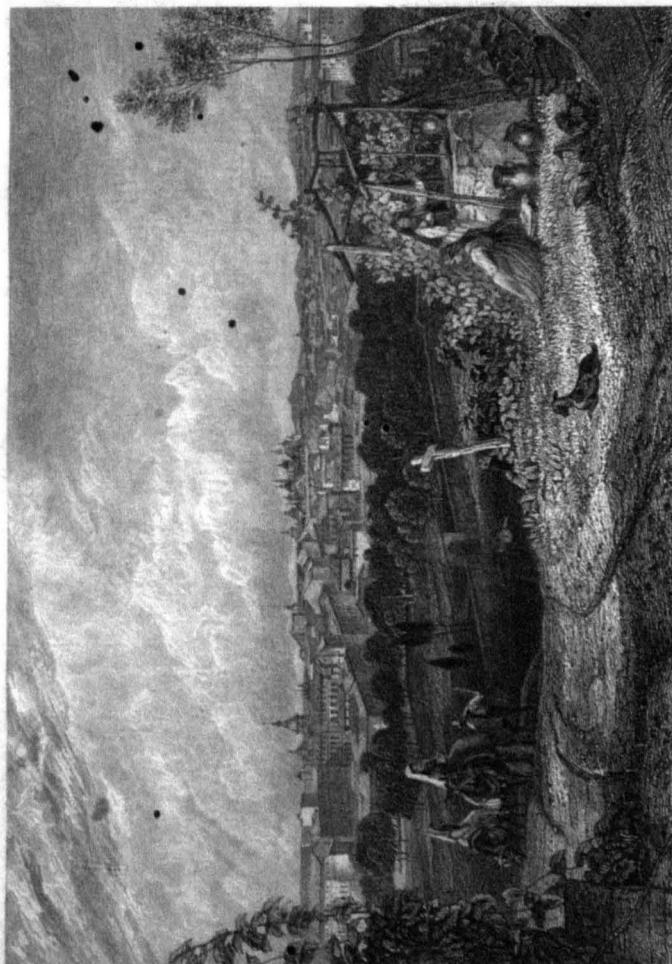
tumeric, yams, plantains, tamarinds, melons, and many other species of fruits.—Carbonate of soda, and other earthy salts, occur in the table-land districts; iron is plentiful; and copper occurs in some localities.—Among the animals found in this portion of India, are the elephant, the tiger, chetah, bear, spotted-deer, antelope, jackal, wild hog, and jungle-sheep. Guntur is celebrated for its cattle, and Coimbatore for its sheep.

State of agriculture, &c.] Agricultural industry in the different provinces of this presidency stands in need of extensive reform. The land is naturally less fertile than in many other quarters of India, while the modes of cultivation pursued are deficient in almost every requisite essential to success. The land-assessment presses on the occupier of land with all the severity of the obnoxious ryotwar system [see article HINDOSTAN]; and is felt to be highly oppressive in amount; and both the implements and stock employed are inefficient for the purposes of successful labour. Opium is rarely grown; and indigo is attempted only on a small scale, and principally in the N districts. Tobacco is extensively grown in Coimbatore, and is of good quality; cotton is the staple product of Tinnevelly; and Tanjore is the granary of the presidency.—Cotton cloths are extensively manufactured, and are even still exported to the W. Indian and American markets. The muslins of Chingleput, and the woollen carpets of Ellore, retain their ancient celebrity; and where good roads exist, a considerable amount of internal traffic exists.—A company has been formed for the construction of a railway in the presidency of M. The capital is to be £500,000, in shares of £20 each, with a guaranteed interest from the East India-house of 4½ per cent.; and the line is to proceed from the city of Madras into the interior, passing through Conjeveram, Wallajanggur, and Vellore, and ultimately reaching Bangalore. The facilities for the work, as regards the nature of the country, are stated to be unquestionable; and the existence of a large population throughout the route, and the absence of all competition from water-carriage, are likewise referred to as circumstances that would give a certainty of success to the undertaking wholly apart from the security of the guarantee. In the first instance only a single line of rails is to be laid down, so as to enable the road to be carried as far as the capital will permit, and to ensure the earliest return of profit. The general conditions of the contract with the East India company are precisely the same as those entered into with regard to the railways already in course of construction in Bombay and Bengal, with the exception that in those cases the guarantee is 5 per cent. The lands are to be granted for 99 years free of charge. On the opening of the line one-half of any surplus beyond 4½ per cent. is to be applied to reimburse the India-house for the interest they may have already paid, after which the railway company will take the whole, subject to the right reserved by the government of requiring a reduction of fares whenever the dividend shall exceed 10 per cent. The India-house are also to have the power of purchasing the line at the end either of 25 or 50 years at a price equal to the average value of the shares for the three preceding years; and, on the other hand, the company, after it shall have been opened three months, may at any time surrender it altogether, and demand the return of their capital.—The question as to the possibility of a successful cultivation of American cotton in India has recently formed the subject of an interesting report by Mr. Wight of Madras. The American cotton produces a raw material yielding about 8 per cent. more of the marketable article (clean cotton) than the in-

igenous plant, and that again returning a higher price by at least 20 per cent.; but there are two alleged obstacles to its growth which are represented to be insurmountable. The first is the excessive heat of the climate, and the second its extreme dryness, the latter difficulty being such as to render the cultivation impossible except in such places as partake of the rains of both monsoons. As regards the alleged excess of heat, Mr. Wight shows by a comparative table of monthly mean temp. that the cotton-growing season in India, namely, from September to April, is actually some degrees colder than that in Mississippi, which is from April to November; and that the thing to be contended with would be rather a deficiency than an excess of heat. With respect to the evils of drought, also, he ascertained not only that while cotton which was sown in April so as to partake of both monsoons, was injured or altogether lost by the rains in October, when it was just ready to open, fields sown in August, after the first monsoon, which came into pick in November, yielded good crops, but also that, as compared with Florida, a cotton-growing country, the monthly mean falls of rain show Madras to be much the most humid. The real difficulty to be met consists, Mr. Wight contends, neither in heat nor drought, but in the fact that while Mississippi enjoys a rising temp. during the growing season, in India the reverse is the case. It is to this point, therefore, that he directs attention; and the course that he suggests is simply as follows: "The mean temp. of Madras at the beginning of September is 84°, and at the end of October it is still as high as 81°. If the sowing is effected between the middle of August and middle of September, the plant will be grown and sufficiently strong to bear the cold weather of November and December; while there is reason to believe that the cold of these months will only so far retard the maturation of the crop as to prevent its coming to perfect maturity before the middle of January, when though the nights are cold, causing a low mean temp., the days are bright, warm, and dry, well suited to commencing the harvest, which will last through three or four months. By following this plan as closely as the course of the seasons will permit, it is my firm belief," he adds, "there is scarcely a field on which water does not lodge so as to become flooded after every fall of rain in any part of the Carnatic (watered by the NE monsoon) on which, with due attention to agricultural management, Mexican cotton may not be as successfully grown as the indigo now is."

Government.] The government of the Madras presidency is vested in a governor subordinate to the governor-general of India, assisted by a council of 3 members. The three departments of the financial and judicial, the political, and military affairs, are superintended by 3 chief secretaries. To each district a European collector is appointed, who exercises the chief magisterial power in his district. Zillah courts are held at various stations; and there are 4 provincial courts of appeal at Chittur, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, and Tellicherry; and a high court of judicature at Madras.—The Episcopal ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, an archdeacon, and 19 chaplains. Madras is likewise the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.—The military force consists of about 50,000 men, of whom one-fifth are Europeans.

Revenue.] It appears from the tables of revenue of the different presidencies given in the general article HINDOSTAN, that the total net-revenues of M. are less by two-thirds than those of Bengal, being under £4,000,000. Of this amount fully three-fourths are contributed by the land-revenue; and



Engraved by W. P. Pugin

THE ABBEY

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the privileged sales of tobacco and salt produce yearly about £500,000. The subsidies drawn annually from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, amount to £340,000; but, on the other hand, the nabob of the Carnatic, the rajah of Tanjore, the Mysore princes, and other stipendiaries, draw upwards of half-a-million yearly from the treasury of Fort St. George. On the whole amount, the gross revenues exceed £5,000,000, of which about £570,000 is subtracted for assignments and allowances; and £650,000 for the cost of collection.—The civil and political charges of the presidency are about £380,000 annually; the judicial and police establishments absorb £340,000; and the average annual cost of the army is £2,500,000. The navy-estimates do not exceed £10,000.—The following table shows the amount of the land-revenue and sea-customs, &c., of the presidency for each of the last 15 years:

Years.	Receipts from land revenue.	Receipts from sea and land customs.	Total.
1837-38	315,82,554 r.	40,56,793 r.	356,39,347 r.
1838-39	325,98,778	40,72,061	366,70,839
1839-40	327,54,884	41,02,878	368,57,762
1840-41	331,25,096	42,76,344	374,01,490
1841-42	331,52,951	41,67,915	373,10,866
1842-43	327,40,722	42,76,720	370,47,442
1843-44	327,49,630	42,85,451	369,85,081
1844-45	328,58,454	20,01,667	348,60,121
1845-46	346,64,463	16,51,054	363,15,517
1846-47	358,99,104	15,10,404	374,69,598
1847-48	365,48,058	13,59,846	379,07,904
1848-49	364,56,553	9,28,764	373,85,719
1849-50	347,94,374	10,27,101	358,21,475
1850-51	352,89,290	11,36,460	364,25,650
1851-52	367,39,269	11,69,366	379,08,616

MADRE-DE-DIOS, an island near the coast of Patagonia, 180 m. in circumf. It gives name to an archipelago of islands lying between 50° and 51° S., and intersected by the meridian of 75° W.

MADRESFIELD, a parish of Worcestershire, 6 m. NNW. of Upton-on-Severn. Area 1,192 acres. Pop. 175.

MADRID, a province of Spain, a part of Castilla-Nueva or New Castile. Its surface, amounting to 618 sq. m. of 15 to a degree, is a table-land, of which the lowest parts are 1,700 ft. above the level of the sea. In the NW it is bounded by the chain of Guadarrama. The soil is clay and sand impregnated with saltpetre. There are large tracts quite sterile, though intersected by several rivers. The principal river is the Tajo or Tagus, to the basin of which the whole prov. belongs. Its subsidiary rivers are the Xarama, the Henares, the Manzanares, and the Guadarrama, none of which are navigable, and most of them entirely dry in summer. The climate is hot but variable; sometimes the winds blow from all different directions in the course of one morning. In summer the therm. frequently reaches 36° to 40° R.; in winter there are severe N winds, and the therm. indicates 5° to 8° R. under the freezing point. In general the air is pure and much rarified; but the frequent changes of weather occasion fevers and consumption. The inhabitants, returned in 1849 as 405,737, are a grave indolent race; but in spite of their gravity, manifest a great inclination for noisy pastimes. Spanish is spoken here with most purity and elegance, and the Castilian dialect has become the language of literature. Agriculture is much neglected; fine tracts of land are often uncultivated. Gardening is carried on round the capital; and some wine and oil of very inferior quality are produced. There are 69 towns and 8 villages, 98 parishes, 53 monasteries, 92 numeraries, and 77 charitable establishments in this prov.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, situated near the centre of the kingdom, in New Castile, near the

small river Manzanares, a tributary of the Tagus, in N lat. 40° 24' 57", W. long. 3° 41' 51", at an alt. of 1,995 ft. above sea-level, 320 m. ENE of Lisbon, 240 m. SW of Bayonne, and about 300 m. from the sea on each side. It stands on several eminences of small elevation, in the centre of a hollow on a vast table-land. Seen from a distance, it presents nothing that announces a great city; and the environs being destitute of wood, and even of vines, while most of the surrounding villages are in hollows, and the whole district is stony and barren, the prospect is dull and lifeless. Even within a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the gates, the traveller says Inglis, "might still believe himself to be 100 m. from any habitation. The road stretches away, speckled only by a few mules; there are no carriages, no horsemen, scarcely even a pedestrian: there is, in fact, no one sign of vicinity to a great city." On the E the view is bounded by the mountains of Guadarrama; on all other sides the horizon is perfectly open. On drawing nigh the gates, however, the prospect becomes more cheerful: fine avenues and good roads conduct to the gates; the entrance by the Saragossa road and the gate of Alcalá is very beautiful. The city itself is of an oblong form, its length being from N to S, and its circumf. nearly 6 m. It occupies an area of nearly 4 sq. m., on a slope inclining generally SSW towards the Manzanares; and is surrounded by a brick wall pierced with 15 gates; but has no ditch, or any other means of defence. The old streets are narrow and crooked, but many of the others, especially in the E part of the city, are wide, straight, and regular; and some of them would not be unworthy of the finest cities in Europe. They are paved with sharp pebbles, which renders walking on them disagreeable; for though there are foot-pavements on each side, they are so narrow that two persons cannot walk abreast. The streets are now kept clean, and well-lighted during the night. The best is that of Alcalá, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length, and of sufficient width for ten carriages to pass abreast; it has, however, the disadvantage of being on uneven ground, and of contracting gradually as it advances into the city, while its houses are not of proportionate elevation to its width. The squares are not fewer than 42, but most of them are small; the best are the Plaza Mayor and the Puerta-del-Sol. The first is in the centre of the city, and forms a regular oblong, 430 ft. in length, and 330 ft. broad, surrounded by porticos on free-stone pillars, and houses of uniform elevation, five stories high, with balconies before each window. In the middle of one of the sides of this square is the palace called De-la-Panaderia, whence the royal family witness public exhibitions; and on such occasions, particularly at bull-fights and illuminations, the view of the square is magnificent. This is the most commercial and most stirring part of the city. The Puerta-del-Sol resembles a star rather than a square, being formed by the crossing of five of the largest streets in the city. In front of the royal palace is a square, and in front of the hotel-de-ville another; the rest of the squares are small and inelegant. The by-streets are all narrow and crooked, especially in the SW quarter of the city. The Prado is a fine public walk, with many fountains of mediocre design and execution, but elaborately worked and effective. Here, however, is situated the national picture gallery, rich in treasures of art, such as the wealth and power of a Charles V. could alone amass. The old portion of the city contains nothing more remarkable than a bad population. There are some Churrigueresque doorways dotted about, much admired by the Madrilénians, but in the vilest Rococo taste; indeed, a city less interesting to the architect could hardly be found. The private houses

are uniform, and present very little that is striking in their exterior; they are generally low, with grated windows, recalling to the passing spectator the ancient tales of Spanish jealousy. Even the houses of the first grandees are distinguished from those of private citizens only by their magnitude; their entrances are narrow and awkward, and the staircases paltry. The chief exceptions to this remark are the palaces of the families of Berwick, Altamira, and Veraganas. The interior of some of the houses of great families is, however, in a better style; and many of them contain master-pieces both of painting and sculpture. The dukes of Infantado, Alba, Medina-Celi, Liria, and some others, possess valuable collections.—The simplicity which prevails in the private houses extends also to the public edifices; even the churches here have less to render them remarkable than in several other cities in Spain. The church of St. Jerome has a portal richly ornamented with Gothic sculpture, and several of its chapels contain good paintings. The church of San Isidor is large and handsome, with a fine front, and has a beautiful nave, with a large dome. That of the mendicant friars, one of the largest in the city, is built in the form of a Latin cross, and has a dome painted in fresco by Michael Colonna. The church of the Incarnation, an Ionic building, is one of the handsomest in M.; its high altar in particular displays great magnificence. The church of the Visitation is a large building, richly ornamented with paintings, statues, marble pillars, and a monument of the founders. The monument of the bishop of Placentia in the chapel Del Obispo, the silver tabernacle in the church of St. Martin, the altar and monument of Joan of Austria in the church of the ~~Franciscan~~ nuns, are all worthy the notice of a traveller. Of the other public buildings, one of the most remarkable is the Saladero, a large and handsome edifice. The quarters of the guards, situated at the NW extremity of the city, and the largest building in M., is a great oblong, with the principal front overloaded with ornaments. It affords lodgings for the body guards, and stalls for 600 or 700 horses. The custom-house is a lofty oblong building, 320 ft. in length, with its end to the street. The council-house or hotel-de-ville is a simple but elegant edifice; surpassed, however, by the building in which the supreme tribunals hold their sittings. The royal armoury contains a valuable collection of armour of different ages. There are three theatres, but none of them are worth notice for their architecture. M. contains two palaces on a large scale,—the Palacio Real at the W extremity of the city, and that of Buen Retiro at the E: both are insulated buildings. The Palacio Real, on the site of the old Alcazar of Philip II., is of a square form, its walls extending each way 470 ft., and having 86 ft. of height. The enclosed quadrangle is 120 ft. square. It is strongly built, its walls are thick, and every room is vaulted, no wood being used in its construction. It is elegantly ornamented on the outside, the staircase is grand, and the apartments spacious, particularly the hall-of-audience to foreign ambassadors. This palace contains a large collection of paintings by the best masters of Flanders, Italy, and Spain; and the ceilings are *chefs d'oeuvre* of Mengs, Velasquez, Corrado, and Tiepolo. Of the Buen Retiro, the oldest part, built by Philip IV., is a large regular square; but several parts have since been added, without attending to correspondence with the principal edifice. The palace is thus an inharmonious mass, but it has extensive gardens, and a large collection of paintings.

Of the public walks of M. the principal is the Prado, which makes a conspicuous figure in Span-

ish romances and plays. It runs along great part of the E and part of the N side of the city. Before the extension of the buildings, being sequestered and full of uneven ground, it was the frequent scene of assignations, political intrigues, plots, and assassinations. It was subsequently levelled, and houses having been erected throughout the vicinity, it is as safe as any other part of the city. It forms a broad walk planted with trees for carriages, with an alley on each side for pedestrians. The concourse of people here is sometimes prodigious, but it presents a tiresome uniformity. The other public walks,—the Florida to the W, the Delicias to the S, and the Chambery to the N, though all beautiful, are too distant to be much frequented.

Inhabitants.] The pop. of M. including military, clergy, and strangers, was 216,720 in 1845; in 1826 it was only 181,400. The garrison in 1852 was composed of 12,000 men. In no city of Europe are loungers more numerous. In the evening there are regularly large assemblies, first on the public walks, and at a later hour in the public assemblies; yet the theatres are ill-managed and thinly attended; and a large theatre begun some years ago, remains in an unfinished state. Bull-fights long were, and still are, the favourite amusements of all ranks. The amphitheatre in which the animals are baited will accommodate 17,000. One of the most splendid spectacles in M. is the procession of Corpus Christi day, which is commonly accompanied by the sovereign, the court, and the public bodies.

Educational institutions.] Education in M. is chiefly under the control of the priests. The great school of M., or Colegio Imperial, occupies a building which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and has 16 masters, who teach Latin, Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew, rhetoric, poetry, literary history, logic, experimental physics, moral philosophy, mathematics, law, and ecclesiastical discipline. There is also a seminary on an equally comprehensive plan, for the sons of the nobility and gentry. There is very little provision made for female instruction, which is conducted chiefly in convents. A botanical garden was laid out about the year 1770, for teaching the elements of that science; and there are a chemical school, and classes for engineering, for anatomy, and the practice of medicine. There are also academies for the study of history, for painting, sculpture, and architecture, and for the Spanish language. The last, the Academia de la Lengua, has published an excellent dictionary on the plan of Johnson.—The royal library contains above 200,000 vols.; the library of San Isidro has 60,000; and the cabinet of natural history contains a fine collection of specimens of natural objects, chiefly from the Spanish colonies. M. contains a considerable number of bookshops, but they present few new publications. Printing and literature generally were long checked in this city by the monks of the Escorial having the exclusive privilege of printing. The reprinting of standard Spanish works has been, however, during some years conducted with spirit.

Charitable institutions.] The charitable institutions of M. are very numerous. The general hospital receives men of all ages and nations; the hospital of the Passion admits only women; but both sexes are received into another great hospital, which bears the name of Anton Martin. Different nations, such as the French, the Italians, the Flemish, the Irish, as well as some Spanish provinces, such as Navarre, Biscay, and Aragon, have each their hospital; but these institutions are now in a great measure diverted from their original destination. There are also several hospitals of a more limited destination: three receive foundlings; two receive orphans; and the hospital of St. Peter is for priests. The establishment of Atocha, in a large ex-convent beyond the Prado botanical garden on one side of the Retiro, is equivalent in its object to our Chelsea hospital and to the Hotel des Invalides in Paris; but there is no similarity in respect to the number of inmates, because here it does not come up to 100, which can only be ascribed to the abhorrence in which all Span-

lards hold the military service. They prefer returning to their respective homes at the end of their six years' term of service, to continuing, even if they be corporals or sergeants; hence there are no old men in the army to send to Atocha as pensioners. The governor of M. has just issued a memorandum of the facts on which he proposes to institute a reform of the hospitals in the city, in which he draws a sad picture of their present condition. He declares that the provisions served out to the patients are of the worst possible description, and dearer than the best, because nobody endeavoured to force the contractors to fulfil their obligations. The scales for the weighing out of the provisions were not equal, so that scandalous facilities were given to fraud. The daily consumption of sheep amounted to 40, the best of which went to the tables of the hospital-clerks, and the worst to the patients. The kitchens were filthy in the extreme; the number of cooks and kitchen-people so great, that they hindered each other from working. The mattresses of the patients were half-emptied of their wool, the property of the patients; even the hair and teeth of the dead were converted into objects of commerce. The hygiene of the wards is left to the will and pleasure of hospital-clerks and ward-lackeys. The medical case-books are slovenly kept. The young students employed as dressers are not under any kind of discipline; and the clergy belonging to the hospital are by far too numerous, and yet their duties are inadequately fulfilled. The governor has put the economical part of the establishments into the hands of the sisterhood of charity, and has effected great savings of every kind.

Banks.] The bank of San Fernando executes the functions of government banker, exclusive of all other business, a commission being allowed on its payments. The dividends paid by this bank are equivalent to about 10 per cent. on the investment.—The bank of Isabel II. has for some time limited its operations to discounting *pagarés* or promissory notes of its own shareholders, who can always obtain advances equal to double the amount of paid-up capital on their shares, which are deposited as guarantees.—The Banco de la Union, established 10 September 1845, is intended to introduce, as far as possible, the system followed by English bankers. The capital consists of 15,000 shares of 4,000 reals each, which being paid up in full, constitutes a joint stock of £600,000 sterling, with the faculty of augmentation by a further issue of 10,000 shares. Although this bank has hitherto confined its operations to discounts and remittances, the shareholders have received interest at 6 per cent. per annum.—El Fomento is an association directed especially to the formation and construction of roads, bridges, and canals. This company has obtained a concession from government to the amount of 200,000,000 reals for that purpose. This sum forms the whole of its capital, which produces dividends equal to 5½ per cent., a rate exceedingly low for Spain, where discounts are very rarely below 8 per cent., and frequently attain 10 or more.—El Progreso is a savings bank.—In addition to the above, there are the Iris, la Actividad, and the Génesis-de-Descuentos Marítimos, with various others.

Manufactures.] The Spanish government has discouraged, by very heavy imposts, the culture of wine in the neighbourhood of the cap. In consequence of this and other restraints, its manufacturing establishments are very inconsiderable; none, indeed, are worth notice except those for hats. There is also a saltpetre-work on a large scale. There are here a manufactory of mosaic, one of tapestry, and one of porcelain; but their productions are appropriated to the use of the royal family or as presents to foreign courts, and none of the articles produced in them are sold. The trade of M. is almost entirely one of importation and consumption; for the environs do not produce provision to maintain the inhabitants three weeks. Every article in M., whether of manufacturing or farming industry, is exotic. The markets are, however, abundantly supplied with meat, poultry, and vegetables; and fruit is abundant.—The water for the city at present comes from the mountains of Guadarrama, and is light and pure. It is insufficient, however, in quantity; and a canal is now in process of execution for bringing a further supply from Pontón-de-la-Oliva, a distance of 11 leagues. It has been proposed to render the Manzanares navigable, but the plan has not succeeded.—A railway from the seaport of Santander, on the N. coast of Spain, to Alar-del-Rey, a distance of 85 m., has been entered upon; and it is understood will be pushed forwards to Valladolid, a further distance of 75 m., and ultimately to Madrid,—making a total distance of 240 m. This line will cross the Pyrenees at an alt. of 2,800 ft. above sea-level. The gauge is to be 4 ft. 8½ in. A railroad has been executed from M. to Aranjuez.

Climate.] Madrid enjoys almost always a cloudless sky, and a

pure and serene atmosphere; but the air is extremely keen, and produces severe effects on weak constitutions. These arise doubtless from the great elevation, and from the vicinity of the neighbouring mountains of Guadarrama, which are covered with snow during many months in the year. Even in warm weather a sense of shivering and contraction is often felt on passing from sunshine to the shade. The mean temp. of the year is 58°2; that of winter, 43°1; of summer, 76°4. In August 1851, the therm. often indicated 111° at 2 p. m. The prevailing winds are a cold and dry breeze from the N. in winter, and a warm S. wind in spring; but in summer it seldom happens that any wind at all can be felt. In spring, showers are of frequent occurrence; during the rest of the year they are rare, and of short continuance. Epidemic diseases are almost unknown. The most frequent complaints are nervous affections and inflammatory fevers. A convulsive colic resembling that in Derbyshire is not uncommon.

Environs.] There are around M. several royal residences, such as the Casa-del-Campo, a royal hunting-seat on the other side of the Manzanares, where there was formerly a collection of wild animals, such as lions, tigers, &c. The Pardo is a palace on the river, about 6 m. from the city, in a picturesque situation, surrounded by vast woods. The Zarzuela is a beautiful rural seat, about 6 m. to the N. The Mejorada, a village at nearly the same distance on the river, has a beautiful church; and Loeches, another village, is remarkable for a convent containing a valuable collection of paintings.

History.] M. is not an ancient city, its name being first mentioned in history as a castle belonging to the king of Castile, which was sacked by the Moors in 1109. Houses were gradually built around it, till it became a city; but the court of Spain was not permanently fixed here till 1563, by Philip II. During the war of the succession (from 1702 to 1713) M. took a decided part in favour of the Bourbon against the Austrian branch. It was occupied early in 1808 by French troops. On 2d May 1808, when the last members of the royal family were removing from the capital, the people burst into insurrection, and a dreadful contest took place. On the 20th July following, Joseph Bonaparte made his public entry into M. as king of Spain; but on the 27th of the same month he found it necessary to retreat. He again entered it on the 5th December, and remained till Wellington's operations, in 1812, made it requisite for him to go to the assistance of Marmont. The battle of Salamanca was now fought; and Madrid being entered by a body of British troops on 12th of August, was occupied by them until Soult advanced from Andalusia with a superior force. It remained in possession of the French till the following year, when the advance of the British, and the battle of Vittoria led to its definitive liberation.

MADRID, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 105 m. NW of Augusta, watered by the head-branches of Sandy river, and generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 368.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 235 m. NNW of Albany, drained by Grass river and several small streams, affluents of the St. Lawrence, by which it is bounded on the NW. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally a rich loam. Pop. 4,511.

MADRIDEJOS, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 41 m. SE of Toledo, and 18 m. W of Alcazar-de-San-Juan, on the road from Madrid to Ocaña, near the Amarillo, and at an alt. of 648 metres above sea-level. Pop. 6,900. The streets are straight, and contain some handsome dwellings. With exception, however, of 2 churches, some convents, and an hospital, it possesses no public buildings worthy of note. It has manufactories of bombasin, and is noted for its cheese.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. NNW of Avila, in a vast plain, on the l. bank of the Aduja. Pop. 1,990. It is enclosed by an old wall flanked with towers, and has 2 parish churches, 2 convents one of which was originally a royal palace, and an hospital. It is noted as the birth-place of Isabella-the-Catholic, and of Gaspard-Quiroga, archbishop of Toledo. The locality is celebrated for its wine.

MADRIGAL-DEL-MONTE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. S of Burgos, and 9 m. NE of Lerma. Pop. 387.

MADRIGALEJO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura,

dura, in the prov. and 60 m. E of Badajos, and 33 m. S of Truxillo, in an elevated plain. Pop. 1,170. It has an ancient convent, and contains several Roman remains.

MADRIGUERAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 63 m. SSE of Cuenca, and 11 m. E of Tarazona. Pop. 2,375. It has a square with a fine fountain. The environs afford good wine.

MADRONE, parish of Cornwall, 2 m. WNW of Penzance. Area 5,991 acres. Pop. in 1851, 11,745.

MADRONEIRA (La), a town of Spain, in Extremadura, in the prov. and 36 m. ESE of Caceres, and 8 m. SE of Truxillo. Pop. 2,000.

MADU, small island of the Eastern seas, in the Sonda archipelago, to the N of Flores, in S lat. 7° 30', E long. 122° 18'.

MADURA, a district and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras. The district lies to the N of the district of Tinnevelly, and the gulf of Manar; and SE of that of Dindigul. With the latter it is conjoined as a collectorate; and had a pop. in 1836 of 1,306,725, of whom about 18,000 were Catholics. It is level in the SE, in which quarter it is separated from the W coast of Ceylon by Polk's strait, and the gulf of Manar, and is nearly connected with that island itself by the island of Ramisseram, and the bank of sand, about 60 m. in length, known by the name of Adam's Bridge. It is intersected by the Vurragherry or Pylney mountains, which extend 54 m. from E to W, with an average breadth of 15 m.; and attains an alt. of between 5,000 and 6,000 ft. above sea-level. The principal river is the Vighey, which rises in the SE corner of the valley of Dindigul; flows 20 m. NE; then 25 m. E by N.; and then SW to the sea, which it reaches after a total course of 150 m. In the S extremity of the district of Ramnad is a foetid swamp about 6 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.—The NE monsoon sets in about the middle of October, and prevails till the middle of December. The land-winds set in in June, and heavy rains occur in August. In 1812, upwards of 28,000 persons fell victims to fever in M., Dindigul, and Ramnad.—All descriptions of soil occur. Paddy, wheat, barley, sugarcane, betel, tobacco, and castor-oil, are cultivated. Elephants, tigers, chetahs, bisons, bears, antelopes, deer, and hogs roam over the uncultivated districts. Flocks of sheep and bullocks are reared.—Gold thread, fine muslins, and cotton cloths of great durability are the chief articles of manufacture. Palm-fern, jaggri, turmeric, oilseeds, ghee, castor-oil, choy root, salt fish, and piec goods, are exported. This district has long been regarded by the Hindus as one of their most sacred localities.—The town of M. is 285 m. SW of Madras, in N lat. 9° 55', E long. 78° 14', near the r. bank of the Vayg-ara or Vighey. It is of a rectangular outline, and has its sides presented to the cardinal points. Its fortifications, which were formerly extensive, are now much dilapidated; but it is still defended by a fort, and surrounded by a ditch and wall. The streets are narrow, irregular, and dirty, and the houses are of the most miserable description. Large herds of cattle are often found within the precincts of the town, and mephitic miasma are exhaled from the stagnant basins in the vicinity of the fort. Its pop., which was in last cent. estimated at 40,000, does not now exceed half that number. The town is chiefly noted for a temple named Pahlary, consecrated to the divinity Vellayadah. M. is supposed to be the ancient Modura or Molura Pandionis. It has sustained several sieges.

MADURA, or MADERA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sunda islands, to the NE of Java, from which it is separated by a strait

of the same name. It extends between 6° 10' and 6° 45' S lat., and 112° 45' and 114° 5' E long.; and has an area of 1,260 sq. m. It is in some parts very mountainous, but is generally fertile and well-cultivated. Its chief productions are cotton, rice, cocoanuts, timber, cattle, and edible nests. The number of the inhabitants in 1815 was estimated at 218,660; in 1840, at 280,000. They are described as indolent but warlike in disposition, and they are the victims of cruel and degrading superstitions. The island is divided into 3 districts, viz. Madura, Panekassie, and Samanap. Bangkallan, in its W part, is the residence of the sultan, the nominal sovereign of the island; but the whole is subject to the Dutch. In the E part is another important town named Samanap. The island was first invaded by the Dutch in 1747. The district of M. is situated in the W part of the island, and contains the capital, Bangkallan, and about 570 villages, and about 75,000 inhabitants. The town of M. is about 18 m. E of Bangkallan. See JAVA.

MADURI, a river of Assam, which descends from the Duffala mountains, and joins the Brahmaputra above Bureimuk.

MAEADAY, a town of Burnah, in the Mraanna, on the l. bank of the Irrawady, 195 m. SSW of Ava.

MAEFEN, a town of Tripoli, in the Fezzan, 42 m. ESE of Mourzook. It consists of an assemblage of huts built of the branches of date trees. The springs in the locality are impregnated with soda.

MAELAP², or MALARIN, a lake of Sweden, which bathes the prefectures of Westerås, Upsal, Stockholm, and Nykoeping. Its length from E to W, from Stockholm to Kooping, is 78 m.; its breadth is from 2 to 23 m.; and it comprises an area of about 300 sq. m. It discharges itself into the Baltic, near Stockholm, and is connected also with that sea, on the SE, by the canal of Söderelge. Its principal affluent is the Arboga, which it receives at its E extremity. It contains about 300 islands, nearly all of which are inhabited. Its banks, which are much indented and extremely picturesque, are adorned with numerous villas, belonging to the wealthier inhabitants of the Swedish capital.

MAEL-CARHAIX, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Guingamp. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,599; in 1841, 9,132. The village is 8 m. E of Guingamp.

MAELLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. SE of Saragossa, and 13 m. NE of Alcaniz, in a level locality. Pop. 2,600. It has a fort, in the midst of the town a tower, and 3 convents, one of which is of the La Trappe order, the only one in Spain, founded in 1796 by some French exiles.

MAELSTROM, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in about N lat. 68°, between two islands belonging to the Lofoten group, between Drontheim and the North Cape. "I had occasion," says an American writer, "some years since, to navigate a ship from the North Cape to Drontheim, nearly all the way between the islands or rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norwegian pilot about the practicability of running near the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached near enough for examination without danger, and I at once determined to satisfy myself. We began to near it about 10 A. M. in the month of September, with a fine leading wind, NW. Two good seamen were placed at the helm, the mate on the quarter-deck, all hands at their station for working ship, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit between the rigging. I went on the main-topsail yard with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments, when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool; the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going 8 knots through the water. This alarmed me extremely for a moment. I thought that destruction was inevitable. She, however, answered her helm sweetly, and we ran along the edge, the waves foaming round us in every form while she was dancing gaily over them. The sensations I experienced are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourselves an immense circle running round, of a diameter of 14 m., the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the

centre, and gradually changing its dark blue colour to white-foaming, tumbling, rushing, to its vortex; very much concave, as much so as the water in a tunnel when half run out; the noise, too, hissing, roaring, dashing—all pressing on the mind at once, presented the most awful, grand, solemn sight I ever experienced. We were near it about 18 minutes, and in sight of it two hours."

MAENAN, a township in the parish of Eglwys Fach, co. of Carnarvon, 3 m. N of Llanwrst, on the Conwy. Pop. in 1831, 352; in 1851, 406.

MAENCLOCHOG, a parish in co. Pembroke, 9 m. N by W of Narberth, at the source of the river Cleddau. Pop. in 1831, 466; in 1851, 455.

MAENOR-BYRR, or MANORBIER, a parish in co. Pembroke, 42 m. SW by W of Tenby, on the shore of the Bristol channel. Pop. in 1831, 582; in 1851, 698. This was the birthplace of Giraldus Sylvester, better known by the name of Giraldus Cambrensis, of whom there is still an effigy in the church.

MAENORDEWI, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 3½ m. SE of Cardigan, on the river Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 850; in 1851, 956.

MAENOR-OWAIN, or MANERSAWEN, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 1 m. W of Fishguard. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1851, 189.

MAENORDEILO, or MANORDILO (LOWER and UPPER), two hamlets in the p. of Llandilo-fawr, co. of Carmarthen. Pop. of the Lower hamlet, in 1831, 352. Pop. of the Upper, in 1831, 323. Pop. of hamlets united, in 1851, given with the parish.

MAENORFABON, or MANERFABON, a hamlet in the p. of Llandilo-fawr, co. of Carmarthen, 2 m. NE of Llandilo-fawr.

MAENSARP, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture and 15 m. S of Joenkoeping, and haered of Tvetta. It contains the mountain of Taberg, noted for its loadstone.

MAEN-TWROG, a parish and village in the co. of Merioneth, 17 m. W by N of Bala, situated on the Traeth-Bach, in the romantic vale of Festiniog. The village, from the demand for labour in the slate quarries of Festiniog, immediately adjacent, is rapidly increasing. Pop. in 1831, 745; in 1851, 894.

MAER, a parish in the co. of Stafford, in the line of the Manchester and Birmingham railway. Area 2,736 acres. Pop., including the hamlet of Maer-way-Lane, in 1831, 505; in 1851, 515.

MAERWAY-LANE, a hamlet in the p. of Maer, co. of Stafford. Pop. in 1831, 266; in 1851, 259.

MAESE. See MEUSE.

MAESCAR, a hamlet in the p. of Devynock, co. and 8 m. W by S of Brecon. Pop. in 1831, 782.

MAESEYCK, MAASEYCK, or MAZEIK, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 18 m. NNE of Maestricht, and 14 m. SW of Ruremonde, on the L. bank of the Meuse. Pop. in 1837, 3,969. It is well-built, and has a college. It possesses manufactures of pipes, pottery, tobacco, and paper, 2 calico printing-mills, and 2 printing establishments. It is noted as the birthplace of Hubert-Var-Eyck, the alleged discoverer of painting in oil. In 1675, M. was taken, and its fortifications were destroyed by the French. They were rebuilt, but were again dismantled in 1803.

MAESGWINA, or MAISGWINN, a township in the parish of Nantmel, co. of Radnor, 4 m. ESE of Rhayadergyw. Pop. in 1831, 340; in 1851, 394.

MAESMEL, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. and 1½ m. ENE of Ruremonde. Pop. 1,050.

MAES-MYNIS, a parish in the co. of Brecon, 1 m. SW of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 265; in 1851, 234.

MAESTNERHOS-LLOWDDY, or MEISTYER-HOSE-LOWRY, a township in the p. of Llandewi Ystradenny, co. of Radnor, 9 m. NW of New Radnor. Pop. in 1831, 336; in 1851, 334.

MAES-TREF-GOMER, a township in the p. of Tref-Eglwys, co. of Montgomery, 4 m. NNW of Llanidloes.

MAESTRICHT, in Dutch MAASTRICHT, a town of Holland, the capital of the prov. of Limburg, advantageously situated on the Maese, where that river is joined by the small stream of the Jaer or Geer, 110 m. SE of Amsterdam, 14 m. N by E of Liege, and 56 m. E of Brussels, in N lat. 50° 51', E long. 5° 41'. It stands on a level surrounded with hills, on the L. bank of the river, and communicates with the suburb of Wyck, and the citadel of Petersberg, on the opposite side, by means of a stone bridge 500 ft. in length. Its form, including the suburb, is nearly circular; and it is tolerably well-built. The principal street, which extends from the bridge to the other extremity of the town, is mostly occupied by shops; but the best dwelling-houses are in a street which runs parallel to it. The market-place and the place d'armes are handsome public squares; the latter is planted with trees, and forms an agreeable promenade. Of the public buildings, the chief are the town-hall, built in 1652, and the church of St. Gervaise; the other churches are of little note; but the college, once occupied by the Jesuits, the theatre, and the arsenal, are worth the visit of a traveller. M. is one of the strongest places of the Netherlands. It is surrounded by walls and ditches; but its principal strength consists in a number of detached bastions. It is defended likewise by the fortress of St. Pierre, situated on a neighbouring height. The pop. in 1844 was 31,000. They are a more highly cultivated race than the Dutch generally, and have more of the tone and aspect of the Germans and Walloons. The manufactures of the place consist in leather, paper, pins, starch, flannel, stockings, different kinds of coarse cloth, and hardware. Here are likewise extensive breweries and distilleries. The soil of the surrounding country is fertile, and in a neighbouring mountain are stone quarries with subterraneous passages of great extent. The town has daily communication with places higher up as well as lower down the Maese, by vessels which sail at stated hours. It is also connected by a branch railway with the trunk line to Cologne.—M. was long one of the most important fortresses of the Dutch. It was besieged by the French in 1748, and was taken by them in 1794.

MAESTU, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Vitoria. Pop. 400.

MAETER, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 3 m. E of Audenarde. Pop. 3,000.

MAEVA, a lake in the Polynesian island of Huahine, about 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in width in some places. It abounds with fish; and its surrounding scenery is very beautiful.

MAFER, an island of the Maldivian archipelago, in the SE part of the atollon Milla-Done-Madone, in N lat. 5° 15', and E long. 73° 30'.

MAFFATAI, a town of Nigritia, in the SE part of Bornu, 66 m. ESE of Kouka, on a branch of the Chary, near its entrance into Lake Chad.

MAFIGUDU, a territory of Nigritia, to the SW of Bergu.

MAFINALE, a small island near the coast of Mozambique, in S lat. 16° 20'. It contains a factory belonging to the Portuguese.

MAFRA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 11 m. SSW of Torres-Vedras, 18 m. NW of Lisbon, and 5 m. from the shore of the Atlantic, at an alt. of 681 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,720.—There is here a convent of vast extent, once the favourite residence of the Portuguese monarchs. It forms a grand square, inter-

sected in the centre by rows of chambers of a lesser height; and having fountains, gardens, and parterres in the centre; and behind, an immense park stretching down to the sea. Its entrance is flanked on either side by a tower and spire 200 ft. in height.

MAFRAGG, a river of Algiers, in the prov. of Constantine, which has its source in the Little Atlas, near the frontier of Tunis; runs NW; and throws itself into the gulf of Bona, 9 m. E of the embouchure of the Scibus, and after a course of about 36 m.

MAFRAT, a station of the Sahara, on the road from Fezzan to Bornu, and 360 m. S of Murzuk. It has abundant springs.

MAFUMO See LAGGA.

MAGACELA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 46 m. E of Badajoz. Pop. 1,511.

MAGADACHO, or MAGADOXO, a kingdom of Africa, in the N part of Zanguebar, between the republic of Brava on the SW, and the coast of Ajan on the NE. The kingdom extends along the Indian ocean a distance of about 240 m. The interior is little known; and the hostility of the natives has hitherto prevented the establishment of any European colony on the coast. The pop. consists of Negroes, Abyssinian Christians, and Arabs. The government is in the hands of the latter. The capital, which bears the same name, is on the coast, in N lat. 2° 8'. A ridge of coral rocks rises in front, and shuts it in from sea-view. It has several mosques. The houses are built of stone, and are flat-roofed.

MAGAHES, a town of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Benguela, 36 m. SW of Caconda, and 225 m. SE of St. Philippe-de-Benguela.

MAGALLON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 35 m. WNW of Saragossa, near the l. bank of the Huenga. Pop. 2,500.

MAGAMI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Dewa, 180 m. NNE of Yedo.

MAGANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Soria. Pop. 800.

MAGAOIN, a town of Nigritia, in Bornu, on the Yeo, and on the road from Kouko to Kano.

MAGARAVA, or EL CALLAH, a chain of mountains in Algiers, running along at the distance of about 21 m. from the shore of the Mediterranean, between the Habrah and Chelif. It is inhabited by an Arab tribe of the same name.

MAGARZAN, a port of Nubia, on the Arabian gulf, in the Beja country, 165 m. NNW of Suakein, in N lat. 21° 10'. Pearls are fished in the vicinity. A little to the E is a small but lofty island of the same name.

MAGAZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 4 m. SE of Palencia, on the l. bank of the Pisuerga.

MAGAZINE ISLAND, an island in the Arctic sea, in N lat. 69° 58', W long. 92° 1'.

MAGDALA, a town of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, in the principality and 8 m. SE of Weimar, and circle of Weimar-Jena, bail. and 6 m. ENE of Blankenhain, on the Magdel. Pop. 660. It has a manufactory of hosiery.

MAGDALA, or MAJDEL, a village of Palestine, at the S extremity of the plain of Genesareth, 1½ hour from Tiberias. It consists of about 40 huts built of rough stone, with flat mud roofs. Above it are high hills, with rounded faces to the NE, and several conspicuous caverns.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, or MAGDALENS, a chain of islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 73 m. from Newfoundland, and 60 m. from Prince Edward island. They extend about 35 m. in a curved direction from the SW cape of Amherst island; but if the smaller isles be included, the whole length of the chain is about 56 m. They attain an elevation of from 200 to 580 ft. above sea-level; and are partially

wooded with spruce, juniper, birch, and poplar. Their soil is sterile and shallow; and their climate is very severe. They are inhabited by about 1,100 persons, chiefly French Acadians, whose principal dependence is upon the cod and "haddock" fishing on the valuable banks in the neighbourhood of the group. They possess no harbour for ships. The Americans claim right "by treaty-stipulation" [N. American Review, July, 1843.] to participate in the fisheries on the M. banks; but have failed to show any solid grounds for such a claim.

MAGDALENA, a cavern in Illyria, in the gov. of Laibach, circle and about 3 m. from Adelsberg. It is of great extent and magnificence. At one of its extremities is a small pond abounding with the celebrated *Proteus anguinus*.

MAGDALENA, a port on the N coast of the island of Masbate, in the group of the Philippines, in N lat. 15° 20', E long. 123° 29'.

MAGDALENA, a river of New Granada, which has its source in a small lake named Pampas, in the Andes, at the SE extremity of the dep. of Cundinamarca, in about N lat. 2°, W long. 76° 25', 36 m. SSE of Popayan, and runs for about 500 m. between the central and the E chain of the Cordillera. Passing Neyva and Honda, it reaches the confines of the dep. of Boyaca, and thence flows into that of Magdalena; passes Mompox; and throws itself into the sea of the Antilles by several embouchures, the principal of which is in N lat. 11° 8', W long. 74° 55', 42 m. WSW of Santa-Martha, and 65 m. NE of Cartagena. It has a sinuous course, in a generally N direction, of about 900 m. Its bed has a general declivity of 20 inches in the mile; and a gradual elevation of from 30 to 300 toises above sea-level. Its waters are slow of admixture with those of the ocean, and taste fresh at a great distance from its mouth. Its principal affluents are the Fusagasuga, Bogota, Sogamoso and Cesare on the r.; and on the l. the Cauca. It is now navigable for small steamers as far as Honda, 540 m. above its mouth, and within 60 m. of Bogota, where the navigation is obstructed by cataracts. In 1823 navigation by steam was first introduced by the congress of Columbia; but the caymans by which its banks are infested, the intense heat, the myriads of gnats and other insects which swarm in the air, render the navigation extremely formidable. It is, however, free to all flags; and the value of the traffic on the river is estimated at 20,000,000 d. Between the sea and Honda, this territory consists of a vast plain covered with damp, dark forests; higher up, the country becomes bare, and is often swept by violent storms; and higher still, a few small villages or farms form the only tokens of the presence of the human species. In some other parts are extensive savannahs, on which large numbers of cattle and horses are pastured; or fields of cotton, maize, cacao, and sugar-cane. The inhabitants of the banks of M. from its source to the confluence of the Cauca, suffer extremely from the goitre. To the SE of the embouchure of the M. is a bay of the same name, 36 m. in breadth at its entrance, and of about equal depth.—Also a dep. of New Granada, 330 m. in length from N to S, and 150 m. in medium breadth, bounded on the N and NW by the Caribbean sea; on the W by the dep. of the Cauca; on the S by those of Cundinamarca and Boyaca; and on the E by that of Sutia; and extending between 7° 30' and 11° 40' N lat., and 72° 30' and 76° 5' W long. The coast is indented by the bays of Magdalena, Carthagena, and Morosquil. The E part is intersected by the Sierras-de-Ocana, Periga, and Santa-Martha, ramifications of the Andes; and the bed of the M. occupies the centre. The climate generally is warm and damp, but is tempered in the E

by the mountains. The dep. is divided into 4 provinces, viz.: Cartagena, Santa-Martha, Mompox, and Rio-del-Hacha. Pop. 337,000. Its cap. is Cartagena.

MAGDALENA, a missionary establishment in Bolivia, in the dep. of Moxos, 240 m. N of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, on the l. bank of the S. Miguel.

MAGDALENA (SANTA), a channel or arm of the sea, in Magelhaen's strait, on the N coast of Tierra-del-Fuego. Its entrance is in $54^{\circ} 10' S$ lat., and $70^{\circ} 50' W$ long.

MAGDALENA GULF, a large inlet on the W coast of Old California, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$. It is about 18 m. in depth, and nearly equal in breadth; and presents a spacious, well-sheltered harbour, probably equal to any in the Pacific. The cliffs throughout the gulf abound in organic remains. At its entrance is the island Santa-Margarita.

MAGDEBURG, a regency or administrative subdivision, circle, and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony.—The regency is bounded on the NE and E by the regency of Potsdam; on the S by that of Merseburg, and the duchies of Anhalt and Hanover; and on the NW and W by Hanover and the duchy of Brunswick. It possesses a district 90 m. in length from N to S, and 60 m. in medium breadth; with a total superficies of 210-13 German sq. m. Pop. inclusive of the military, in 1819, 486,000; in 1831, 554,712; in 1837, exclusive of the military, 589,686, of whom 8,618 were Catholics and 2,325 Jews; and in 1849, 691,374, of whom 660,017 were Protestants. This regency, which is one of the finest and most fertile portions of the kingdom, is divided into 15 *kreis* or circles, and contains 49 towns. It comprises a portion of the ancient duchy of the same name.—The town is situated in a fine plain, on the Elbe, 84 m. WSW of Berlin, and 66 m. NNW of Leipzig, in N lat. $52^{\circ} 8' 4''$, E long. $11^{\circ} 38' 46''$. Pop. exclusive of the garrison, in 1837, 51,347. It is one of the strongest towns in the Prussian dominions; and is divided into 5 parts, viz., Neustadt, Altstadt, Neumarkt, and Sudenburg, on the r. bank of the river; and Friedrichstadt or Thurmsechanze on the l. bank, and connected with the opposite side by 3 bridges. It was to a great extent rebuilt in 1631. The principal buildings are the cathedral, erected in the 12th cent., and one of the largest and finest in N. Germany; the churches of Notre-Dame and of St. Jean, the castle, the ducal palace, the jasticuary-hall, the government house, the citadel, and the theatre. It has besides several churches, 3 convents, 5 hospitals, 2 orphans' asylums, a house-of-correction, several charitable and scientific institutions, a consistory, 2 Protestant gymnasias, a college, 2 commercial schools, a surgical and medical school, a public library, &c. Fine promenades ran along the ramparts and the banks of the river. It has extensive manufactories of fine pottery, silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, ribbon, leather, gloves, hats, tobacco, soap, wax-candles, &c., several sugar-refineries, and numerous distilleries and breweries. In the environs are extensive salt-works; and at a short distance from the town is the monastery of Berger, containing a library and museum. The environs of M. are uninteresting, presenting a flat prairie-like surface covered with corn-fields and chicory-grounds.—M. has existed since the era of Charlemagne. It was greatly extended by Otho I, and obtained important privileges from his successors. In 1629 it successfully sustained a six months' siege against the Imperialists, but in 1631 fell before them and was reduced to ashes. In 1806 it was taken by the French, and made capital of the Westphalian dep. of the Elbe. In order to extend its fortifications a great part of Neustadt and Sudenburg was demolished in 1812.

MAGDELEINE. See MADELEINE.

MAGDESPRUNG, a village of Anhalt-Bernburg, in the amitz and near Harzgerode, in the Harz, on the Selke. It has an obelisk of cast-iron, 58 ft. in height, erected in honour of Prince Frederick-Albert. In the vicinity are mines of silver and iron, extensive foundries, fineries, forges, &c., belonging to the duke.

MAGE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. and dist. of Rio-de-Janeiro. It has its source in the Serra-dos-Orgaos; bathes a town of the same name; and throws itself into the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. It is navigable a distance of 8 m.—The town is in the district and 21 m. NNE of Rio-de-Janeiro. It possesses a considerable trade in flour, millet, haricots, sugar, rice and coffee; but its low situation renders it unhealthy.

MAGELHAENS, or MAGELLAN (STRAIT OF), an arm of sea which separates the S extremity of the continent of South America from the archipelago of Tierra-del-Fuego, and forms a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The entrance on the Atlantic side lies between Cape-de-las-Virgenes, in S lat. $52^{\circ} 18'$, and Cape Espiritu-Santo, in S lat. $52^{\circ} 42'$; and is about 30 m. in breadth. That on the Pacific is between Cape Victory, in S lat. $52^{\circ} 16'$, and Cape-de-las-Pilares, in S lat. $52^{\circ} 46'$; and is 33 m. in breadth. From Cape-de-las-Virgenes to Cape Froward, situated about midway distance from the W extremity of the strait, it runs in a generally SW direction. From Cape Froward to Cape Victory the direction is NW. Its total length is nearly 300 m. It varies greatly in breadth. Its narrowest point is at Cape Orange, the N extremity of Tierra-del-Fuego, where it contracts to a breadth of 1½ m. The coasts are generally lofty, and rise, often perpendicularly, to the height of from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Through this narrow tortuous course, the bold Fernando-de-Magelhaen steered in 1520; and, despite of unfitness of vessels, and treachery of officers, accomplished that wherein Columbus failed, and opened a new highway to the Indies. For many years afterwards this was supposed to be the only channel for ships, and many were the rich argosies that passed here. After Cape Horn was found to terminate the American continent, few vessels except those of simplest rig and smallest size, have since dared to attempt a passage from E to W through these straits. The peculiar nature of this navigation will be best understood by the following outline of a passage from Cape Virgins to Cape Pillar, by an American writer: "The first day was spent in painfully beating up to the first anchorage in Possession-hay against violent gusts of wind, which lifted the tops from those deep green furrows, and drenched us with showers of inexpressible saltiness. At the second trial we succeeded in passing the first and second Narrows. These are each about 10 m. in length, and nearly 2 m. in width; the tide running through them full 10 or 12 m. an hour. By seizing it at the favourable time, no danger need be apprehended, except from the heavy ripples in which many vessels have been lost. In three days we had passed the first of the three great divisions which nature has marked in the straits. The region of sand-hills and granite cliffs yields to one which appears almost delightful in comparison with that precedes and follows it. Here the coast suddenly tonds S, and the strait expands into a broad sheet of water, 30 m. in width, and 300 fath. in depth. The hills are thickly clothed with trees to the water's edge, and were it not for the humid climate and bogged soil, man could gain his livelihood from the soil. As it is, the Chilian colonies of convicts at Sandy-point and Port-Famine are supported from home. Rain fell every day while we were there, and in a continual flood for a full third of the time. Port-Famine, the capital of semi-civilization in this quarter of the globe, consists of a few houses, enclosing a wooden fort, in which lie unmounted two honey-combed twelve-pounders and a brass field-piece tightly spiked! Buenos Ayres also claims the country, and Chilli thus arms herself against her rival in imbecility. There is a rickety apology for a fence running around 30 or 40 cells, in four large styes, between which are gutters for streets, little stone islands for a side-walk, and 18 inches of mud for a pavement. In each of these boxes, windowless and chimneyless, exists a family of convicts. Most vessels stop here needlessly for wood and water. Both can be procured as well, if not better, in most harbours further on, and time spent here is lost; for there is always a fair wind in this portion of the straits, and many days must be spent at anchor before the Pacific is reached. Yet the water at Port-Famine cannot be surpassed. At San Nicholas bay we saw a fair specimen of the Patagonians. This is that singular race of men who have so inexplicably lost half their stature in the last 200 years! Magelhaen affirmed them to be nearly 12 ft. high, Cordova and Sarmiento at least 9, Anson about 8, and our own school-geography full 7. In truth, they measure about 6 ft., and are very strongly built. These Horse Indians, as they are commonly called from their equestrian life, are friendly and very stupid. The Tierra-del-Fuegan or Canoe Indians are of the ordinary height, magpies in tongue, baboons in countenance, and impish in treachery. Many conflicts have taken place between them and sealing-vessels. At Cape Howard the main channel turns sharply to the NW. Here end the first

two sections of the straits, and all plain sailing. The whole body of water is here divided into a thousand little channels to the Pacific, of which the best known are the Cockburn, Barbara, Gabriel, and Main channels. The labyrinth of islands and sounds is so perfect that a good chart is indispensable. Unfortunately indeed, is the vessel in Crooked Reach which has saved an unlucky sixpence in not providing several stout anchors and the best of cables at home, or at the half-supplied depot at Port-Famine. Here the navigation assumes a new character. Nine days in ten gales of westerly wind prevail, and beat fiercely upon the adventurous vessel which dares to struggle with their power. Rain falls several times each day, and when that fails, showers of thick snow or stinging hail supply its place. Strangely enough, the temp. of these high latitudes is equable, and not very cold. The therm. ranges from 40° to 50° throughout the year. Decreased strength of winds alone marks the winter-season. In one day we sailed from San Nicholas bay to Borgia bay, leaving the region of thick verdure, passing grim Mount Sarmiento 4,000 ft. above us, and struggling through a narrow island-spotted ribbon of water, with gigantic walls of granite overshadowing us from their immovable resting-places. Cordova said that the mountains W. of Cape Quod gave this portion of the straits 'a most horrible appearance.' They do indeed seem very desolate and unwelcoming, almost all terminating in sharply serrated peaks, or slightly rounding knobs of bare granite; but there is a savage grandeur, a wild glory, upon their lofty summits, which far excels the smiles of the softest landscapes. Borgia bay and Swallow harbour are secure and picturesque, locked in as they are by lofty mountains. Right at the bottom of each a magnificent cascade rustles down the sides of a broad brown mountain. Few things can be more lovely than these harbours, enclosed by bare cliffs, like gems set in granite. The weary sailor who looks for no beauty can never deny their comfort. The only objection to them is from the terrific *woollies* that rush from the surrounding heights without a second's warning, and pounce upon the waters, gathering them into a narrow and boiling circle of foam, then skurry around, fan-shaped in every direction, and with resistless fury. It was only by very painful beating that we passed English Reach, Crooked Reach, Long Reach, and Sea Reach. The gale was diversified only with *woollies*; the rain, with snow and hail. Sometimes we are sailing along in rare sunshine, when a *woollie* whirls a storm of sharp diamond hail into our faces, or a column of spray-heads to the very truck forces our little craft down into the water, till a rustling flood swashes along her decks, then moves leeward in a brown and distinct whirlwind, till it hides one end of a luminous rainbow, whose other extremity is splendidly defined against some rough mountain. Meanwhile the glorious sun-light is over all. From Port-Famine to the harbour of Mercy, near Cape Pillar, they continually increased in fury. The day before we left this latter harbour there was a grand display of their impotent rage. Our passage consumed 29 days, 13 of which found us closely shut up in harbours. We overtook and passed square-rigged vessels which had been weeks in the straits, unwilling to return and unable to proceed. Few square-riggers can hope for a short passage: the difficulties in managing them in a channel barely a mile wide in some places are too great. The passage from the Atlantic is thus mostly confined to small vessels. From the Pacific passages are often made by ships in two or three days, and the only wonder is why more do not save the distance around Cape Horn. There are scarcely any dangers which are not visible, so bold is the coast and deep the soundings throughout the straits. Few portions of the earth can surpass this, so wonderful in the grandeur of its scenery."

MAGELLAN, an archipelago in the N. Pacific, between 24° and 29° N lat., and 139° and 147° E long. It comprises the groups of Monin-sima, the Volcans, Marguerite, and several other islands.

MAGENTA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 26 m. NW of Pavia. Pop. 4,000. It is well-built. In 1167 it was sacked by Frederick Barbarossa.

MAGEROE, an island of the Arctic ocean, at the N. extremity of Norway, in the bail of Finmark. It is about 18 m. in length from E. to W. and 15 m. in breadth, and terminates on the N. in Cape North, in N. lat. 71° 10'. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected by numerous narrow valleys, the depths of which the sun can scarcely penetrate. This island, notwithstanding the rigour of its climate, is inhabited by several Lapland and Norwegian families. The wealth of the former consists chiefly in their herds of reindeer, which in winter are allowed to run free, but in summer are domesticated for their milk. The Norwegians pasture large numbers of cattle and sheep.

MAGES, a river of Peru, in the intendancy of Arequipa, which descends from the Cordillera, near Chucubamba; runs SW; and after a course of about 120 m. throws itself into the Pacific, at Ocoña, in S

lat. 16° 16', and W. long. 73° 20', after a course of 120 m.

MAGESCQ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 7 m. NE of Soustons. Pop. 1,414. It has several saw-mills.

MAGGHERY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, and subah of Patara, 24 m. W of Bangalore, and 57 m. NE of Seriagapatam, in a woody and mountainous locality. In the environs are iron-mines.

MAGGIA, or MAIN, a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino. It issues from a small lake, near Fusio; and after a course of 30 m. throws itself into Lago Maggiore, at Locarno. It receives the Rovana and Melezza, and is liable to inundations. Fish are abundant in its waters.

MAGGIA (VALLE DI), or MANTHAL, a valley, dist., and circle of Switzerland, in the SW part of the cant. of Ticino. The valley is 30 m. in length, and varies from 5 to 15 m. in breadth. It is watered by a river of the same name, which flows into Lago Maggiore at Locarno. Its N part is called Lavizzara. Cattle and cheese form its chief exports. The district comprises 3 circles and 27 com. Pop. in 1850, 7,482, of whom only 2 were Protestants. Cevio is its chief place.

MAGGIONE (LA), a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 10 m. WNW of Perouse, and 2 m. from the E. bank of the lake of that name, from which it is separated by a branch of the Apennines.

MAGGIORE (LAGO), a celebrated lake of Italy, on the NE. boundary of Piedmont, having Switzerland, and the Austro-Lombardian kingdom, on its N and E. confines. Its extreme length from Tenero in the cant. of Ticino, to Sesto-Calende, is 35 geog. m.; its greatest width from Lavena to Feriolo, 5 m. It has a superficial area of 125 sq. m.; and an alt. of 646 ft. above sea-level. Its greatest depth occurs between Isola-Bella and Lavena, and varies from 1,800 to 2,460 ft. It is navigated by all kinds of trading vessels; and a steam-boat plies between Magadino and Sesto-Calende. A line of railroad is contemplated to run northwards from Alessandria, by Novara and the shores of this lake.

MAGHEA, an inhabited island, 1 1/4 m. in length, in the E. side of Lough Strangford, co. Down.

MAGHERA, a parish of co. Down, 2 1/2 m. ESE of Castlewan. Area 3,214 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,514; in 1851, 1,177.—Also a parish in co. Londonderry, containing the villages of M., Swatteragh, and Curran. Area 24,792 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,061; in 1851, 11,615. The surface includes much heath, mountain, and bog.—Also a small market town in the p. of Maghera, co. Londonderry, 2 1/2 m. NNE of Tobermore. It is a place of comparatively high antiquity, and is frequently noticed in ecclesiastical records; and it contains the parish church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a small sessions' house. The church is an ancient and interesting pile.—Also a bay, a hamlet, and a lake in the p. of Tempore, co. Donegal. The hamlet stands at the head of the bay, 3 1/2 m. SW of Dunglo. The lake is small, and lies a little NE of the hamlet.

MAGHERABOY, a village in the p. of St. John, co. Sligo. Pop. in 1851, 115.

MAGHERACLOONEY, a parish in co. Monaghan, 3 1/2 m. SW of Carrickmacross. Area 14,951 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,443; in 1851, 5,141. Loughs Rahans, Fea, and Ballyhoe, in this p., are comparatively large; the other lakes, nine or ten in number, are small.

MAGHERACROSS, a parish 5 m. NNE of Enniskillen, and partly in co. Tyrone but chiefly in co. Fermanagh. Area 10,451 acres. Pop. 3,865.

MAGHERACULMONEY, a parish in co. Fer-

managh, containing the small town of Kesh, and the villages of Ederney and Lack. Area 18,576 acres, of which 3,843 acres are in Lower Lough Erne. Pop. in 1831, 6,451; in 1851, 5,138. The surface descends from the mountainous watershed between Fermanagh and Tyrone, to the middle of Lower Lough Erne. The highest ground, the summit of Tappaghon, has an alt. of 1,110 ft. above sea-level.

MAGHERADROLL, a parish in co. Down, containing the town of Ballinahinch. Area 12,554 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,530; in 1851, 6,561. Several of the principal roads of the county converge at Ballinahinch.

MAGHERAFELT, a parish in co. Londonderry, containing the towns of Magherafelt and Castle-Dawson. Area 8,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,218; in 1851, 6,592.—The market-town of M. is 2 m. SW of Castle-Dawson, and 28 m. WNW of Belfast. It has a pleasant and improving appearance. Its proprietors are the Salters' company of London; who have leased both it and the surrounding lands, but as the leases expire they resume possession of the farms. The linen manufacture employs a very large proportion of the inhabitants of both the town and the surrounding country; and nearly 1,000 weavers are employed at their own houses by a single establishment. The weekly markets are remarkable for large sales of linen and agricultural produce. Pop. in 1831, 1,436; in 1851, 1,390.

MAGHERAGALL, a parish 3 m. W by N of Lisburn, co. Antrim. Area 6,555 acres. Pop. 2,964.

MAGHERALIN, or MARALIN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, situated partly in co. Armagh, but chiefly in co. Down. Area of the co. Armagh section, 486 acres; of the co. Down section, 7,807 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 5,058; in 1851, 5,432. It enjoys the advantages of both the Ulster railway and the Lagan navigation. A large proportion of the inhabitants are employed in the linen manufacture.

MAGHERALLY, a parish in co. Down, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. ENE of Banbridge. Area 5,243 acres. Pop. 2,657.

MAGHERAMESK, a parish in co. Antrim, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Lisburn. Area 3,149 acres. Pop. 1,785.

MAGHERY, a village in the p. of Tartaraghan, co. Armagh, on the E side of the mouth of the river Blackwater, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Charlemont. Pop. 134.

MAGHERA. See MAGHERA.

MAGHAYAGHIARI, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Geduma, 6 m. ESE of Makana, on the r. bank of the Senegal.

MAGHULL, a chappelery in the p. of Halsall, Lancashire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Ormskirk, in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 2,073 acres. Pop. in 1801, 534; in 1831, 957; in 1851, 1,056.

MAGIEROW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 13 m. WNW of Zolikiew, and 28 m. NW of Lemberg.

MAGILLIGAN, or TAMILAGHTARD, a parish in co. Londonderry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Newtownlimavaddy. Area 18,157 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,607; in 1851, 2,929. Benyevenagh, situated on the boundary, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of the mouth of the Roe, has an alt. above sea-level of 1,260 ft.

MAGINDANAO, MINDANAO, or MELINDENOW, the most southerly of the Philippine islands, situated between the 6th and 10th parallels of N lat., and between 119° and 125° E long. It is of an irregular but rather triangular form, about 300 m. in length, and more than 100 m. in average breadth. It appears to have been known to the Arabians about 400 years ago, who either converted the natives, or planted Mahomedan colonies along the coast. Magilbaen reached it on Easter day, 1521, when he took possession of the land in the name of Charles V. It was afterwards visited by the Portuguese and the

Dutch, the latter of whom attempted, without success, about the year 1689, to purchase liberty to build a fort on the island. The Spaniards, at a very early period, subdued the N coast, but have with difficulty retained this partial conquest, and are scarcely entitled to rank it among their possessions in the Philippines.

General aspect.] This island is well-wooded, and in many places towards the coast is covered with impenetrable jungle and forests. The most prevalent trees are the teak, the larch, poone, and cassia-tree. The interior contains several chains of lofty mountains, between which are extensive plains, well stored with cattle. There are several deep chasms or narrow valleys, through which during the rainy season torrents of water rush to the sea. Several lakes of considerable extent occur in the middle of the island, the chief of which, called the Great Llano, is reported to be about 60 m. in circumf., and 15 or 20 m. in breadth. Several rivers flow into this reservoir, but only one is known to proceed from it, which falls into the sea on the E coast, at Yligan. There is a high volcanic mountain in the SE quarter of the island, in the district of Kalagan, which occasionally discharges flames and sulphur.

Productions and soil.] Among the inland hills, about 30 m. up the river of M., is a cave of considerable extent, from which, from the gelatinous mud which covers its bottom, nitre is procured. Gold is procured in some of the rivers on the NE coast. A Spanish governor with 100 men is said to have collected 180 oz. in 20 days on the Carican river.—There are no ravenous wild beasts on the island, and on this account the wild cattle, deer, buffaloes, hogs, goats, and horses, multiply very fast. Teal and wild duck abound on the lakes, and the rivers are much infested by alligators.—The soil of the country is well-watered by numerous streams, and vegetation is highly luxuriant. The most common article of cultivation is rice, but yams, sweet potatoes, cocoanuts, pamplenoses, mangoes, jacks, plantains, oranges, limes, and all the common tropical fruits, are very plentiful.

Government.] The island is divided into three portions, each of which is under a distinct and independent government. The first division, which is by far the largest, is ruled by a sultan who resides at the town of Mindanao or Selangan. The second, which comprehends a large portion of the coast to the W, N, and NE, is possessed by the Spaniards, who have here planted colonies from the Philippines. The third, which is the inland part, including also the S coast, is under the jurisdiction of a number of feudal chiefs or rajahs, called *Llano*, whose savage tribes in 1776 were estimated at 61,006.—The principal Spanish settlements are the town of Yligan, containing about 150 houses, and that of Cagayan about 400, whose inhabitants are Philippine Christians, and carry on a friendly intercourse with the Mahomedan mountaineers and the aborigines of the interior. But the chief town of the island is Magindanao, the residence of the sultan, which is situated in $7^{\circ} 9' N$ lat., and $124^{\circ} 40' E$ long., about 6 m. up the Pelangy or Magindanao river, at its junction with the Melampy. The town properly called M. is small, but it communicates, by means of bridges, with the town of Selangan on the opposite side of the river so as to form one town under different names. Selangan extends about a mile down the S side of the river, and is chiefly inhabited in its lower part by Chinese settlers who act as carpenters and distillers. The houses are built about 300 yds. distant from each other, along the banks of the river, and are surrounded by gardens of cocoa-nuts, mango, and plantain trees, or fields of rice and sugar-cane.

Besides several strong wooden castles belonging to some of the chiefs, there is a fortified palace of the sultan, about 120 ft. long, and 80 ft. broad, supported by strong wooden pillars, strongly palisaded, and defended by cannon and brass swivels. The direct territorial jurisdiction of the sultan is limited to the country in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, which is a fine well-watered plain of 40 m.; but he possesses considerable feudal authority over the adjoining chiefs, and is one of the most powerful Malay princes. The form of government is partly feudal and partly monarchical. The subjects of the sultan are a mixture of Mahomedans, who accompany him on his military expeditions, and of Horaforas, the aborigines of the interior, who pay heavy taxes, and are sold along with the land as a kind of serfs or slaves.

Manufactures and commerce.] The inhabitants of M., in consequence of their intercourse with the Philippines, have acquired some of the European arts. Their goldsmiths make filigree, buttons, ear-rings, &c.; but, except the Philippine slaves, who may be able to mend gun-locks, their blacksmiths can fabricate little beyond a common nail. They procure their culinary utensils almost wholly from China. They manufacture a kind of cloth from the fibres of the plantain tree, in pieces about 3 yds. in length, and 1 yd. broad; and the Horaforas make a strong stuff from a species of flax. The women understand plain needle-work, and the better sort make a clumsy kind of embroidery.—The principal imports into M. are Hindostan cloths of all sorts, handkerchiefs of different colours, dark chintzes, Surat goods, and European cutlery. The Chinese pinks import also by the way of Sulu, kangans, beads, gongs, basins, deep brass plates and saucers, brass wire, and iron. The chief exports are gold, rice, wax, cassia, rattans, tobacco, and pepper. The Mahomedans on the coast carry on also a considerable trade with the Horaforas of the interior, who bring down on rafts of bamboo pumpkins, potatoes, rice, yams, and other vegetables, which they exchange for salt, cloth, and coarse cutlery.—The currency in most parts of the country is the Chinese kangan, a piece of coarse cloth about 6 yds. long, and 19 in. broad (value 2s. 6d.), thin pieces of copper strung on a cord, called Sulu cash, and dollars, 10 of which are equal to a bundle of 25 kangans. In purchases of greater value, such as a horse or prow, the price is estimated by so many slaves, one of whom used to be reckoned equivalent to 30 kangans or bundles of cloth; but in the bazaar, the common currency is nothing more than rice in the husk.

Natives.] The male inhabitants of M., like most of the Malays, pluck out the hair of their heads with pincers. They are slender, but rather handsomely formed, and though not athletic, can exert considerable strength on occasions. They are temperate both in eating and drinking, cleanly in their habits, and bathe at all times of the day, at least once in every 24 hours. Their favourite amusement is cock-fighting. Their musical instruments are gongs of different sizes, but their tunes have no variety, and are sadly discordant. At the age of 12, the young women have their teeth filed thin, and stripped of the enamel, in order to have them stained black, which is performed with great ceremony, and among the higher classes is accompanied by a festival. The females wear loose robes, with sashes and slippers, without stockings, a variety of gold ornaments, and their hair clubbed on the top of the head with crisping pins.—The Horaforas are thinly scattered over the country, and frequently migrate from one place to another to escape the oppressions of the Mahomedan chiefs. Both sexes wear a jacket, to which the

women add a petticoat, and the men a cloth bound round the middle, and passed between the thighs. The men tie their hair in a singular manner, fastening it round a circular piece of wood about 6 inches in diameter, and half-an-inch thick, laid flat on the head; but the women tie theirs behind, and plait it like the dancing girls at Madras. They wear brass rings on their legs and arms, and stretch their ears almost to their shoulders by large rings and beads. The most universal feature in the character of the inhabitants of this island is their strong inclination to piracy; which even their chiefs, though they were inclined, could not restrain. They extend their cruises to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes; but their grand resort is the Philippine islands. The building of vessels for these expeditions is their principal art. Their method is to double the planks one upon another, so as never to require caulking. They then fit the timbers without so as to clasp the planks, by which mode of building the vessel is very liable to become leaky at the beam ends. A large prow measures 90 ft. in length, 26 ft. in breadth, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in depth, with 40 oars, two rudders, and a crew of 90 men. Some of these piratical cruisers are long and narrow; being frequently 50 ft. in length, and only 3 ft. in breadth, but furnished with outriggers, to enable them to carry sail. They use the tripod mast, and row with great velocity. The language of these islanders is a compound of Malay, Bugges, and Zaggla, with a certain proportion of the ancient Ternate or Molucca tongue; but there are a great variety of dialects among them.—*Mear's Voyage.—Asiatic Researches.—Forrest's Voyage to New Guinea.—Crawfurd's Indian Archipelago.*

MAGISTERE (LA), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Valence-d'Agen, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. in 1841, 1848. It has a considerable trade in grain and prunes. The locality affords excellent fruit.

MAGLAI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanjak and 21 m. WSW of Srebrenik, and 60 m. ESE of Bagna-Louka, on a height, near the r. bank of the Bosna. Pop. 700. It has a fort which commands the valley of the Bosna. Its trade is chiefly in wood.

MAGLAND, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Fauchigny, mand. and 5 m. SSE of Cruses, and 14 m. ESE of Bonneville, on the r. bank of the Arve. Pop. 1,750.

MAGLASS, or MAYGLASS, a parish in co. Wexford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Wexford. Area 3,528 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,012; in 1851, 1,093.

MAGLEBYE, a parish of Denmark, in the diocese of Fyen, bail. and 21 m. S of Svenborg, in the S part of the island of Langeland. Pop. 1,170.

MAGLIANO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 21 m. W of Rieti, and 36 m. N of Rome, on hill, and near the l. bank of the Tiber. Pop. 1,230. It is ill-built, and, with the exception of 3 churches and 4 convents, possesses no buildings worthy of notice.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Avezzano, and 18 m. S of Aquila.

MAGLIANO-DI-MONDOVI, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Goni, prov. and 5 m. N of Mondovi, and 5 m. SW of Carru. Pop. 1,650.

MAGLIANO-GRANDE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 8 m. N of Il Vallo, cant. and 5 m. NE of Gioja.

MAGLIASINA, a circle of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino and district of Lugano. Pop. 1,683. Its capital, Magliaso, is 5 m. W of Lugano. In its vicinity are two large forges.

MAGLICH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Ser-

via, in the sanj. and 41 m. W of Kruchovatz, and 20 m. NW of Kournik, on the r. bank of the Ibar.

MAGLIE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra d'Otranto, district and 21 m. ENE of Gallipoli. Pop. 3,000.

MAGNAC-BOURG, or MAGNAC-LE-PETIT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. of Saint-Germain-les-Belles-Filles, and 18 m. NE of Saint-Yrieix. Pop. 1,420. It has manufactories of fine porcelain and of earthenware.

MAGNAC-LAVAL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and arrond. of Bellac. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,572; in 1841, 10,071. The town is 13 m. NE of Bellac, on the r. bank of the Bram. Pop. in 1841, 3,460. It has a communal college, and possesses manufactories of cloth, several paper-mills, and a tannery. Its trade consists chiefly in pigs, flour, and iron.

MAGNAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 7 m. N of La Courtine, and 14 m. SSE of Aubusson, on an affluent of the Roseille. Pop. 1,150.

MAGNAVACCA, a village and port of the Pontifical states, in the legation and 32 m. ESE of Ferrara, at the mouth of the canal which connects Comacchio with the Adriatic. It is defended by a fort.

MAGNE', a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sèvres, cant. and 5 m. W of Niort, on the Sèvre-Niortaise. Pop. 1,316.

MAGNE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Castillon. Pop. 1,236.

MAGNEVILLE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 5 m. E of Charmes, and com. of Porcieux. It has a glass-work.

MAGNESIA, or MAGNISA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, picturesquely situated at the base of Mount Sipylus, 8 hours = 25 m. NNE of Smyrna, on the site of the ancient *Magnesia ad Sipylum*. It is a place of considerable trade, and has a pop. estimated to be about equal to one-half that of Smyrna. It contains no fewer than 26 mosques, 2 of which are very noble structures, and a magnificent khan. Its citadel, standing on a lofty rugged mass of magnetic rock thrown out by the Sipylus, commands a magnificent view of the plain of the Hermus. The surrounding country is richly cultivated, and abounds with saffron, which is gathered for exportation.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific, near the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 19°, and E long. 146° 55'. It has an ill-defined peak in the centre rising to an alt. of 1,770 ft. It was discovered in 1770 by Captain Cook, and so named from its supposed influence upon the compass; but neither King nor Stokes discovered any local attraction affecting the needle.

MAGNIGNIN, an islet in the Eastern seas, near Pirate island, in N lat. 11° 36', E long. 120° 3'.

MAGNI-LE-DE-SERT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and cant. of La Ferle-Mace, 18 m. E of Domfront. Pop. 2,392.

MAGNISI (POIN), a promontory on the coast of Sicily, in N lat. 37° 09', E long. 15° 13'; forming the S side of the harbour of Augusta. It was the ancient *Thapsus*.

MAGNITNAIA - KREPOST, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the prov. and 210 m. NE of Orenburg, district and 36 m. S of Verkho-Uralsk, on the r. bank of the Ural.

MAGNOAC. See CASTELNAU-DE-MAGNOAC.

MAGNONCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. and 1 m. NE of St.

Long, at the confluence of the Seymousse with the Angronne. Pop. 457.

MAGNOWKA. See MACHNOWKA.

MAGNUS BAY (St.), a spacious bay on the W coast of the mainland of Shetland. It measures 8½ m. at the entrance, expands to 11 m., and indents the land to the depth of 7 m. It enters between the headland of Eshaness on the N, and that of Sandness on the S; but has in its mouth, half-a-mile from the latter, the island of Papa Stour; so that it is reduced at the entrance to an open channel of only 6 m. broad. Around its inner verge are the islets of Vemantrey, Mickle Roe, Little Papa, and Linga, besides various holms and skerries; and projecting from it into the land are various bays or voes, which contain safe and excellent anchorage for any number of vessels, of any burthen, — particularly Hilleswick, Olina frith voe, Gron frith voe, and Unzie frith.

MAGNUSZEW, a town of Poland, in the prov. of Sandomir, obwod. and 29 m. NNE of Radom, on the L. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 1,000.

MAGNY, a port on the N coast of the island of Candia, in the sanj. and 20 m. NW of La Canée, and 3 m. SE of Cape Spada.

MAGNY, or MAGNY-EN-VEXIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, and arrond. of Mantes. The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,934; in 1841, 12,062. The town is 13 m. N of Mantes, and 32 m. NW of Versailles, in a valley, on the Aubette. Pop. 1,434. It has a fine castle, several fine country-seats, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of plated goods and of hosiery, and several tanneries. Corn and leather form its chief articles of trade.

MAGNY-COURS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 8 m. S of Nevers. Pop. 1,300.

MAGNY-LAMBERT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 8 m. NNW of Baugneux-les-Juifs. Pop. 300. It has a mineral spring.

MAGNY-ST-MEDARD, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. SW of Mirebeau, near the Albane. Pop. 1,260.

MAGNY-VERNOIS (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. and 1½ m. from Lure, near the Oignon. Pop. 550.

MAGOLM, a village of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Esthonia, district and 17 m. NE of Wessenberg, near the gulf of Finland.

MAGOR, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, 6 m. ESE of Caerleon. Area 10,514 acres. Pop. in 1831, 646; in 1851, 699.

MAGOURNEY, a parish in co. Cork, 6 m. E of Macroom. It contains the village of Coachford. Area 5,869 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,800.

MAGOWRY, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. SE of Killenaule. Area 1,931 acres. Pop. in 1851, 461.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Apennines, within the Tuscan enclave of Pontremoli. Passing the town of that name, it traverses the N part of the duchy of Massa-Carrara, flows thence into the Sardinian div. of Genoa, and throws itself into the gulf of that name, 5 m. SSW of Sarzana, and after a course in a generally S direction. Its principal affluents are the Aulla and Vara.

MAGRÀ, a port of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in N lat. 32° 32', and E long. 14° 24'.

MAGRAN, a mountain of Morocco, on the confines of the prov. of Fez. It forms part of the N branch of the great Atlas chain, and gives rise to the Morbea.

MAGRUAH, a town of Algiers, in the prov. of Mascara, 30 m. SW of Tenez, and 105 m. NE of Oran, on the Mediterranean, a little to the E of the embouchure of the Chellif.

MAGSTATT, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 5 m. N of Böblingen, and 11 m. SW of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1840, 2,007. It is noted as the birth-place of Kepler.

MAGUACA, a river of Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, which joins the Pastaza, on the l. bank, 9 m. above its confluence with the Tunguragua, and after a course of about 90 m.

MAGUARI, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, at the NE extremity of the island of Marajo, and on the E side of the embouchure of the Para, in S lat. 0° 16'.

MAGUELONNE (ETANG DE), a lagune formed by the Mediterranean on the coast of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, and cant. of Frontignan, 5 m. S of Montpellier. It is about 14 m. in length from NE to SW, and 3 m. in extreme breadth. It is intersected by the canal Des Etangs. In the vicinity of this lagune is a small village of the same name, which was formerly an episcopal town, and possessed a fortress and a port. The latter is now choked up.

MAGUILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Badajoz, 12 m. NE of Llerena. Pop. 672.

MAGUIRE'S-BRIDGE, a town in the parish of Aghalureher, co. Fermanagh, on the Colebrook river, 2½ m. SW of Brookborough, and 7 m. SE of Enniskillen. It presents a clean and comparatively neat appearance; and has a Presbyterian meeting-house, a Methodist meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Pop. in 1831, 854; in 1851, 773.

MAGURA, a range of mountains in Hungary, in the NW part of the comitat of Zips. They separate the district of the same name from that of the Carpathians, and join the Tatra on the SW.—Also a village in the comitat of Hunyad, and marche of Solymos. In its vicinity are mines of gold and silver.

MAGURKA, a mountain of Hungary, in the comitat of Liptau, 18 m. NW of Briesen. It contains mines of auriferous antimony.

MAGYARAD, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Houth, 15 m. S of Pukancz.

MAGYAR-BIKAL, a marche of Transylvania, in the upper circle of the comitat of Klausenburg. It contains a village of the same name.

MAGYAR-CSANAD. See CSANAD.

MAGYAR-EGREGY, a district of Transylvania, in the upper circle of the comitat of Doboka. It contains a village of the same name.

MAGYARFALVA, or UHERSKAWES, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Liptau, 5 m. ESE of St. Miklos, on the l. bank of the Waag.

MAGYAR-IGEN, a district of Transylvania, in the upper circle of the comitat of Lower Weissenburg. It contains a town of the same name. See also KUPPENDORF.

MAGYAR-KANISA. See KANISA (KIS).

MAGYAR-LAPOS, a district of Transylvania, in the upper circle of the comitat of Inner Szolnok. It contains a village of the same name.

MAGYAR-ORSZAG, the Hungarian name for Hungary.

MAGYAR-OVAR. See ALtenburg.

MAGYARS. See article HUNGARY.

MAHABALIPORAM, or MAVALIPURAM, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 36 m. S of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic, on the gulf of Bengal. It is supposed to have formed part of a large town which has been engulfed by the sea. In the environs are the ruins of several Hindu temples, dedicated to Vishnu, a gigantic statue of which is on the summit of an adjacent mountain.

MAHABILLYSIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and district of Satarah, on a mountain in the chain of the Western Ghauts, 42 m. SSW of Punah, and 99 m. SE of Bombay.

MAHABULPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, district and 39 m.

SE of Dacca, near the r. bank of the Dockytyah, an affluent of the Megna.

MAHADEVA, a mountain of Hindostan, in the prov. and district of Gundwana. It derives its name from a spring which it contains, and which is held sacred by the Hindus.

MAHADRAPATAM, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, in the district and 27 m. SE of Tanjore, near a branch of the Cavery.

MAHAFALLIES, a people who inhabit the S shore of Madagascar, between the rivers Vato and Machicore, to the S of the Buques, and NW of the Caremboules.

MAHAGAM-PALTU, a district in the SE part of the island of Ceylon, stretching along the shore of the Indian ocean, between Pannova on the NE, and the Ghirvay on the SW. It is ill-cultivated, and covered to a great extent with forests, chiefly consisting of euphorbia and mimosas. It contains numerous shallow salt lakes varying in extent from 1½ m. to 9 m. in circum. The inhabitants are few in number, and suffer much from the miasma of the marshes and lagunes. Elephants, wild boars, leopards, bears, &c., abound in the woods, and occasion much serious depredation. The chief place is Hambantotte.

MAHAGAM, or MAGAAMA, is a straggling village on the Kirinde-oya.

MAHAGAUM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, and district of Govegor, 24 m. W of Ellichpur.

MAHAICA, a river of English Guiana, which throws itself into the Atlantic ocean, 18 m. from the mouth of the Demerara, after a course, in a generally N direction, of 75 m.

MAHALASILAS, a Betsimane tribe, in Cafraria, to the NE of the Marntsi. The M. employ the elephant as a beast of burden, and have a considerable trade in coral.

MAHALON, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Pont-Croix, and 17 m. NNW of Quimper.

MAHAMUD, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SW of Burgos. Pop. 600.

MAHANADA, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the principality of Sikkim, towards the E extremity of Nepal; flows for several leagues along the frontier of the prov. of Bengal; traverses the districts of Purneah and Dinajpur; and joins the Ganges, on the l. bank, at Nababgunge, 27 m. N of Murshedabad, and after a course, in a generally S direction, of about 240 m. Its principal affluents are the Conki, and the Purnabahab. The latter it receives on the l.

MAHANAH, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the N part of the prov. of Gundwana, and district of Boghela; flows first N, then NE, and joins the Sone, on the l. bank, after a total course of about 105 m.

MAHANOY, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises in Schuylkill co., and falls into the Susquehanna, 11 m. below Sunbury, after a course of 50 m.

MAHAPRAN, a town of Upper Siam, in the prov. of Pechebon, on a river of the same name, which descends from the mountains on the W border of Siam, and unites with the Mei-nam.

MAHARAJE-GUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, district and 24 m. W of Benares.

MAHARAY, a town of Arabia, in the district of Lasha, and island of Arad, one of the Bahrein group, in the Persian gulf. It is enclosed by walls. Pearl-fishing forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

MAHAREM. See IBRAHIM.

MAHARESS, or SIDI-HAHUN, a village of Tunis, on the NW shore of the gulf of Cabes, 24 m. SW of Sfakus. It contains the ruins of a fortress.

MAHAS. See **DAR MAHAS.**

MAHATTA, a village of Upper Egypt, on one of the branches of the Nile, inhabited by Shellabes, a tribe of Berber or Nubian descent, who depend for their living on work connected with the cataracts such as tracking-up or taking-down boats, and transporting merchandise.

MAHAVELLE, a river of Ceylon, which has its source in Mount Dodanatu-Capella, 36 m. E of Adam's Peak; runs first W, traverses the pass which separates Mount Nioura from the group of mountains crowned by Adam's Peak; then turns N towards Kandy, makes a short bend to the SE; then runs NE and NNE, and throws itself into the gulf of Bengal, on the E coast of the island, by two principal branches, which enclose the district of Kottiar, and the western of which throws itself into the bay of Kottiar or Trincomalee. The Virgal-ganga branch is the chief outlet to the sea, except during the freshes. This river, which is the largest in Ceylon, and drains about two-thirds of the central prov., has a total course of about 210 m., and a generally NNE direction. At Bintenni, which is about mid-distance from its mouth, it has a breadth of from 110 to 200 yds., and about 5 ft. of depth. Its navigation is much obstructed by sand banks; and it has a sluggish course from Bintenni to the sea, through a comparatively level country; but between Kandy and Bintenni it has a descent of upwards of 1,000 ft. in 30 m.

MAHAYE, a town in the SW part of the island of Luzon, Philippine archipelago, in the prov. of Batangas, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. It contains about 3,000 families.

MAHDIA. See **MEDEAH.**

MAHE, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar. The district is about 6 m. in circumference, and is situated between the districts of Cotife and Cartenaad. The town is 18 m. SE of Cananor, and 39 m. NNW of Calicut, on the sea of Oman, at the mouth of a river which forms a good harbour for small vessels. Pop. in 1838, 2,922, of whom only 8 were Europeans. The town presents a neat appearance, and possesses several handsome houses, 3 churches, and 2 convents. It contains a factory belonging to the French, and carries on a considerable trade in pepper, cardamom, cacao, arak, sandal, and other odoriferous woods, &c. This town was taken in 1722 by the French. It was captured in 1761 by the English, but in 1783 was restored to its former possessors. In 1793 it was again taken by the English, and held by them until 1817.

MAHE' ISLANDS, a group in the Indian ocean, lying between $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $5^{\circ} 30'$ S lat., and between $54^{\circ} 20'$ and $56^{\circ} 30'$ E long. The principal islands of the group are Mahe and Praslin, and surrounding them are extensive reefs. This group, with the Amirantes islands on the SW, form the Seychelles archipelago. The island of Mahe is in $4^{\circ} 40'$ S lat., and $55^{\circ} 35'$ E long. Pop. 300. It is 16 m. in length, and from 3 to 5 m. in breadth. Running along its E coast is a ridge of rocks, leaving within a channel about 1 m. in breadth, and navigable by canoes. The shore is indented by numerous bays, one of which, on which the chief town is situated, affords excellent anchorage, and is defended by batteries. The island consists of a steep chain of mountains, running from N to S, and resting on a base of primitive rocks, and imbedding numerous streams. The soil is generally fertile, and produces cloves, coco-nuts, and aloes in great abundance. The bark of the latter tree is manufactured into excellent cordage. From the end of December to that of March the wind blows from the NW, and is attended with incessant rain. Towards the middle of April it changes to the

opposite direction, and blows often with great force, till November, parching the soil and scorching its vegetation. The heat is generally excessive.—The mountains were formerly covered with wood, but are now nearly bare. The chief town bears the same name, and is situated on a plateau at the head of the principal bay, on the E coast. It is small, and is built of wood. Its inhabitants are chiefly merchants and artisans, the wealthy portion of the population residing in the outskirts, and visiting the town only on occasion of necessity. See **SEYCHELLES**.

MAHE-BOURG, a town of France, on the SE coast, to the S of the Grand-Port, and near the mouth of the Chaux.

MAHELMA, a village of Algeria, in the district of Douera. The French have built a small fort here, which commands the valley of Massafran.

MAHI, a district of Upper Guinea, in the W part of Dahomey, and to the N of Dahomey Proper. It comprises several small independent states, which form a species of federative republic. Its inhabitants understand agriculture, manufacture a variety of fabrics and articles in metal, and use a peculiar idiom.

MAHIAN-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, and div. of Lan-chu. It is of great height, and is covered with perpetual snow.

MAHIM, a small town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Aurungabad, district and 42 m. WSW of Dojar, on the sea of Oman.—Also a town in the same prov., at the N extremity of the island of Bombay, and 6 m. N of the town of that name. It contains a mosque, and a Portuguese church, with a seminary attached, and formerly possessed a fort, erected for the defence of the channel which separates the island of Bombay from that of Salsette.—Also a town in the prov. and 63 m. WNW of Delhi. It is a large place, but is scantily populated.

MAHIN. See **MAHON.**

MAHINA, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Walli, 30 m. NE of Sansanding, between the Gambia and Nericó.

MAHIRIGA, a town of Tripoli, 315 m. SE of the town of that name, and near the gulf of Sidra.

MAHLBERG, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Ettenheim, and 13 m. SSW of Offenburg. Pop. 1,088. It is enclosed by walls, and contains 2 churches and a classical school.

MAHLIS, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Misnia. Porcelain clay of excellent quality is found in the environs.

MAHLSPUHREN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake-and-Danube, 2 m. N of Stockach. Pop. 200.

MAHMORE, a town of Marocco, in the prov. and 99 m. W of Fez, and 24 m. NE of Rabat, on the Atlantic, a little to the S of the embouchure of the Sebu, in a fertile locality. Pop. 300. It has a good roadstead for small vessels. Fishing forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. See also **SEBU**.

MAHMOUD (OLD), a town of Marocco, in the prov. of Fez, 24 m. SSW of El Araish, on the Atlantic. It is now to a great extent in ruins.

MAHMUD-ABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Allahabad, district and 54 m. NE of Bensres, near the l. bank of the Ganges.—Also a town in the presidency of Bombay, prov. of Gujarat, 6 m. NE of Kairn, and 18 m. SE of Ahmedabad. It was founded by the Sultan Mahmud of Gujarat, towards the end of the 14th cent., and was formerly a place of considerable extent, enclosed by a brick wall, and containing several fine edifices. It is now in ruins.

MAHMUD-BENDER. See PORTO-NOVO.

MAHMUDSHI, a small territory of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Jessore, in the delta of the Ganges, and at a little distance from the r. bank of the principal branch of that river. Rice and silk are extensively cultivated in the locality.

MAHMUDIAH (CANAL). See ALEXANDRIA.

MAHMUDPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Jessore, 60 m. WSW of Dacca, and 102 m. NE of Calcutta, near the middle of a great island formed by branches of the Ganges.

MAHMUI, a mountain of Persia, in Farsistan, on the road from Shiraz to Gomroon, and 60 m. SE of the former.

MAHNUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurangabad, district and 33 m. W of Bhr, and near the r. bank of the

MAHOBAH, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund, 33 m. NNE of Chatterpur, and 129 m. W of Allahabad. It was formerly a place of importance, and contains extensive ruins.

MAHOMDY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district and 51 m. NW of Kyrabad, near the r. bank of the Gumty. It had formerly a fortress.

MAHOMED-KHAN-TANDA, a town and fortress of Sind, 30 m. SE of Hyderabad, near the r. bank of the Gony. It is large and flourishing, and is the general rendezvous of the horse-dealers who frequent the great annual fairs.

MAHOMEDPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Allahabad, district and 30 m. NE of Junapur.

MAHOMPA, a river of Madagascar, in the territory of the Antavarts. It throws itself into the port of Tintingue, opposite the island of Sainte-Marie. It is navigable for small vessels, but its mouth is obstructed by sand-banks.

MAHON, or PORT-MAHON, a judicial partido and town of the Spanish prov. of Baleares, in the island of Minorca. The town is finely situated on the E coast of the island, on a rocky eminence, at the head of a bay 3 m. in depth, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 51' 10''$, E long. $4^{\circ} 19' 2''$. Pop. 20,000. The streets are narrow, tortuous, steep, and ill-paved. The houses are placed on ledges of rock, projecting in many cases over the sea, are generally well-built of stone, and neatly kept in the interior. They are flat-roofed, and nearly all are supplied with cisterns. The government-house, which commands the harbour, is a spacious but irregular edifice. The town-house is a miserable structure, and is now partly used as a prison. The cathedral is of Gothic architecture, but is destitute of ornament. The only other public buildings are the convents, of which there are 3, an hospital, and the infantry barracks. The latter occupy one side of the parade, and are usually occupied by a garrison of from 1,800 to 2,000 men. Below the town, near the harbour, is the public promenade. Of the ancient walls only a gate remains, now serving as an entrance to one of the suburbs. Extending N of the town is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the Mediterranean. It is capable of affording safe anchorage to a large fleet, but it is difficult of ingress, the entrance being impeded by rocks, and not above 200 yds. wide. It extends into the island about 5 m. It is defended by 3 batteries and 8 large pieces of cannon. At a little distance from the coast are 4 islands. One, He-du-Roi, so named from the embarkation of Alfonso III. in 1287, contains a large naval hospital, founded by the English in 1711. Another of the group contains a quarantine establishment. In another is the lazaretto, which is one

of the finest in Europe, and capable of affording accommodation to 1,500 persons, exclusive of the resident medical officers. At the bottom of the port, and connected with the shore by a wooden bridge, is the island of Redonda. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by several towers, and contains a naval arsenal. Opposite, on the Minorca coast, is a building-dock, and running thence to Figuera-bay is a natural mole, on which are numerous shipping storehouses, and a custom-house. On a hill are a light-house and a signal tower. M. carries on a considerable coasting trade, and has extensive fisheries. The district connected with the town consists of a small peninsula, bathed on the E, S, and W, by the sea, and bounded on the N by the district of Layor or Alayor. The town of M. is believed to owe its foundation to the Carthaginian general Mass. It was taken by the English in 1708, and in 1756 by the French. In 1763 it was again captured by the English, and finally, after a memorable siege, fell in 1782 into the possession of Spain. Great efforts are now making to increase its strength as a military position, by the erection of a new castle and other works.

MAHON, or MAHIN, a town of Persia, in the prov. and district and 18 m. ESE of Kerman. It contains a hunting-lodge belonging to the Beglerbeg, and is embosomed in gardens.

MAHONA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district and 24 m. NW of Narvar, near the 1. bank of the Perbotty.

MAHONAGH, a parish in co. Limerick, 12 m. S of Newcastle. Area 12,687 acres. Pop. 2,504.

MAHONE BAY, an inlet on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Lunenburg, to the SW of St. Margaret's bay. It is 15 m. in length from NE to SW, and about 6 m. in medium breadth. At its entrance are the islands of Great and Little Tanepok, and numerous islets and rocks. On the E side is Mount Aspotagoon, which rises to the height of 438 ft. above sea-level, and is visible at sea at the distance of 24 m. This bay forms several excellent harbours. On its SW side is the town of Lunenburg.

MAHONING, a township of Mercer co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 16 m. SW of Mercer. Pop. 3,099.—Also a township in Columbia co., in Pennsylvania, watered by a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,900.—Also a river of Ohio and Pennsylvania, which joins the Beaver river in Pennsylvania.—Also a township in Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 173 m. W by N of Harrisburg. Pop. 2,800.

MAHORA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. N of Chinchilla. Pop. 2,000.

MAHORE, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, near the r. bank of the Payn-Ganga, and at the foot of the Sechacholls mountains. The district situated between the district of Vausim on the W, and that of Kollom on the E, is covered on the N by the mountains of Berar, on the S by the Sechacholls mountains, and traversed centrally by the Payn-Ganga. It abounds with cattle.

MA-HOUNGA, a district of Lower Guinea, to the E of the kingdom of Angola, and N of the Mattemba. It is also named Caconga, denoting little kingdom.

MAHIRAH, a headland of Arabia, on the S coast of Oman, about 225 m. SW of Ras-el-Had.—Also a sterile district in the S part of Arabia, situated between Nedjed on the N, and Oman on the E. It derives its name from a tribe by whom it is inhabited.

MAHRAJEGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, district and 36 m. NE of Porneah, and 63 m. NW of Dinajpur, near the 1. bank of the Mahanada. It has a considerable trade in indigo, sugar, grain, and cotton.

MAHRTTA TERRITORY, an extensive district of Hindostan, which politically extended across what is called the peninsula; and generally speaking was possessed by the peishwa, the Nagpore rajah, Sindia, Holkar, Guicowar, and a few other inferior chiefs. The original territory of the Mahrttas is said to have been Khandesh; but little is known of their history till about the middle of the 17th cent., when they possessed a narrow tract of country on the W side of the peninsula, extending from the 15th to the 21st parallel of N lat. The first person who raised this nation from obscurity was Sivajee, born about the year 1627. He and his descendants asserted that they were of the same family as the ranans of Ostup, who claim descent from the celebrated Nushirvan, king of Persia, who reigned during a considerable part of the 7th cent. The father of Sivajee, Sahu Bhoosha or Bhoonsa, was an officer in the service of the last Mahomedan king of Bejapore or Vistlapore, and was succeeded by his son,—who, being either disgusted with the service, or taking advantage of the Mogul invasion, retired with his followers, to the mountains which overlook the coast, in which he got possession of several strong forts, and was encouraged by the Mogul generals to carry his ravages into the heart of the Bejapore country. After the annihilation of that sovereignty, he carried on a successful war against the Moguls themselves, and obtained possession of an extensive portion of that region. He died in 1680, and was succeeded by his son Sumbajee, who, after an impotent reign, was taken prisoner and put to death by Aurungzeb in 1688. Sumbajee was succeeded by his son Sahu Rajah, who in a long reign of nearly fifty years, extended his dominions from sea to sea, and had possession of fortresses commanding a territory reaching from the prov. of Agra to Cape Comorin. This great monarch was succeeded, in 1740, by his son Ram-Rajah, a weak prince, who was confined to the fortress of Sattarbar by the two chief officers of the state, viz. the peishwa or prime minister Bajeerow, and the paymaster-general Ragoge, who divided the empire between them. The former fixed his residence at Punah, the latter founded a new kingdom at Nagpore in the prov. of Gundwana. But in order to conciliate the other chiefs, they were forced to grant them extensive principalities, with exemption from authority except in cases where the interests of the Mahrtta state were generally concerned. Ultimately the M. territory was divided into 5 separate independent sovereignties, under the peishwa, whose cap. was Punah; Sindia, whose cap. was Ojjein; Holkar, whose cap. was Indore; the bhoonsah, whose cap. was Nagpore; and the guicowar, whose cap. was Baroach in Guzerat. The term *peishwa* means 'leader.' The name *Sindia* has usually been explained by the descent of that family from a slave, a native of Sind. Holkar means an inhabitant of Hol; the founder of that family having filled a local office in a village so called on the Neera river. The name *bhoonsah* was an old name in the family of Sivajee himself. *Guicowar* is said to signify 'cowherd.' Bajeerow the peishwa died in 1759, and was succeeded by his son Balajeerow, since which time the office has been hereditary. The M. having extended their conquests to the city of Delhi, were, on the 7th of January 1761, opposed by the united Mahomedan armies under the command of Ahmed Shah Abdall, and totally defeated, with the loss of a great number of their chiefs. Balajeer died soon after this event, and was succeeded by his son Madhoorow; who died in 1772, and was succeeded by his son Narrajinow, who was murdered in the following year at the instigation of his uncle Ragobah; who, disappointed in getting possession of the throne, took refuge at Bombay. This circumstance subsequently brought on a war between the M. and the British, which terminated in 1782. The posthumous son of Madhoorow succeeded to the peishwa, but died in 1795. On this event the two sons of Ragobah contended for the office. The cause of the eldest brother, named Bajeerow, was espoused by Sindia, who fixed him on the throne, but permitted him to enjoy nothing of the sovereignty but the name. In 1802 Holkar defeated the united armies of Sindia and the peishwa; and the latter having been compelled to take refuge in the British territory of Bassein, entered into a treaty with the Bombay government, by which, in return for their aiding his cause, he agreed to receive into his pay a force of 6,000 infantry, with the usual proportion of artillery, for the support of which he gave an assignment of territory. In consequence of this treaty, the peishwa was in May 1803 reinstated at Punah; he afterwards attempted to shake off his dependence on the British, but was defeated and deposed. This circumstance may be said to have annihilated the power of the peishwa, as the descendant of Ram Rajah was brought out from his confinement, and placed on the throne of his ancestors, while the peishwa was allowed to retire to Benares. The history of the Eastern Mahrtta kingdom, founded by Ragoge, will be found under the article *NAGPORE*. The M. of the south are still a people, whose strength has been repressed, but not extinguished. They cherish the memory of their former independence; and in their very name trace an image of their former power.—*Maha-rashtra* signifying 'great people.'

The M. are Hindus; but, except their Brahmins, are not scrupulous as to what they eat, and only refrain from beef. They are fond of horses, and their whole army was composed of cavalry. They were, however, never very formidable as a regular force, depending much more on the celerity of their motions, and sudden incursions, than on boldly meeting their enemy. Their only arms were a sword and spear; and their only camp-equipment, blankets or horse-cloths. Thus unencumbered, and their horses being fed indiscriminately on the dry thatch of houses or the growing corn of the fields, they marched at the rate of 50 m. a-

day; and not content with plundering the inhabitants of the countries they invaded, often carried away the children into slavery.—It was thought at one time that all the spoken dialects of India were merely corruptions of the Sanskrit; and although many words were found in these dialects which could not be referred to that source, it was supposed that such words had crept in by the barbarism and carelessness of the speakers, who introduced them from ignorance of the correct terms. This opinion, however, has lost ground as our acquaintance with the native languages increases; and it is now pretty generally admitted that many words are found in these dialects which are of an origin quite distinct from Sanskrit; and that they have assimilated words of that language, not from a want of native terms, but from the influence of religion, all their orthodox writings being composed in Sanskrit. Dr. Stevenson conceives that the case is the same, though in a less degree, with the other languages of India; that in all of them the Sanskrit is grafted on an aboriginal language; and that, proceeding from the north, diminishes in quantity as we go southwards, becoming scarcely anything in the vernacular Tamil, in the same way as in Europe the influence of the Latin, which is predominant in the S., decreases as we approach Britain and Germany. In order to show the construction of the Mahrtta language, Dr. Stevenson analysed 10,000 primitives, taken in succession from Molesworth's dictionary. 5,000 of these he found to be nearly pure Sanskrit; and of the remaining 5,000, two more are corrupted Sanskrit; one, Persian or Arabic; and two, from an unknown source, but connected with the non-Sanskrit tongues of the S.—the Telugu, Tamul, Karnatuka, &c., and traceable in Guzerat, Hind, and other dialects. This source he considered to have been the aboriginal language of India. The grammatical structure of the M. language agrees with those of the other parts of India, and with our own tongue, being chiefly made by particles, and not, as in Sanskrit, by inflections. Mahrtta is written either in the Devanagari character, or in a slightly altered modification of it called *Modi* or *Mori*, which is merely a modification produced by rounding the angles of the Devanagari.

MAHRENBERG, a town of Styria, in the circle and 23 m. W of Marburg, and 48 m. E of Klagenfurt, on the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 612.

MAHIRING, a village of Bavaria, 9 m. ENE of Tirschenreuth. Pop. 650.

MAHRISCH-GBEIRGE. See MORAVIAN MOUNTAINS.

MAHTOPANATOS. See SIOUX.

MAHTUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. of Gujarat, 3 m. SSW of Kaira, and 27 m. N of Cambay.

MA-HU, a town of China, in the prov. of Setchwan, in lat. 28° 31', E long. 104° 18'.

MAHUL, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Allahabad, in the district and 45 m. N of Juanpur, and 42 m. WNW of Azymgor, on the l. bank of the Tonse.

MAHY. See MIRE.

MAIA, a river of Russia in Asia, which has its source on the W side of the Stanovoi mountains, in the district and SW of Okhotsk; runs first N, afterwards SW, then NW, and lastly bending N, joins the Aldan on the r. bank, in the prov. and district of Jakutsk, opposite Oust-Maiskaia, and after an extremely sinuous course of about 600 m. Its principal affluent is the Yudoma, which it receives on the r.

MAIAN, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm, district and 66 m. W of Chadrinsk. It is 12 m. in length, and about 9 m. in breadth.

MAICHE, or **MEICHE**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, and arrond. of Montbelliard. The cant. comprises 31 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,535; in 1841, 9,422.—The village is 21 m. S of Montbelliard. Pop. 873.

MAIDA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 8 m. S of Nicastro, and 14 m. WSW of Catanzaro, on an insulated height, detached from the hills which face Nicastro, on the S extremity of the valley. Pop. 2,780. It is well-built, and has 4 churches. Gypsum is found in the environs.—An engagement between the French under General Regnier, and the English under Sir John Stuart, took place here on 4th July 1806, in which the former were defeated with great loss.

MAIDAN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Ser-

via, 22 m. NNE of Tsatsak, and 26 m. WNW of Kragojivatz.

MAIDANBEKU, or MADENI-BEG, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. and 60 m. ESE of Semendria, on the l. bank of the Bek.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a parish, partly in Somersetshire, and partly in Wilts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Mere. It includes the hamlet of Yarnfield. Area 4,546 acres. Pop. in 1831, 659; in 1851, 704.

MAIDEN CREEK, a township in Berks co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 60 m. E of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,749.

MAIDENHEAD, a chapelry and borough, partly in the p. of Bray, and partly in that of Cookham, Berks, 12 m. ENE of Reading, on the banks of the Thames, over which there is here a handsome bridge. The Great Western railway passes on the S side of the town, and is carried over the Thames by a bridge of two flat elliptical arches, each 128 ft. in span, besides 8 land arches. The station-house is 22½ m. from London, and 95½ m. from Bristol. The town is nearly comprised in one long street, running E and W. The surrounding country is highly cultivated and richly ornamented with woodlands, gentlemen's mansions, and fine villas. The pop. in 1841 was 3,315; in 1851, 3,607.

MAIDEN-NEWTON, a parish in Dorchester, 8 m. NW of Dorchester, near the source of the river Frome. Area 2,853 acres. Pop. in 1831, 538; in 1851, 821.

MAIDEN-PAP, a mountain in the p. of Latheron in Caithness, rising to 1,800 ft. above sea-level.

MAIDEN-PAFS, a small island in Hudson's strait, near the N coast of Labrador, in N lat. 62° , W long. 73° .

MAIDENS (THE), or WHILLANS, a cluster of dangerous rocks, 4 m. ENE of Bengalley-head, and 6 m. NE by E from Larne lighthouse, co. Antrim. It consists of 2 large rocks and 3 small ones; the former are about 25 ft. above high water, and have each a lighthouse showing a fixed white light from 80 to 90 ft. above the sea. The three small rocks lie 1½ m. N of the light-houses, and being but just uncovered at low water, are very dangerous.

MAIDFORD, a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. NW of Towcester. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 373; in 1851, 312.

MAIDSTONE, a parish and borough in the lathe of Aylesford, Kent, in the centre of the co., of which it is the cap. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Rochester, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of London, on the navigable river Medway, at the point where it is joined by the small river Len. Area of p. 4,632 acres. Pop. in 1801, 8,027; in 1831, 15,367; in 1841, 16,920; in 1851, 20,740. The situation of the town is well-chosen, screened as it is by surrounding hills rising from the beautiful vale of the Medway. Standing principally on the side of one of these hills, on the E bank of the river, and declining towards the W and S, its ascent keeps it continually clean and dry; and it is justly noted for the excellence of its water, as well as for the dryness of its soil. The whole of the vicinity is rendered peculiarly beautiful by its innumerable hop-gardens and fruit-orchards. The town principally consists of four streets, intersecting each other at the market-cross, with smaller ones leading from them; and extends, from N to S, upwards of a m. The High street, which is very spacious, leads downwards to the Medway, which it crosses by a bridge of 7 arches, and issues into the London road. The houses are mostly ancient; but there are also a few handsome modern ones. The principal public edifices are the county courts, the lunatic asylum, and the infantry and cavalry barracks, forming a very extensive and symmetrical series of buildings at the N end of the town, on the Chatham and Rochester road. There are also elegant assembly and concert-rooms, a thea-

tre, and a mechanics' institution. The church of All-saints is a large and handsome edifice, with a lofty and imposing interior, consisting of a nave, great chancel, and two side aisles, with a fine tower. The county-jail and house-of-correction stands on an elevated situation to the N of the town, and covers no less than 14 acres of ground. It was built at the immense cost of about £200,000, and was first occupied in 1819. It is a massive and substantial building, constructed of Kentish ragstone. The prison comprises 27 wards for male, and 7 wards for female prisoners, with 39 day-rooms, airing yards, and covered colonnades for exercise in wet weather, and 453 cells. The income of the borough in 1840 amounted to £3,805, chiefly derived from borought-rates, and from rents, tolls, and dues; in 1850 it was £4,593. M. has returned 2 members to parliament ever since 6th Edward VI. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 1,655; in 1847, 1,577.—The town is rapidly increasing in size and importance. Six paper-mills in the vicinity employ about 800 hands, and there are also felt and blanket, and hopbag manufactories; but the circumstance which has principally contributed to the prosperity of the town is its being situated in a very rich agricultural district. Some of the largest and most productive hop gardens in the co. are in the immediate vicinity. A great quantity of fruit for the supply of the London market is also grown here, and the district is celebrated for its apples, cherries, and filberts. The annual tonnage of vessels passing through Hallington lock, about 2 m. from M., was a few years ago supposed to average 120,000 tons. The principal articles brought up the river are coals and timber for the supply of the vicinity; the carriage down is that of fruit, hops, paper, and stone. A branch-line of railway has been formed from the town of M. to the Paddock-wood or Maidstone-road station of the London or Dover railway. It is 9 m. in length, and joins the Dover line at a point 46 m. from London. There are three stations on the line: Yalding, Wateringbury, and East Farleigh. It traverses perhaps one of the most richly-wooded, fruitful, and pretty valleys in England; throughout the whole distance passing along the l. bank of the Medway. Another railway, under the name of the Central Kentish railway, to pass through M. and by Canterbury, to Sandwich and the coast, has been projected.—M. is a town of high antiquity and of ancient importance, having been ranked by the Britons as their third city, under the name of Megwag or Medwag, from the name of the river; it was afterwards called Medwagston, and ultimately, according to Domesday book, Meddestane. Under the Roman government, M. may have been the station *Vagniacae* of Antoninus.

MAIDUK, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a district of the same name, in the Nizam's territory, on a mountain, near the r. bank of the Holdy, and 60 m. N of Hyderabad.—The district lies between the districts of Kaulas and Elgondel on the N, and that of Golconda on the S, and is traversed by the Manjera.

MAIDWELL, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 11 m. N of Northampton. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 278; in 1851, 280.

MAIER, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 36 m. SSE of Ispahan. It contains about 350 well-built houses, several fine gardens, and 2 caravanserais.

MAIG, or MAIGUL, a river of co. Limerick. The western one of its two head-streams rises $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Bruree; the eastern rises between the hills of Slieveragh and Knocktinise, and pursues a generally W course of 11 m., past Kilmallock, to a point 12 m. S of Bruree, where it joins the other branch. The united stream now flows prevailingly N to the

river Shannon, at a point directly opposite the influx of the Ougarnee, and 6½ m. below the city of Limerick. Its principal tributaries are the Morningstar and the Cammogue. The M. is navigable for small vessels to the town of Adare.

MAIGNELAY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and arrond. of Clermont. The cant. comprises 21 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,139; in 1841, 9,828. The town is 14 m. NNE of Clermont, in a fine plain. Pop. 775. It contains the ruins of an ancient fortress, and has 2 fine public squares, planted with trees, and communicating by 2 alleys with the adjacent wood of Maignelay. It possesses manufactorys of iron-ware and of leather, and several rope-works.

MAIGNIA, a small island in the China sea, near the E coast of An-nan, and to the S of Pulo-Cambir, in N lat. 13° 15'.

MAJHKER, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar. The district, which is situated between that of Beitalbarri on the W, and that of Vansim on the E, is intersected on the N by the Berar, and on the S by the Sechaholls mountains, and traversed by the Payn-Ganga. It contains extensive woods and fine pasture. The town is 99 m. SW of Ellichpur, and near the l. bank of the Payn-Ganga.

MAILAH, a river of Algiers, in the prov. of Titteri, which descends from the Great Atlas; runs NE; and loses itself in the marshy valley of El-Chot, after a course of about 75 m.

MAILAPORAM. See THOME (SAN).

MAILBERG. See MALBERG.

MAILCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the subah of Patana, 18 m. N of Seringapatam, on a mountain commanding a fine view of the valley of the Cavery. It contains about 400 houses, occupied chiefly by Brahmins, and a great temple, surrounded by a colonnade, and by numerous buildings erected for the use of the pilgrims. In 1772, a signal victory was here obtained over Hyder-Ali by the Mahrattas.

MAILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and cant. of St. Sulpice-les-Feuilles, on the Blaise. Pop. 770.

MAILLANE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 4 m. from Saint-Remy, in an extensive plain, on the Loube. Pop. 1,505. It has a handsome square, and a fine church. Its ramparts are now in ruins.

MAILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and cant. of Maillezais, 10 m. SSE of Fontenay-le-Comte, near the confluence of the Sèvre-Niortaise, and Autise. Pop. 1,055. See also LUYNES.

MAILLE, or SAINT-PHESLE-DE-MAILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and cant. of St. Savin. Pop. 3,014.

MAILLEBOIS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 6 m. NW of Chateauneuf, on the Blaise. Pop. 750. It has a manufactory of common cloth.

MAILLERAYE (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferne, and com. of Guerbaville, on the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 777. It contains a large castle, with a fine park, and a terrace running along the river, and has a small port. It is chiefly noted for the number of light barges which are built here for the transit of goods from Havre to Ronen.

MAILLERONCOURT-CHARETTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Saulx. Pop. 1,016. It has an iron-work and a blast-furnace.

MAILLEZAIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, arrond. of Fontenay-le-Comte. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,368; in 1841, 15,209. The town is

8 m. SSE of Fontenay-le Comte, on an island formed by the Autise and the Sèvre-Niortaise. Pop. 1,202. It has manufactorys of linen.

MAILLY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 11 m. N of Arcis-sur-Aube, on the Suzanne. Pop. 684.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 3 m. E of Acheux. Pop. 1,457.

MAILLY-LE-CHATEAU, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Coutances-sur-Yonne, on the l. bank of the Yonne. Pop. 1,656. The locality is noted for its wine.

MAILLY-L'EGLISE, or MAILLY-LE-MONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, and cant. of Auxonne, 21 m. SE of Dijon, on the Tille, near its confluence with the Saone. Pop. 1,385.

MAILLY-LA-VILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and cant. of Vermanton, 15 m. SSE of Auxerre. Pop. 850.

MAIMATCHIN, or MAI-MA-CHAN, [*i. e.* 'the Depot for commerce,'] a town on the line of demarcation between the Russian and the Chinese empires, in the country of the Khalkas, and on the frontier of Siberia, in a valley surrounded by forest-covered mountains, adjoining the Russian town of Kiaakhta, 195 m. SE of Irkutsk, and 150 m. NW of Urga. It is neatly built, with two principal streets which intersect at right angles; is enclosed by a strong palisade, and contains about 170 houses, 2 fine temples, and numerous shops. The latter, which are spacious and handsome, are adorned with pictures of local scenery; and are generally well-stocked with silk fabric, china, coloured paper, and other articles of local manufacture. The streets are narrow but neatly kept, and are lighted at night with lanterns of coloured paper. The situation of this town, on the caravan-route from Siberia to Pekin, renders it a place of considerable traffic: yet its inhabitants maintain much of that hostility towards Europeans by which the Chinese generally are characterised. They are about 1,500 in number. The climate in winter is extremely severe. See KIAAKHTA.

MAIN, a rivulet of co. Antrim, rising on the lofty tableau of Antrim, near the sources of the Bush; and flowing WSW and S to Lough Neagh, at a point 2½ m. W of the town of Antrim. Its chief tributaries are the Braid and the Kells.—Also a river of co. Kerry, rising between the mountains of Knockacnr and Knockanadrive, and running WSW to the head of Castlemaine harbour. It is navigable to the bridge of Castlemaine, and tidal 3½ m. above the bridge.—Also a parish in co. Louth, 4½ m. ESE of Dundee. Area, 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1841, 363.

MAIN, or MAYN, a river of Germany, formed by the junction of the Weisser and the Rother-Main, or the White and Red Main, two small streams of Bavaria, the first of which descends from the Fichtelgebirge, and the other from the Thuringer-Wald, near Kreussen, and which unite 14 m. NW of Bayreuth. The M. describes an extremely circuitous course; runs for a considerable extent along the confines of Bavaria, separating it from the grand-duchy of Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt; then forms the boundary-line between the latter and the duchy of Nassau; and after a total course, in a generally W direction, of 240 m., joins the Rhine, on the r. bank, a little to the E of Mayence. Its principal affluents are the Rodach, the Franconian Saale, the Kinzig, and the Nidda, on the r.; and on the l., the Regnitz, Tanber, Mümling, and Gersprenz. Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, and Frankfort, are the chief towns on its banks. It is navigable as far as the confluence of the Regnitz, a distance of about 210 m., and is

connected with the Danube by means of the Canal-de-Louis, in Bavaria.

MAIN, a river of Russia in Asia, in the Tchuktsk territory, which has its source on the N confines of Kamtschatka; runs NNW; and joins the Anadir, on the r. bank, after a course of about 180 m.

MAIN, a small town of Persia, in Farsistan, on the road from Shiraz to Ispahan, and 66 m. NNW of the former town. It is noted for its pomegranates.

MAIN. See MAGGIA.

MAINA, or MAGNE, a territory of Greece, in the diocese of Laconia, in the S part of the Morea, extending between the gulf of Coron on the W, and that of Kolokythia on the E, and terminating in the S by the peninsula, at the extremity of which is Cape Matapan or Tanaro. It is intersected by the Pentadaktylon or Taygetus chain, which here presents a series of nearly inaccessible acclivities, with only here and there an opening by which it can be approached from the sea. Though the least fertile portion of the Morea, it produces corn in great abundance, oil, cotton, silk, and hemp; and the slopes of the mountains, which are not covered with wood, afford excellent pasture. It has 5 ports, of which Kitriai, on the gulf of Coron, is the principal. Its exports consist chiefly in local productions, and, with the exception of a few articles of necessary provision from Crete and Cerigo, it has no import trade. The territory comprises 15 districts, and about 60,000 inhabitants, 15,000 of whom are capable of bearing arms. Its inhabitants, now called Mainotes, prove themselves worthy representatives of their illustrious ancestry, in the intrepid resolution with which they have maintained their independence against the Turks. They are tall in stature, mild but lively in countenance, and remarkable for their agility. Habituuated from infancy to the use of arms, both sexes are inured to fatigue and privation of all sorts; and with the most hospitable disposition combine habits of brigandage and rapine. Previous to the re-establishment of Grecian freedom, each canton of M. was governed by a captain; and a beg or superior chief, nominated by the nation, resident at Kitriai, superintended the whole. The general business of the republic was managed by a synod, in which each Mainote had a voice. After the new division of Greece, M. formed part of the deps. of Messenia and Laconia. It still retains numerous remains of antiquity. Its chief towns are Maina, Kolokythia, Chrimova, and Platza.—The town of M. is 45 m. S of Mystra, and 39 m. SSE of Kalamata, on the E shore of the gulf of Coron. It is the *Hippola* of the ancients.

MAINBERG, a village of Bavaria, 27 m. NE of Wurtzburg. Pop. 129.

MAINBTEL, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 8 m. WNW of Audun, and 15 m. NW of Briey. It has a manufactory of cloth, and a paper-mill.

MAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 14 m. S of Abensberg, and 29 m. SSW of Ratisbon. Pop. 834. It has 3 churches, numerous breweries, a distillery of brandy, and a brick-work.

MAINCY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 2 m. NE of Melun. Pop. 1,023. It has a fine castle.

MAINENLAND. See FALKLAND.

MAINDU, a town of the Birman empire, in the Thyampago, on a branch of the Irawaddi, opposite Rangoon.

MAIN-DUN, a seignory in the E part of the Birman empire, in the district of Cochandri. It is governed by a chaboua.

MAINE, a river of Burmah, which descends from the Romah-Pokung-tung mountains; forms the S

boundary of the prov. of Lehding; and joins the Irawaddi on the r. bank, and after a sinuous course in a generally E direction of about 75 m.

MAINE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, formed by the junction of the Mayenne and Sarthe, a little below the confluence of the latter river with the Loir. It runs S to Angers, in its passage through which it forms an island; and after a total course of 8 m. altogether navigable, in a generally SSW direction, joins the Loire, on the L. bank, between the villages of Bouchemaine and La Pointe. Its name is corruption of that of Mayenne.—Also a navigable river which has its source in the dep. of the Vendée, 24 m. NE of Bourbon-Vendée; flows thence into the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure; and after a total course of about 30 m. joins the Sevre-Nantaise, on the L. bank, 3 m. NW of Montrier. It is joined on the L. by the Little Maine.—Also an ancient prov. of which the cap. was Le Mans; and which contained also the towns of Mayenne, Beaumont-le-Vicomte, Sable, Château-du-Loir, La Ferté-Bernard, Mortagne, Beleme, and Nogent-le-Rotrou. It comprised an area of 1,173,440 hect.; and was divided into two parts, viz., Maine, the capital of which was Le Mans, and which comprised the districts of Haut and Bas-Maine; and Perche, the capital of which was Mortagne. It is now comprised in the departments of the Mayenne, Sarthe, Eure, and Orne.

MAINE, the north-easternmost of the United States, lying between the parallels of 43° 5' and 47° 20' N., and the meridians of 66° 49' and 70° 55' W.; and bounded on the NW and N by Canada; on the E by New Brunswick and the river St. Croix; on the S by the Atlantic; and on the W by the state of New Hampshire. The boundary on the side of Canada is a conventional line agreed upon between the British and United States governments in 1842, and embodied in the treaty of Washington. [See article CANADA, p. 234.] Its mean length from N to S is 235 m.; and its breadth, from E to W, 140 m. The area is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 32,628 sq. m., or 20,881,920 acres.

Physical features.—The surface is diversified, and generally uneven; but, with few exceptions, cannot be said to be mountainous. In the W part of the state is an irregular chain of hills springing from the White mountains, which passes N of the sources of the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, and thence running E, terminates in a single peak called Mars Hill, 1,683 ft. high. The highest point of land is Mount Katahdin, which rises 70 m. N of Bangor, between the two principal branches of the Penobscot, and has an elevation of 5,335 ft. above tide-water. From the chain above alluded to, hills covered with pine and other timbers traverse the state in every direction. The intervening valleys have an excellent soil, and afford the chief arable districts of the country. Within a distance of 15 or 20 m. from the coast the hills subside, and the quality of the soil becomes much inferior to that of the mountain-valleys. The tracts on the margin of the great rivers, however, are equal in richness and fertility to any in the New England states.—It is estimated that about one-tenth of this state is covered with water. The principal rivers are the Penobscot and the Kennebec, both of which are upwards of 250 m. long, and navigable for a great distance from the ocean. Next in size and importance to these is the Androscoggin, which has numerous falls, affording favourable sites for manufacturing purposes. The Saco and Sheepscot are also considerable streams. The largest lake is the Moosehead, which is 50 m. long, and 10 to 12 m. broad. The Umbagog is 18 m. long, and 10 m. broad. There are numerous smaller lakes, and

many are surrounded with beautiful and picturesque scenery.—The sea-coast, which is 210 m. in extent, has several excellent bays and harbours. Penobscot bay and Casco bay are magnificent, and of great dimensions. The tides rise to a great height in the rivers and along the coasts.

Climate.] The average range of the therm. during the year is about 125°; the heat of summer often marking 96° or 98°, while in winter the temp. sinks to 25° and 27° below zero. These may be regarded as extremes, and are never of long continuance. The season of vegetation commences about the middle of April, and ends with September, when the fall sets in, and is shortly succeeded by a long season of winter. The great extremes of heat and cold to which the climate of this state is subject, seems to have no injurious effect on the health of the inhabitants. The cold of winter is steady, and much less trying than the sudden changes of weather so prejudicial in the more southern sections. The climate of the coast is said to be extremely healthy, being much moderated by the proximity of the ocean.

Productions.] The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, and flax. The uncleared lands are of great extent, and furnish an immense amount of pine and other timber. Cattle and sheep are raised in large numbers; and crops of wheat, maize, &c., are as abundantly grown as in the neighbouring states, especially in the more fertile regions of the valleys and river-basins. Indian corn, however, occasionally suffers from the shortness of the season in these latitudes. All the fruits of temperate climates, except peaches, come to perfection. The live stock of M., according to the census of 1840, was 59,208 horses or mules; 327,255 neat cattle; 649,264 sheep; 117,386 swine; and poultry to the value of 123,171 d. The comparative amounts of the products of agriculture in 1840 and 1847 were:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1840	848,166	355,161	1,076,409
1847	890,000	286,650	1,720,000
Rye.			
	Buck- wheat.	Indian corn.	Potatoes. (bushels.)
1840	137,941	51,543	950,528
1847	195,000	76,000	2,890,000
			7,800,000

The miscellaneous products of 1840 were 36,940 lbs. of hops; 6,723 lbs. of beeswax; 691,358 tons of hay; 38 tons of flax; 211 lbs. of silk cocoons; 257,464 lbs. maple sugar; and 205,011 cords of wood.—With all its advantages, the commerce of M. is not very extensive; and, with the exception of the timber-trade, is confined mostly to the export of lime, granite, and some small amount of agricultural productions. During the year ending September 1840, the exports were valued at 1,018,269 dollars; the imports at 628,762 dollars. In the year ending 30th June, 1846, the total value of the articles exported to foreign countries was 1,328,368 dollars, of which 1,318,099 d. was the value of domestic produce. The imports for the same period were valued at 787,092 d. The coasting-trade is far more vulnerable than its foreign trade. The great natural staples of M. are lumber and granite, large quantities of which are exported. The granite of this state, found chiefly at or near Hallowell, is peculiarly well adapted for public buildings. Lime of a fine quality is obtained at Thomaston. At the commencement of the present century the wars of Europe gave to the United States a large share of the carrying trade of the world; and M., as indeed all the New England states, engaged largely in commerce, to the almost neglect of agriculture; but when the embargo, non-intercourse, and the progress of hostilities arrested her commercial prosperity, the people

reverted to farming, and her agricultural resources became developed.

Manufactures.] The manufacturing industry of M., though of considerable extent, is inferior in development to that of any other of the New England states. Its distance from the central commercial cities of the Union may account for this backwardness; for in no other state are the natural facilities greater. The general statistics presented in the census of 1840 afford the following results: 24 woollen manufactures, with a capital of 316,105 d., employing 532 persons, produced goods to the value of 412,366 d.; 6 cotton factories, with 29,736 spindles, and a capital of 1,398,000 d., employed 1,414 persons, and produced goods to the amount of 970,397 d.; 16 furnaces produced 6,122 tons of cast-iron, and one forge for bar-iron employed 48 persons, and a capital of 185,950 d.; 15 persons, with a capital of 25,000 d., produced 50,000 bushels of salt; 6 paper-mills, employing 89 persons, and a capital of 20,600 d., produced paper to the value of 84,000 d.; in the granite and marble works, 280 persons produced 98,720 d. worth of these articles; 37 persons with a capital of 6,050 d., manufactured tobacco to the value of 18,150 d.; 335 tanneries employed 754 persons, and a capital of 571,793 d.; 530 other manufactures of leather, saddlery, &c., produced articles to the value of 443,846 d.; bricks and lime were made by 864 persons to the amount of 621,586 d. The number of printing offices was 34. The total amount of cap. invested in manufactures in 1840 was 7,105,620 d.—In October, 1845, there were 35 banks in the state of Maine, with a capital of 2,884,000 d., and an aggregate circulation of 2,216,380 d.; deposits, 1,304,400 d.; other liabilities, 2,306,060 d.—The works of internal improvement which have been executed in this state are of some extent. The Cumberland and Oxford canal, which was completed in 1829, connects Portland with Sebago lake, 20½ m.; and by a lock in Songo river, the navigation is extended to Brandy and Long ponds, a further distance of 31 m. The canal is 34 ft. wide at the surface, and 18 ft. at the bottom; with 26 wooden locks. The Bangor, Orono, and Oldtown railroad, completed in 1836, is 12 m. long, and connects the three places. The Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railroad was incorporated in 1837, and with the Eastern railroad connects with Boston. Its length is 52 m., and it was completed at the cost of 1,250,279 d. Several other lines have been chartered; and there have been projected lines to connect the British provinces with the eastern coast of New England. In 1851 the state of M. possessed 315 m. of completed railroads, and 127 m. in course of formation.

Population.] The pop. at several periods, and its progressive increase, was:

Years.	Aggregate pop.	Decennial increase.	
		Numerical	Per cent.
1790	96,540		
1800	151,719	55,179	57.2
1810	228,705	74,986	50.7
1820	298,335	69,630	30.4
1830	399,955	101,626	34
1840	499,921	99,966	24.9
1850	583,018	83,097	16.6

The census of 1840 exhibits the following classification of the people:

	White.	Coloured.	Total
Males,	253,989	720	253,769
Females,	247,449	635	246,084
Total,	500,438	1,355	501,793

Of these, 101,630 were employed in agriculture; 36 in mining; 2,921 in commerce; 21,879 in trade and manufactures; 10,091 in navigation; and 1,889 in the learned professions. The number of free colour-

ed in 1850 was 1,313. The progressive pop. of the 13 counties into which the state is divided is shown in the following table:

Counties.	Pop. in 1840.	Pop. in 1850
Aroostook.	7,588	12,515
Cumberland.	68,600	79,547
Franklin.	20,800	20,027
Hancock.	8,646	34,372
Kennebec.	55,804	65,534
Lincoln.	63,512	74,803
Oxford.	38,339	39,766
Penobscot.	45,705	63,094
Piscataqua.	13,138	14,735
Somerset.	33,912	35,591
Waldo.	41,535	47,229
Washington.	28,309	38,711
York.	54,023	60,094
	499,921	583,018

Education.] Education is generally well provided for. Bowdoin college, at Brunswick, founded in 1794, has been in operation since 1803, and numbers 7 professors, and 906 alumni. The library contains 24,860 vols. Waterville college, under the direction of the Baptists, was founded in 1820, and has now 6 professors, and 216 alumni. Its library contains 7,000 vols. Bangor Theological seminary commenced operations in 1816, and had in 1847, 3 professors, and 36 students. It has a library of 7,000 vols. The Wesleyan seminary at Redfield, founded in 1822, is also in a prosperous condition. Maine Medical school at Brunswick was founded in 1820, and has since graduated 581 students. In 1847 it had 4 professors, and 81 students. Besides these places for the higher branches of learning, there were in 1840, 86 academies, with 8,477 students, and 3,385 common and primary schools, with 164,477 scholars; and in 1850, 230,274 scholars were in attendance on the primary schools, while the chartered academies were 92 in number. The number of newspapers in the state was in 1847, 8 dailies, 2 semi-weeklies, and 38 weeklies.—The Congregationalists, Baptists, Universalists, and Methodists, are the most numerous religious denominations. The Baptists in 1847 had 300 churches, and 21,475 church members; the Methodists had 20,281 communicants; the Congregationalists 217 churches, and 17,504 communicants; the Universalists 127 societies. The Catholic bishop of New-England, and the Protestant bishop of M., preside respectively over their churches in this state. The Catholics have 31 churches and ministers, and the Episcopalians 10 churches, and the same number of clergy.

Governor.] The constitution of M. was adopted by a convention held at Portland, on the 29th of October 1819, and went into operation in 1820, at which time the state was detached from Massachusetts. The government consists of a governor, senate, and house of representatives. The governor is chosen by the people for one year. Seven councilors are also chosen annually, to assist and advise the governor in state-affairs. The house-of-representatives cannot have less than 100, nor more than 200 members, and the senate is limited between 20 and 31; both houses are elected annually. The right of voting is conceded to every male citizen 21 years of age, who is not a pauper or criminal, and who has resided in the state 3 months previous to the election. Elections are taken by written ballot.—The judiciary consists of a superior court, 3 district courts, and 14 courts-of-probate, one for each co., except the co. of Lincoln, which is divided. All judicial officers are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, and hold office for 7 years after their appointment, unless sooner removed by impeachment or for special cause.—The militia of the state amounts to 44,665; the governor is commander-in-chief.—The capital is Augusta, in

N lat. 44° 18' 33", W long. 69° 47'. Pop. in 1840, 5,314; in 1850, 8,281. The most commercial towns are Portland on Casco bay; Bangor on the Penobscot; Hallowell on the Kennebec; and Thomaston on the St. George.

Finances.] The finances of the state are in a flourishing condition. The receipts into the treasury for the years ending 30th April 1847 and 1851

	1847.	1851.
Amounted to	284,032 d. 34 c.	426,196 d. 36 c.
To which may be added balance on 30th April 1846.	369,103	54
	653,135	88
Expenditures in 1847.	560,309	74
Balance 30th April 1847.	92,926	14
	44,670	07

The public debt in 1846 amounted to 1,274,285 d., and in 1847 to 1,142,700 d. The annual interest on this sum is about 73,000 d. The resources of the state were set down in 1847 at 860,781 d.; in 1851 at 688,692 d. The principal sources of income are direct taxes, which in 1846-7 amounted to 154,698 d. 60 c., sale of public lands, school funds, and co. taxes.

History.] M. was visited for the purposes of settlement as early as any of the New-England states, but, from various causes, the progress of improvement was much impeded. The French attempted to settle on the Kennebec as early as 1604. In 1607, Sir John Gilbert, under a grant from Queen Elizabeth, brought out a colony, which however returned after wintering at the mouth of the same river. They represented the country as a cold, barren, mountainous desert, which discouraged the English from making further efforts for some time. Meanwhile the French established themselves on the St. Croix, and the Dutch had a colony at New-Castle, which was under the jurisdiction of the New Netherlands. After the establishment of the Plymouth company, more effectual efforts were made by the English to colonize this portion of their dominions; but although some trading-houses were established near the Penobscot, no permanent settlement was made previous to 1635. In that year, the company granted a charter to Sir Ferdinand Gorges, for the country between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec, and in his name the government was administered. In 1632 the province was made a county of Massachusetts, and called Yorkshire; but in 1665 it again fell into the hands of the heirs of Gorges, of whom it was ultimately purchased by Massachusetts in 1677, for £1,200. At this period it was divided into two parts, of which Gorges' grant was one, and the country lying between the St. Croix and the Kennebec, known by the ancient French name of Acadie, was another. The whole country, however, was granted to Massachusetts in 1691. From its first settlement to the middle of the 18th cent., the inhabitants suffered severely from the Indians. In 1675 almost the whole settlements were destroyed. From 1692 to 1702, the prov. presented an uniform scene of rapine and destruction. In 1720 the conflict was renewed, and the settlers suffered grievously until 1726, when a treaty was concluded with the Indians, which was observed for some years. Eventually the savages became reduced in number, and few now remain in the state. From 1791 until 1820, the history of M. is merged in that of Massachusetts. We hear little of it in the Revolutionary war, or subsequently. In the last war, however, a portion of the state was obliged to submit to the English, and remained under British authority until the conclusion of peace. The separation of this district from Massachusetts was frequently attempted. In Oct. 1775, a convention met at Portland to consider the subject, and in the following year the project was submitted to the people of M.; but it appears that a majority of the voters decided against the measure. In 1819, numerous petitions having been presented to the legislature of Massachusetts, an act was passed for ascertaining the wishes of the people. A large majority voting in favour of separation, a convention was called, under the authority of Massachusetts. A constitution was formed and adopted, and on the 2d March the district of M. became an independent state, and a member of the confederation.

MAINE-ET-LOIRE. A department in the W of France, consisting of the greater portion of the ancient prov. of Anjou, and of the W part of Touraine, and stretching between the parallels of 46° 59' and 47° 45' N. It is bounded on the N by the dep. of the Mayenne; on the NE by that of the Sarthe; on the E by the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire; on the SE by that of the Vienne; on the S by the dep. of the Deux-Sèvres; on the SW by that of the Vendée, from which it is separated by the Sèvre-Nantaise; on the W it is bounded by the dep. of the Loire-Inférieure, and on the NW by that of the Ille-et-

Vilaine. It is 75 m. in length from E to W, and 54 m. in medium breadth, and comprises an area of 709,349 hect. Pop. in 1801, 375,544; in 1841, 488,472; in 1851, 515,452.—This dep. in its entire extent, lies in the basin of the Loire, and is intersected from E to W by that river. Its N portion is watered by the Authion; the Maine, and its three great head-streams, the Loire, Sarthe, and Mayenne; the Oudon, an affluent of the Mayenne, the Erdre, and the Thouet. In the S it is watered by the Thouet, and its affluent the Dive; the Layon, the Erve, the Sevre-Nantaise and its affluent the Moine.—The surface is pleasantly diversified with vine-covered hills, undulating plains, chequered with hedge-rows, and adorned with clumps of trees.—The soil generally is extremely fertile, especially in the valleys of the Loire and Mayenne. Of the 684,965 hect. of arable land which it contains, 197,414 hect., in 1829, were in grain, 21,381 in potatoes, 4,084 in legumes, 31,358 in vines, 5,217 in gardens, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ in beet-root, 158 in colza, 6,851 in hemp, 2,827 in lint, 45 in mulberries, 96,265 in meadow-land, 72,558 in heath and brush-wood, 176,441 under wood, 3,080 in chestnut plantations, and 9,387 in orchards, nursery-gardens, &c. The wines are chiefly white, and are distinguished by the general name of the wines of Anjou. The best, which are those of Saumur and its environs, are reckoned amongst the finest *vins d'ordinaire* grown in the kingdom. The best red wines are those of Champigny. Those of inferior class are manufactured into vinegar. Plums, almonds, apples, and pears are also extensively cultivated in many districts. The rearing of horses, cattle, sheep, and bees forms an important branch of agricultural industry. The number of horses in 1839 was estimated at 41,147; of mules, 2,334; of asses, 1,282; of cattle, 207,965; of sheep, 193,142; of pigs, 86,045; and of goats, 4,364. Game is plentiful, and the rivers abound with fish. The mineral productions of the locality consist chiefly in coal, slate, freestone, marble, granite, paving-stone, limestone, and potters' clay. Iron is also found, but only in small quantities. The slate-quarries of Angers afford occupation to upward of 3,000 workmen, and produce annually 80,000,000 of slates.—The arrond. of Beaufreau is the seat of extensive manufacturing industry, consisting chiefly in linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. It is especially noted for its handkerchiefs. The dep. has several spinning-mills and dye-works, manufactories of sail-cloth, wax, oil, candles, leather, paper, wooden-shoes, hats, tiles, bricks, pottery, and iron-ware, and several distilleries of brandy and liqueurs. Its trade consists chiefly in grain, legumes, wine, brandy, vinegar, paper, cattle, slate, marble, and coal.—The chief town is Angers; and the dep. is divided into 5 arrond., viz. Angers, Beaufreau, Saumur, and Segré; and subdivided into 34 cant. and 875 com. Under the electoral system of 1834 it nominated 7 deputies, who were chosen by 2,215 electors.—It forms the dio. of the bishopric of Angers. In 1842 it contained 12 collegiate educational establishments, 1 normal school, 646 elementary and 456 communal schools. The territory now comprised in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire was originally occupied by the Anjous or Anjou, who were included in the Roman prov. of the 3d Lyonnaise, and from whom the name of Anjou is derived. In the 12th cent., Henry II., son and heir of Geoffrey Plantagenet, duke of Anjou, annexed the prov. of that name to the crown of England. After its reunion to France, it was given by St. Louis, with Maine, to his brother, Charles I. In 1290, it was given by Charles II., in dowry, to Margaret, his eldest daughter, on her marriage with Charles of Valois, and, through her son, it was again restored to the crown of France. Its final

restoration to France was made by Louis XI. in 1481.

MAINEVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 9 m. ENE of Gisors, and 16 m. NE of Andelys, on the r. bank of the Lévrier. Pop. 560. It has manufactories of lace.

MAINFONDS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Blanzac. Pop. 400.

MAINHAM, a parish in co. Kildare, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Clane. Pop. in 1831, 738; in 1851, 722.

MAINHARDT, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 15 m. ESE of Weinsberg, and 10 m. W of Hall. Pop. 500.

MAINLAND OF ORKNEY. See ORKNEY.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, the largest of the Shetland islands, comprehending about one-half of their whole area, and much the larger moiety of their pop. It extends nearly due N in a long ragged band of territory, from Sumburgh-head in N lat. 59° 52' 18", to Fethaland point, in N lat. 60° 38' 20". Its length is usually computed at 60 m., and occasionally exaggerated to 90 or even upwards of 100; but does not seem, as measured in a straight line, to exceed 56 m. Its breadth, over 17 m. from Sumburgh-head, never exceeds 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and probably does not quite average 3 m.; over the same distance, from Fethaland point, it is exceedingly various, but seems to average about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and over the intermediate distance it gradually swells out from the ends, and then bursts suddenly out in the middle to an extreme measurement from Railsburghness on the E to Sandness on the W, of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. But all the way round, and especially in the central and chief district, the island is so constantly and whimsically indented by projections of the sea, as to have an utterly indescribable outline, and to be, in nearly all practical respects, a numerous cluster of islets. Seen from its loftiest ground, Rona's hill, a bold height in the parish of Northmaven, which commands a view of the entire archipelago, it is altogether undistinguishable as a single island, and appears as if cut to pieces, by its very numerous and deeply indenting friths and voes, into community of character with the smaller islands which hang upon its flanks. Only one spot on the whole mainland is more than 2 m. distant from either a limb or the body of the sea, and even it is distant not 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and greatly the larger part of the area lies within one mile of some beach. At one point, called Mavis-Grind, between the parishes of Northmaven and Delting, only an isthmus of 100 yds., most of which is overflowed by spring-tides, prevents the island from being quite bisected; and at several other points, isthmuses are not very much broader. Excepting Fair Isle, situated midway to Orkney, Mainland contains, in Sumburgh-head, the most southerly land in Shetland. As to surface, geognostic character, statistics, and nearly all the details of a topographical notice, this island so extensively identifies itself with the whole group that information respecting it claims to be arranged under the article SHETLAND ISLES. Its parishes, though in most instances including adjacent minor islands, are Dunrossness, Lerwick, Sandsting, Tingwall, Walls, Delting, Nesting, and Northmaven.

MAINOTES. See MAINA.

MAINS AND STRATHMARTINE, two parishes, lying near the S extremity of Forfarshire. Area 7,060 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,442; in 1831, 2,011; in 1851, 1,299.

MAINSAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 7 m. NE of Bellegrade. Pop. 1,668.

MAINSTONE, a parish partly in Salop, partly in

Montgomeryshire, 4 m. W by S of Bishop's Castle. Pop. in 1831, 462; in 1851, 397.

MAINTENON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loire, and arrond. of Chartres.—The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,925; in 1841, 13,811.—The town is 12 m. NNE of Chartres, in a fine valley, at the confluence of the Voise with the Eure. Pop. in 1841, 1,842. It is well-built and regularly laid out, and contains a magnificent castle, erected in the reign of Henry II., and a park in which are still to be seen the remains of the aqueduct which was commenced in the reign of Louis XIV., for the supply of Versailles with water from the Eure, but which was never completed.

MAINTHAL. See MAGGIA (VAL).

MAINZ. See MATERNE.

MAIRA, a river of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, which has its source in the Maritime Alps, in the prov. of Coni, 9 m. NW of Prazzo, runs first E. then N., enters the prov. of Saluzzo, and, after a course of about 60 m., throws itself into the Po, on the r. bank, 3 m. SW of Carmagnola.

MAIRA, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 45 m. SSE of Bombay, and district of Kallian, on the r. bank of the Gundoll.

MAIRE, an island of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, opposite Cape-de-la-Croisette. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from NW to SE, and about 640 yds. in breadth.—Also a river which has its source in Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, and on the S side of the Rhaetian Alps, near the Septimer pass; flows SW into Lombardy; passes Chiavenna, and throws itself into the lake of that name, after a total course of about 30 m.

MAIRE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sèvres, cant. and 3 m. SE of St. Loup, and 11 m. NNE of Parthenay. Pop. 325. In its vicinity is a mine of iron.

MAIRE (STRAIT Le), a channel between the SE extremity of Tierra-del-Fuego and Staten island. It is quite free from obstacles, the tide excepted, which is felt strongly on this part of the coast.

MAIRENA-DEL-ALCORA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Seville. Pop. 3,800.

MAIRENGO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessin, district of Leventina. Pop. 170.

MAIRWARA, a district of Hindostan, on the Arabela chain of hills, running from Gujerat to within a few miles of Delhi. It was formerly covered with dense jungle; but after the subjection of its rude inhabitants, a series of engineering works have been executed for its irrigation, the district being destitute of rivers; and several prosperous villages have sprung up, whose inhabitants are distinguished for their diligence in rural pursuits, and general prosperity and good order.

MAISA, a village of Hungary, in Little Cumania, 29 m. NW of Segedin, and 30 m. N of Therisienstadt. Pop. 4,085.

MAISDON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inférieure, and cant. of Aigrefeuille, 15 m. SE of Nantes. Pop. 2,042. It affords good wine.

MAISDY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and district of Gundwana, and 30 m. NNE of Ellichpur, near the source of the Purna.

MAISMORE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. NW of Gloucester. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. 471.

MAISON-BLANCHE (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Villejuif, and com. of Gentilly. Pop. 580. It possesses manufactories of fine leather, pottery, and of chemical substances, a brewery, a distillery, and a sugar-refinery.

MAISON-DE-DIEUX (LIGNE-DE-LA). See GRISONS.

MAISON-NEUVE (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, and com. of Prey-sous-Thil. Pop. 239.

MAISONNAIS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 3 m. W of St. Mathieu, and 10 m. SSW of Rochechouart. Pop. 1,500.

MAISSONNISSES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Ahun, near the Gartempe. Pop. 500.

MAISONS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. NW of Tuchan, on the Valette. Pop. 260. The environs contain small seams of iron and copper.

MAISONS-ALFORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine and cant. of Charenton-le-Pont, 8 m. ENE of Sceaux, and 6 m. SE of Paris. Pop. 1,269. It contains several agricultural establishments, and manufactories of sugar from beet-root, and has a considerable trade in fuel.

MAISONS-BLANCHES (Les), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. of Bouilly, and com. of Moussey, 6 m. SSE of Troyes. Pop. 25.

MAISONS-SUR-SEINE, or MAISONS-LAFFITE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. SE of Saint Germain-en-Laye, and 12 m. NW of Paris, on the l. bank of the Seine, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. in 1841, 1,422. It contains a magnificent castle, built by Mansard, and surrounded by a fine park. The latter is now occupied by country-seats.

MAISSE-LE-MARECHAL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. W of Milly, on the Essonne. Pop. 830. It has a fine castle and park.

MAISSY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Bahar, and district of Saron, near the r. bank of the Little Ganduk, 48 m. SE of Bettiah.

MAITA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 24 m. SW of Gallipoli, on the channel of the Dardanelles. It occupies the site of the ancient *Madytos*.

MAITCHA, a province of Abyssinia, in the central part of the kingdom of Amhara. It is traversed by the Bahr-el-Azrek, above the entrance of that river into Lake Dombea, and is flat, marshy, and insalubrious. It is inhabited by Gallas. Ibaba is its chief place.

MAITEA, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Society islands, to the E of Tahiti, in S lat. 17° 53' 39", E long. 148° 00' 47". It is about 9 m. in circumf., and attains an alt. of 1,432 ft. above sea-level. Its coast rises precipitously on the N, but towards the S a level tract runs along the shore. The inhabitants, who are numerous, though less civilized than those of Tahiti, carry on some trade with that island, exchanging the production of their pearl-fisheries for iron-ware. M. is supposed to have been discovered by Quiros in 1606, and named by him *Desana*. It was subsequently visited by Bougainville, and again, in 1769, by Captain Wallis. By the former it was named *Boudouin*; and by the latter, *Osnaburg*.

MAITLAND, a town of Van Diemen's Land, in the parish of Lennox, and co. of Somerset, on the Isis.

MAITLAND (EAST and WEST), a town of New South Wales, on the Hunter river, at the junction of Wallis's creek, 127 m. from Sydney, and 20 m. W of Newcastle. East M., in 1846, had a pop. of 910; West M., on the opposite side of the river, had 2,409.

MAITSKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. and 42 m. S of Poltava, district and 17 m. ESE of Kobyliaki, on the r. bank of the Oriel.

MAIWALDE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 26 m. SW of Liegnitz, circle and 8 m. SSW of Schonau. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics.

MAIXENT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sèvres, and arrond. of Niort.—The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 20,942; in 1841, 21,568.—The town is 15 m. NE of Niort, and 18 m. S of Parthenay, on the slope of a hill, near the r. bank of the Sèvre-Niortaise. Pop. in 1841, 4,320. It is ill-built, and irregularly laid out, but is surrounded by pleasant walks. It has a consistorial Calvinist church, a college, an ecclesiastical school, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of common serge, cloth, hosiery, hats, oil, cream of tartar, and leather. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in corn, mustard, mules, horses, &c. This town owes its foundation to St. Maixent, who in the time of Clovis inhabited a hermitage in the place which it now occupies. It suffered much during the Religious wars, and also during the Vendée struggle.

MAIZEY-LE-DUC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. E of Chatillon-sur-Seine, on the l. bank of the Ource. Pop. 238.

MAIZIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 14 m. SE of Vic, and 16 m. SE of Château-Salins. Pop. 1,295. It has several quarries of fine white gypsum.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Rioz, on the Romaine. Pop. 500. It has several iron-works.

MAJADAS, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 50 m. NW of Cáceres, and 18 m. SE of Placentia. Pop. 390.

MAJADAS (Las), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. NNE of Cuenca, and 23 m. ESE of Cuenca, near the Jucar. Pop. 636. In its vicinity are mines of silver and gold.

MAJALPA, a river of Mozambique, which throws itself into the channel of Mozambique, near Muleiry, in S lat. 11°. Its source is still unknown.

MAJAKI, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kherson, district and 42 m. SSE of Tiraspol, on the l. bank of the Dniester. It contains about 60 houses.

MAJDING, or NAGY-MAJTENY, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 15 m. SW of Szathmar, and 57 m. ENE of Debreczin, on the l. bank of the Kraszna.

MAJO, or PULO-MAJO, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sunda islands, near the N. coast of Sumbawa, in S lat. 8° 12', E long. 117° 35'. It is about 18 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth.

MAJON. See ALBAY.

MAJORCA, MAJORICA, MALLORCA, or MAYORCA, the central and largest of the Iberian or Balearic islands, situated in the Mediterranean, between 39° 16' and 39° 57' N lat., and 2° 20' and 3° 20' E long., about 110 m. SE of the coast of Barcelona in Spain. It is 50 leagues in circumf., and is almost wholly girdled by a chain of mountains. Its whole N part is covered with mountain-ridges; but from about the middle of the island to the S extremity, the surface is comparatively low. The rocks are generally of secondary or tertiary formation. The general outline of the island is that of an irregular trapezoid. Its area has been estimated at 1,420 sq. m. Its highest point, the Silla-de-Torillos, has an alt. of 5,114 ft. above sea-level. There are only two small rivers in the island, one of which, named the Rierra, takes its course close by the walls of the cap. A few considerable brooks originate in the mountains; but the valleys,

though fresh and fertile, are in general destitute of water. The climate is temperate, and the heats of summer are greatly moderated by the sea-breezes. The temp. of summer varies from 84° to 88°; that of winter seldom falls below 48°. On the E coast the winter is very mild; but on the N, violent and destructive gales are occasionally experienced during that season of the year.

Natural history.] The mountainous districts abound in variegated marbles, and different kinds of excellent stone. Slate, chalk-stone, plaster, and various calcareous mixtures, are found in several districts; but there are no evidences of what ancient geographers have related respecting the precious stones, and mines of gold and silver to be found in M. The marshes of Campos yield natural salt, which might be worked with considerable advantage; and a warm sulphureous spring occurs near the same town.—The most common of its vegetable productions are lavender, rosemary, thyme, marjoram, marsh-mallow, jonquil, and wild celery.—Mules are numerous; and on account of the steep and rugged roads of the island, all the land-carriage is effected on the backs of these animals. They are employed also in dragging heavy and clumsy carts, which hold very little lading, and are almost a sufficient weight for the animals when empty. The oxen are small and feeble, but the sheep are large, and furnished with beautiful fleeces. The pigs are large and fat, weighing from 300 to 350 lbs. Poultry is reared in considerable abundance; and game is plentiful, consisting of hares, rabbits, snipes, thrushes, partridges, quails, &c. There are some birds of prey on the island, particularly of the hawk species, but venomous animals are little known.

Agriculture.] The agriculture of M. is highly productive, and, were the islanders provided with better implements of husbandry, and inclined to exert themselves a little more, especially in draining the marshy grounds, might be raised to a very flourishing state. At present upwards of 6,000 fanegas of corn are imported. The mountains in general are covered with trees to the summit, among which are firs fit for masts, and holm-oaks of surprising growth and size. The wild olive grows vigorously on the declivities of the hills, where it is often singly surrounded with low walls in order to protect it from the torrents which fall with great violence from the mountains. The olive crop averages 650,000 gallons yearly. The lower grounds are in many places wet and marshy, with the appearance of meadows, but unfit for producing grain; but the island contains much fertile soil, which bears excellent grain, flax, figs, olives, grapes, almonds, oranges, melons, carobs, and a variety of other fruits and vegetables. The date-palm and the plantain attain full size here, but seldom yield any fruit. Saffron is extensively grown. In 1820, the produce of the soil was valued at £560,000.

Manufactures and commerce.] The Majorcans manufacture a strong coarse cloth for their own use, and a considerable quantity of corded woollen stuff which is exported to Spain. They work also tapestry, blankets, and sashes, all of woollen, which are exported to Malta, Sardinia, and even America. They also make linen cloths, some of which are very fine, and coarse canvas for the Spanish mariners. Some progress has been made in the culture of the mulberry, and the rearing of silk-worms and manufacture of silk. They are also expert at inlaid work, from which they derive considerable profit; and make for the Spanish market, brooms, paniers, and baskets. A coral fishery is carried on in the bay of Alcudia during the months of July and August. The wines are excellent, particularly the Muscadel, Malvoisie, Pampt-Roda, and above all the Montaña. Superior brandy is distilled, both for home consumm-

tion and for commerce.—The principal exports of the island were estimated 30 years ago as follows:

	French livres.
Oils to England and Holland to the value of	11,000,000
Wines to Spain and America,	685,590
Brandy to Spain and America,	177,000
Oranges and lemons to France,	200,000
Almonds to France,	60,000
Cheese to Spain,	40,000
Capers to Spain, about	7,000
Beans to Spain,	40,000
	12,209,590
	or £508,733

The principal imports were grain, salt provisions, sugar, coffee, rice, suet, cloth, silks, linens, hosiery, hardware, drugs, planks, powder, shot, &c., to the value of about 2,996,000 livres, or £124,833.

Cities and towns.] The island contains two cities, several small towns, and a number of considerable villages. The cities are Palma and Alcudia. The former, which is the cap., and the see of a bishop, is situated on a large bay between Capes Blanco and Cala Figuera, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 38'$, E long. $2^{\circ} 45'$, and contains a safe though small harbour. See PALMA. Alcudia, built on a peninsula of the same name between two bays, is situated on the NE coast of the island, about 2 m. from the sea. The other towns and villages are Pollenza, Alaro, Bunola, Soller, Banalbufar, Andracio, Calvia, Llumayor, Campos-San-Martial, and Manac.

Population.] The whole pop. of the island is supposed to amount to 182,000 inhabitants, of whom in 1797 about 3,000, exclusive of nuns, were ecclesiastics of various descriptions. The native inhabitants resemble the Spaniards, and particularly the Catalans, in their general appearance and manners. They are of middle stature, and clear olive complexion, having about as much Moorish blood in them as the Andalusians. People of distinction, merchants, and most persons engaged in business, speak the Castilian language; but the lower orders, and the more inland residents, use a dialect which is a strange mixture of Greek, Latin, Arabic, Catalan, Languedocian, and Vandal words and phrases; and have altogether much remaining about them "of the old half-African way of life." The peasants' ordinary dress consists of a cap, jacket, loose wide drawers of blue cotton tied under the knee, and sometimes a loose frock; on holidays they use the ancient Spanish costume, of a black cap, large ruff, and great hat turned up on both sides. Women of all ranks dress in the same fashion, with no other distinction than what consists in the fineness of the stuffs. Their principal article of apparel is a long dress of blue cotton resembling the African bornouze. The head-dress, called *rebozella*, is neat and simple: consisting of a double handkerchief the top of which covers the head and is tied under the chin; extending over the shoulders and falling down the back half-way, the two ends are crossed and tied before. The more wealthy have necklaces of great value, with gold crosses or medallions suspended from them; and frequently also wear gold chains hanging from the corset or along the petticoat, besides watches, bracelets, and numerous rings on their fingers. When they go abroad, they use a mantle, and carry a fan and a long chaplet ornamented with a gold cross and beads. The inhabitants of M. pride themselves much on their fidelity to their sovereign, and make excellent soldiers and sailors. Petty larceny is said to be unknown amongst them. Life and property are here secure, and hospitality is universal.—*La-borde's View of Spain.—Saint Saiveur's Travels.—Christmas's Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean.* Lond. 1851. 3 vols. 8vo.

MAJORI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 7 m. WSW of Salerno, and on the gulf of that name. Pop. 3,700. It contains numerous churches.

MAJYRE, a town of Algiers, in the Zab territory, to the NW of Lake Melgig, and 60 m. ENE of Tuggurt.

MAKACHEVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 54 m. NE of Novokhopersk, and 27 m. WSW of Balachev, near the l. bank of the Khoper.

MAKAIE, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Caylor, of which it is the capital, 51 m. S of St. Louis, on a river which throws itself into the Atlantic.

MAKALLA. See MACULA.

MAKANA, or MAKANNA, a village of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Kadjiaaga, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 42 m. SE of Bakel. It occupies the site of the fort of St. Joseph. A factory was established here in 1825 by the French.

MAKANOURCHI, an island of the Kurile group, to the S of Kamtchatka, in N lat. $49^{\circ} 55'$, 54 m. SW of Poromushir.

MAKARIEV, a town of European Russia, in the gov. and 140 m. E of Kostroma, on the r. bank of the Unja, by which it conducts an active trade in the export of grain to the Volga. Pop. 3,000.

MAKARIEV, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Nijni-Novgorod, on the l. bank of the Wolga, 60 m. ESE of Nijni-Novgorod. It has a pop. of about 1,500; and is celebrated for its great annual fair in the month of July, when for the space of three weeks a few wretched huts, built on a sandy desert, are replaced by thousands of shops erected with a promptitude peculiar to the Russians. Taverns, coffee-houses, a theatre, ball-rooms, a crowd of wooden buildings painted and adorned with taste, spring up. It is impossible to form an idea of the throng of people of all nations who flock to M. during this time for purposes of trade: Russians from all the provinces of the empire, Tartars, Tchuvathes, Tchermis, Calmucks, Bucharins, Georgians, Armenians, Persians, and Hindus; and, besides these, Poles, Germans, French, English, and even Americans. Notwithstanding the confusion of costumes and languages, the most perfect order prevails. The riches which are collected together in a space of less than two leagues are incalculable. The silks of Lyons and Asia, the furs of Siberia, the pearls of the East, the wines of France and Greece, the merchandise of China and Persia, are displayed close to the commonest goods and most ordinary articles.

MAKAROV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. W of Kief, on the Zdijiv. Pop. 700.

MAKATUPA, a town in the interior of Africa, in the country of the Movizas, on the route from the cap. of the Cazembes to the Portuguese establishment of Tete.

MAKAYA, a town of Caylor, in Western Africa, on a river about 21 m. from the sea, and 60 m. S of Senegal.

MAKER, a parish in Cornwall and Devonshire, 2 m. SSW of Devonport. The church-steeple is a noted landmark, standing above Hamoaze, on a hill between Mount Edgecombe and the Ramhead. Pop. in 1831, 2,637; in 1851, 2,822.

MAKERSTON, a parish in the Merse district of Roxburghshire, 3½ m. W of Kelso. Area 2,854 acres. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1851, 345.

MAKESIN, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Diyarbekir, on the Khabur, 105 m. SW of Mosul.

MAKHALE, a village of Russia, in the prov. of Daghestan, on the Karatchai, 36 m. S of Derbent.

MAKHRAM, a town of Tartary, in the khanate

of Khokand, on the l. bank of the Sir, 16 m. SE of Khojend.

MAKHSÄ, a town of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, 18 m. ENE of Has.

MAKIAN, one of the Molucca islands, near the W coast of Gilolo, in N lat. $0^{\circ} 20'$. It has a conical form, and is about 18 m. in circumf.

MAKIERKA, a town of Russia, in the Don Cosacks' territory, on the l. bank of the Kalitya, 24 m. NNE of Krivorogcia.

MAKIRWAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 21 m. NW of Sirkhind, situated in the old bed of the Sutledge, which river is now $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of it.

MAKKUM, a small town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 10 m. SSW of Franeker, on the coast of the Zuider-Zee. Pop. 2,000.

MAKLAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Kevesch, on the r. bank of the Eger, 7 m. SSE of Erlau.

MAKO, a market-town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Csana, on the Marosch, 9 m. W by N of Csana. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. Both the Calvinists and Greeks have churches, and the Jews have a synagogue in the town. Pop. 7,000.

MAKOLLÄ (PUNTA-DE-LA), a cape on the coast of Venezuela, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 5'$, W long. $70^{\circ} 21'$, forming the E entrance of the gulf of Maracaybo.

MAKONDA, a small seaport of Loango, in Africa, 40 m. NW of Loango.

MAKOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 9 m. N of Kamenetz. Pop. 600.

MAKOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Plock, 40 m. N of Warsaw. Pop. 1,500.

MAKOWA, or MUKAWWAR, an island of the Red sea, in N lat. $20^{\circ} 44'$, E long. $37^{\circ} 20'$. It is a high sterile mass of rocky sandstone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.

MAKOWIEC, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 10 m. NNE of Stanislawow.

MAKREN, a small town of Hedjaz, in Arabia, the residence of a sheikh.

MAKRL. See MACRI.

MAKUA, a people of Eastern Africa, inhabiting the country behind Mozambique. They comprise a number of powerful tribes, reaching from Melinda southward to the Zambeze. They are a strong athletic race; cherish inveterate enmity against the Portuguese; and often carry their incursions into the peninsula of Caboceiro, immediately opposite to Mozambique.

MAKUR. See EMERALD ISLAND.

MALA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Grenada. There are saline springs in the vicinity.

MALA, a river of Peru, which falls into the Pacific, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$.

MALA (PUNTA), a cape of New Granada, in the bay of Panama, in N lat. $5^{\circ} 28'$.

MALABAR, or MALAYAVAR, [*i. e.*, 'the region of Mount Malaya,'] a name applied to the W coast of the Indian peninsula, but varying greatly in its extent, according to different geographers. It is sometimes applied to the whole country from Bombay, and even from Surat, to the S extremity of the peninsula; but denotes more properly that portion of this tract which reaches from Cape Comorin to the river Chandragiri, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 27'$, including the modern subdivisions of Calicut, Cochin, and Travancore; a portion of the territory which is denominated Kerala by the Hindu geographers, and which is expressed in this article by the designation of the Malabar coast. In a still more limited sense it signifies the prov. of Malabar, the most northerly of the three last-mentioned subdivisions, otherwise named Calicut, bounded on the N by the prov. of Canara, and on the S by the rajah of Cochin's territories. The original Indian appellation is *Malayalim*, or 'the hilly country,' or, according to others, *Maliabar*, a name given to

it by the Persians, and signifying 'the country of the Malays,' whom they confounded with the natives of the coast of India. By the Arabs it is called *Beled-ul-fil-fil*, *i. e.*, 'the country of pepper.'

On the Malabar coast are situated a number of opulent trading-towns, the most celebrated of which are Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Mahie, Calicut, Panana, Cranganore, Porca, Quilone, Anjengi, and Colachi. The shelving shores afford safe navigation; and the alternate land and sea breezes, which prevail with great regularity on the coast during the fair season, are equally favourable to vessels proceeding to the N or S. The land in general presents a rich succession of cocoa-nut groves, rivers, and fruitful valleys.

Climate and Productions.] The climate along the coast is warm and moist, but healthful. The rainy season prevails from the middle of June to the middle of August; and the country, during that period, is liable to extensive inundations by the mountain-torrents. During the months of April and May the air is remarkably dry and hot; but is daily refreshed by the regular sea-breezes. Rice is the prevailing crop; but maize, millet, and several inferior kinds of grains, are raised on the drier soils. Sesamum is sown in great quantities for the purpose of making oil; and poppies for the production of opium. Sugarcane, ginger, saffron, pepper, beans, pease, &c., are regularly cultivated. In the gardens are planted figs, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, cocoa-nut, butter-palms, &c.—Gold dust is sometimes found in the Nelambur river, and other mountain-torrents. Iron ore is procured in various places, and forges are erected for smelting it. In the hills of the southern districts, the iron ore is found in beds, veins, and detached masses, under a stratum of indurated clay, of which the greater part of these mountains consists; but the metallic matter is small, and the quality very inferior to that of Europe.—Horses are brought to the M. coast, but are very rare in the country. Buffaloes are used chiefly in cultivating the land; while the oxen are employed in drawing waggons and transporting goods. The milk of the cow is used, for the most part, in its natural state, but the women occasionally make cheese for sale to the European settlers; and the inhabitants of the Ghauts are well-acquainted with the preparation of butter, which they preserve by means of salt and aromatic herbs. Goats are reared in great numbers, and the keepers of them form a distinct caste. One species of red goat is held in great reverence as a sacred animal, and necessary appendage to the principal festivals. Sheep are extremely rare on the M. coast; and the swine, which are found chiefly near the sea, and fed on pilchards, do not afford a wholesome food. The dogs are of a large size, and capable of being trained to hunting. Elephants are occasionally seen among the forests of the Ghauts in large herds, and are taken in pits covered over with green boughs. Among the same mountainous and woody tracts are found the urus, wild boar, bear, tiger, large flying squirrel, pole-cat, deer, antelope, bezoar goat, civet-cat, ichneumon, ape, jackal, and bats as large as chickens. Besides the common domestic poultry, turkeys and ducks, there are great flocks of peacocks, which occasion great damage to the gardens. The most prevailing of the wild feathered tribes are vultures, falcons, sparrow-hawks, ravens, golden thrush, parrots of innumerable varieties, blackbirds, wood-pigeons, cranes in swarms, and those singular birds resembling gross-beaks, about the size of the European sparrow, which suspend their long nests, with their three apartments, from the extremities of the most slender branches.—Among the amphibious classes, those most commonly

seen on the M. coast are crocodiles, lizards, and otters. The sea-swine, sword-fish, hippocampus or sea-horse, salmon, sea-bream, oil-fish, roach, sole, tench, pike, and mackerel, are all caught on the coast. Pilchards are taken in such immense quantities that they are often used for feeding hogs, ducks, and dogs, or even mixed with manure for the cocoanut trees. Oysters are very plentiful near Cochin and Collam, and are procured by divers in the same manner as the pearl-mussel. Tortoises are found on the coast in many places, and of a considerable size, sometimes weighing 40 lbs.; but the natives do not eat their flesh. The most common serpent is the cobra-naja, the cobra-de-capello of the Portuguese. There are several other venomous snakes, especially the ringed snake, the amphisbena, and the rudhamandal, whose bite decomposes the blood. The boa constrictor, of a dark brown colour, is described as sometimes attaining here 80 or 40 ft. in length.

Trade and commerce.] The foreign trade of the coast of M. is confined, with a few exceptions, to Bombay, Gujerat, and the Persian gulf. The exports consist chiefly of corn, cocoa-nuts, timber, rice, ghee, ginger, cardamums, pepper, sandal-wood, saparwood, turmeric, arrow-root, betel-nut, iron, piece-goods, &c. The imports consist of alum, asafetida, rice, sugar, cotton, piece-goods, shawls, broad-cloth, and nankeen.

Population.] The pop. of the Malabar coast has been variously estimated, according to the extent of country included under that appellation, but is universally allowed to be very considerable in proportion to its cultivated surface. Bartolomeo calculated that there were above 2,000,000 of inhabitants between Cape Ill and Tovala. The whole line of country along the M. coast, besides being bounded by the sea on the W., and the Western Ghauts on the E., is much intersected by rivers from the mountains; and thus presents so great obstacles to invaders, that it was never subjected to any Mahomedan power till attacked by Hyder Ali in 1766. The original manners and customs of the Hindus have consequently been preserved much purer on this coast than most other parts of India. The principal castes are Brahmins, or Nambaries; Nairs of various denominations; Tivis, or Tiars; and Puleahs, or Polairs. The Brahmins are the most ignorant and the least tolerant of any in India. The Nairs are the pure Sudra class of Malabar, and pretend to be soldiers by birth, but are of various ranks and professions. Their peculiar object of worship is Vishwan; but they also wear the mark of Seva or Mahadeva. Each Nair nominally marries and partly supports one wife, who resides in the house of her parents or of her brothers, and is at liberty to cohabit with any person whom she chooses of an equal or higher rank with herself. She has the power of nominating the father of every child, who is thereby bound to provide for its support; but no Nair either knows his real parent, or considers his children as his heirs. His mother, or his eldest sister, takes the charge of his own household; and his property at his decease is divided among the children of his sisters. The Tivis, or Tiars, are generally cultivators, and form the great body of the Hindu population on the Malabar coast. They are a well-shaped people, of a middle stature, and date-coloured complexion. The Polairs, or Puleahs, are an abject miserable race, attached as bondmen to the soil, and frequently called *churumur* or slaves. They possess neither houses nor lands, and are in a manner banished from society. But even below these are the Pariahs, whose touch would pollute the lowest of the Polar race, and who are considered as occupying the utmost limit of impurity. The Moplahs, or Moplays, who constitute about one-fourth part of the inhabitants of the Malabar coast, are Mahomedans, descended from Moors and Arabs, who have settled in the country and married Malabar women. They are the principal merchants in the country, both for foreign and home trade; and many of them are proprietors of trading-vessels, which are navigated by Mahomedans, and make voyages to the Persian and Arabian gulfs, exchanging pepper, cassia, cardamum, cotton cloth, coir-rope, &c., for coffee, drugs, dates, and dried fruits. On the coast of M. are numerous communities of Jews, amounting, at the lowest calculation, to 30,000. They are divided into two distinct classes, namely, the ancient or Black Jews, and the Jerusalem or White Jews. The former, the Black Jews, are satisfactorily ascertained to have established themselves on the W. coast of India, and in other eastern countries, long before the Christian era; but they have in general assimilated themselves so much to the custom of the places in which they reside, that they are sometimes scarcely recognizable as the descendants of Abraham. They are held in great contempt by the White Jews as a degenerate race; but, from their inland residence, they possess a greater number of ancient historical manuscripts than their white brethren on the coast, whose maritime situation has exposed their community to more frequent revolutions. In one of the synagogues of these

Black Jews, in the interior of Malabar, there was found an old copy of their law, written on a roll of leather about 50 ft. in length, made of goat-skins dyed red. The White Jews resided chiefly at a village called Jews' town, near the city of Cochin, and are supposed to be the descendants of various colonies who sought a refuge on the coast of Malabar after the destruction of the city of Jerusalem. At a very early period the Christian religion also made considerable progress on the M. coast. The most ancient Christian community in M. are the St. Thomas or Jacobite Christians. The former name is derived from their first bishop, Mar Thomas, which is now the official designation of every successive metropolitan; the latter from the Apostle James, whose liturgy they profess to use. It has been commonly supposed that they had been driven from their own country during the persecution of Nestorius, whose opinions they were said to hold; but they appear to have had an earlier origin, and consider themselves as the descendants of the flock established by the Apostle Thomas in the East. Their designation is 'the Syrian Christians, or 'The Syrian Church of Malaya.'

and they acknowledge the patriarch of Antioch as their superior or head. They chiefly occupy the interior of the country NE from Quilon, along the foot of the Ghauts, and are calculated to amount to 70,000 or 80,000. Their churches are of the Saracenic architecture; and bear some resemblance to the old parish-churches in England. They have sloping roofs, pointed-arch windows, and buttresses supporting the walls. They possess many beautiful manuscripts, and several very ancient copies of the Scriptures in the character called the Estrangeo-Syriac. They have no images in their churches, and their clergy are allowed to marry. They are a fairer race than the other natives of M.; and are chiefly employed as husbandmen and artisans. There are, besides, the religious class now described, Syrian Roman Catholics, who were constrained to join the Romish church, but are permitted, by a dispensation from the Pope, to perform the services of the Catholic ritual in the Syro-Chaldaic language. There are also a few Christians of the Latin church, in the Portuguese settlement of Goa, whose communion is or was governed by three ecclesiastical chiefs, namely, the archbishop of Cranganore, the bishop of Cochin, and the bishop of Verapoly. The whole number of Christians of all denominations, independent of the Dutch Protestants in Cochin, is estimated to exceed 200,000. The general dress of the natives of M. consists of a cotton cloth tied loosely round the waist, and reaching below the knee. Some of them wear a turban, but others merely tie the hair on the back of the head, and throw a loose piece of muslin over it. Most of the men wear in their girdle a knife and a steel pen; with which last-mentioned instrument they write their accounts and letters on palmry leaves called *olaz*. The Brahmins are always distinguished by the sacred cord on the left shoulder. The dress of the Malabar women is very similar to that of the men: their only drapery is a loose piece of muslin worn round the waist, but leaving the bosom uncovered. Their black glossy hair, tied in a knot on the top of the head, is copiously anointed with cocoanut-oil, and perfumed with the essence of sandal wood, &c.; and their ears, loaded with rings and heavy jewels, reach almost to their shoulders. The Christians dress like the other natives, except that their women cover their bosoms. The Moplah ladies are a complete contrast in their appearance to the other females, muffling themselves up in a covering of thick cotton-cloth, and always retiring upon the approach of a stranger. The poorer classes live principally on rice, salt fish, and a coarse but wholesome and nourishing sugar called *jayheri*, made from the coco-tree. The houses of the Nairs, and higher castes, are distinguished by their neatness and cleanliness; and are generally built of teak-wood, in gardens surrounded by trees, and provided each with their own well. The huts of the poorer inhabitants are constructed of mud, or of the branches of the coco-nut tree interwoven with each other, and covered with leaves of the same tree, or with rushes or straw. A bed-frame covered with a mat, a kettle for boiling their food, a few flat dishes of brass or copper, an iron lamp suspended by a chain from the roof, and a wooden molar for pounding the rice, constitute the greater part of their furniture. The implements of husbandry, and modes of agriculture, are of the simplest kind; but the fertility of the soil supplies the want of tillage and skill. The principal labour of the cultivator is to devise proper means for watering the fields by means of channels from the rivers and reservoirs.

Languages.] From Cape Comorin to Mount Dili, the Malayalam or Proper Malabar is the universal language; but the Laccadive and Maldivian islands have a dialect peculiar to themselves. From Mount Dili to the neighbourhood of Goa, the Tuluvi is the language of Lower Canara. In the country around Goa, a corrupt mixture of the Canara, Tuluvi, and Mahratta languages prevails. From Goa, nearly as far N as Surat, including Bombay, Salsette, and Karanja, the language is called Kokani, a dialect of the Mahratta, with a number of foreign words intermixed. From the S border of Surat to the Rums, the Guzratti language is the popular tongue; but in all the great cities, as Surat, Ahmedabad,

Cambag, &c., the number of Mahomedans who use the Hindostani language is very great.—*Bartolomeo's Voyage to the East Indies*.—*Forbes' Oriental Memoirs*.—*Asiatic Researches*.—*Hamilton's East India Gazetteer*.

MALABAR (CAPE), a narrow strip of land projecting from the SE part of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, U. S., in N lat. 41° 33'.

MALABAR POINT, a remarkable promontory on the island of Bombay, near which there is a celebrated temple, an object of Hindu pilgrimage, and a rock containing a fissure, by passing through which the superstitious believe they are purified from former sins. The neighbouring village is of course inhabited by a number of Brahmins.

MALABAR (PROVINCE OF), a district of peninsular Hindostan, bounded on the N by the prov. of Canara; on the E by the Western Ghauts, separating it from Coorg and Mysore; on the SE by Coimbatore; on the S by Cochin; and on the W by the sea. It is situated between 10° 12' and 12° 15' N lat., and between 75° 10' and 76° 50' E long.; and may be estimated at 155 m. in length, by 35 m. in average breadth. Its superficial area is 6,262 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Cochin, which is navigable by vessels drawing 15 ft.; the Beypur, which is generally navigable to Ariacode, a distance of 25 m., and during the rains to Nelambur, a distance of 44 m.; the Baliapatam, the Ponany, the Durmapatam, and the Caveri. The portion of this prov. which stretches along the coast, and about 3 m. inland, is a poor sandy soil, sometimes rising into low hills, and well-adapted for the growth of the cocoanut tree. The more eastern division consists chiefly of low hills, with steep sides and level summits, separated by narrow valleys. The summits of these hills are rocky and barren, but the sides are more productive, and frequently formed into terraces for the purposes of cultivation. The valleys are extremely fertile, and have generally a rivulet flowing through them, which carries off the superfluous water. Numerous inlets of the sea intersect these lines of country, and often run a great way parallel to the coast, receiving the mountain-streams, and communicating with the ocean by narrow and shallow channels. In some places the country beyond the low hills on the coast is overflowed in the rainy season, and, upon becoming dry, affords a favourable soil for the culture of particular kinds of rice. The teak-tree grows most abundantly about Manarghaut, and in the valley of Ernaad; but is generally too remote from any navigable river to be conveyed to the sea-coast. The palm flourishes luxuriantly around Paliqhant, and the jagheri or spirit extracted from it, is prepared in great quantities and at a low rate. The few sandal-trees in the prov. are totally devoid of smell; the wood of that name exported from M. is brought from the eastern side of the Ghauts. The principal article of European export is black pepper; and about five-eighths of the whole produce is usually carried direct to Europe, or to Bombay and China. About 788 sq. m. are under rice-cultivation, and 120 sq. m. are occupied with gardens, and enclosures of cocoa-nut, areca, and jack-trees.—The number of inhabitants in 1802 was returned at 465,594; in 1836 at 1,40,916, of whom about 282,027 are Mahomedans. When the prov. was invaded by Hyder Ali in 1766, vast sums were extorted from them by the military officers of the conqueror as well as by the Canarese Brahmins, whom he placed over the revenue department. The greater part of the lands was at this period in the immediate possession of the Nairs. Most of the rajahs and Nairs were compelled by the persecutions of their Mahomedan rulers to seek a refuge in other countries, and

the authority which they had possessed was transferred to the Moplahs. On the breaking out of war between the British government in India and Tippu, in 1790, these exiled chiefs, who were leading a predatory life in the jungles, or residing in the prov. of Travancore, were allowed to join the British army, and upon the termination of the war were reinstated in their possessions, with an obligation to account for the revenues. Failing, however, in their engagements, and exercising an oppressive mode of government, they were deprived of all authority, and allowed one-fifth of their country's revenue to support their dignity; but becoming, nevertheless, refractory and rebellious, the prov. was added to the territories of the Madras presidency, and committed to the management of a military officer, assisted by three subordinate collectors. Since this arrangement, a great improvement has taken place in the state of the prov., both as to its tranquillity and opulence. In 1807, the revenue, raised without difficulty, and produced by indirect taxation, amounted to 31,31,621 rupees, or £310,296.

MALABRIGO, a port of Peru, in S lat. 7° 48'. It is insecure, but preferable to that of Huanchaco, a little to the S of it.—Also a small river of the prov. of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata.

MALACCA, a settlement belonging to Great Britain, in the Malay peninsula, extending 40 m. along the E side of the straits of Malacca, between Cape Rachado in the state of Salangor, on the N., and the river of Muar on the S., which separates it from the state of Johore; and having the Rambow and Johole territory on the E. Its breadth inland does not exceed 30 m. Including the state of Nanning, the surface consists of groups and ranges of hills, in which granite and allied Plutonic rocks are largely developed, and long and narrow alluvial valleys. Its loftiest mountain is Gunong-Ledang or Mount Ophir. Alt. 5,600 ft. [Newbold], 4,320 ft. [Thomson]. The physical geography of this district is treated under the article MALAY PENINSULA. For the following notices of the history and present condition of M., we are indebted to a paper by Mr. Blundell in the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago*, published in Nov. 1848.

History.—The earliest notice of M. is in the *Navigation and Voyages of Lewis Wartemanus of Rome, in the year 1503*. "Sailing westward towards the city of Malacka, we arrived," he says, "in 8 days' sailing. Not far from this city is a famous river named Gaza, the largest I ever saw, containing 25 m. in breadth. On the other side is seen a very great island called Sumatra, and is of old writers named Taprobana. When we came to the city of Malacka—which some call Meleka—we were incontinent commanded to come to the sultan, being a Mahomedan and subject to the great sultan of China, and payeth him tribute, of which tribute the cause is, that more than 80 years ago that city was builded by the sultan of China for none other cause than only for the commodity of the haven, being doubtless one of the fairest in that ocean. The region is not every where fruitful, yet hath it sufficient of wheat and flesh, and but little wood. They have plenty of fowls as in Calicut, but the Popenjays are much rarer. There are also found sandalines and tin, likewise elephants, horses, sheep, kyne, pardilles, bufflos, peacocks, and many other beasts and fowls. They have but few fruits. The people are of blackish ashy colour. They have very large foreheads, round eyes, and flat noses. It is dangerous there to go abroad in the night, the inhabitants are so given to rob and murder." Cesar Frederick, under date 1564, writes thus: "Malacca is a city of marvellous great trade of all kinds of merchandise, which come from divers parts, because that all the ships that sail in these seas, both great and small, are bound to touch at M. to pay their customs there, although they unlade nothing at all, as we do at Elsinor; and if by night they escape away and pay not their custom, then they fall into a greater danger after, for if they come into the Indies and have not the seal of M. they pay double custom." Newhoff, in 1662, says: "The capital city is likewise called Malacca, being the same in former times called Jakola. It lies under 2° 30', in a bay at the ascent of a hill, on the W side of the river Muar, which having its rise deep in the country, divides the castle from the city, and washing its walls, falls with a rapid current into the sea. Cross this river is a strong bridge built of stone, with several arches. It is very populous. The king of Johore besieg-

ed the city in 1606, with 60,000 men, the Portuguese having maintained themselves there till 1649, when the Dutch, after a siege of four months, made themselves masters of it, after the Portuguese had been in possession 130 years. The foundation of M. was laid about 250 years before the arrival of the Portuguese in India. The harbour of M. is one of the finest in all the Indies, being navigable at all the seasons of the year, a convenience belonging scarce to any other in the Indies. Whilst the Portuguese were in possession of it, this city was very famous for its traffic, and riches in gold, precious stones, and all other rarities of the Indies, M. being the key of China and Japan trade, and of the Molucca islands and Sunda. In short, M. was the richest city in the Indies, next to Goa and Ormuz. The Portuguese used to take 10 per cent. custom of all ships passing that way, whereby they got vast riches, but the Dutch East India company has abolished this, looking upon it as an unreasonable imposition, and are contented to trade there. M. is a country producing very little itself, but must be looked upon as the staple of the Indies." The Portuguese rule seems to have been confined within a very small circle round their fort, nor do we hear of any attempt being ever made by them to extend their dominions. In 1840, the Dutch, as allies of the Malays of Johore, drove the Portuguese out of M., and retained possession of it themselves. Towards the end of the 17th cent. it appears to have revived very considerably, and it continued to prove a valuable settlement to the Dutch till about the period of our establishment in Pinang, when, of course, a large portion of the trade that had hitherto resorted to M. was attracted to the new English settlement. The establishment of Singapore soon drew off what little trade remained, since which M. has gradually fallen into the lowest depths of neglect and insignificance; so much so, that soon after it came into our possession it was seriously proposed to abandon it, and remove the inhabitants to Pinang; and, in our own time, it has been said that a similar measure has been advocated in favour of Singapore; but leaving aside the wanton cruelty of such an act, those who may have advocated it evinced their own great ignorance of the advantages of such a position as M. In 1825, after several shifts between Dutch and English, M. was finally incorporated by treaty with the British dominions in the East, since which her decline has been uninterrupted, and her history a mere record of that decline, with the episode of what was called the Naning war. On the 1st of September 1851, M., which had hitherto, in common with the other divisions of the Straits government, been administered as a dependency of the local government of Bengal, was erected, along with Prince of Wales's Island and Singapore, into a separate presidency. See article SINGAPORE.

Revenue.] The earliest account of the revenue and expenditure of M. is given in a note in the voyages of Stavorinus, from which the following is an extract: "Governor Messel stated the charges of M. in his time at 102,000 florins, and the revenue at 89,000 fl. (about 90,000 and 78,000 rupees). In 1779, however, the former amounted to 113,000 fl. (99,000 rs.), and the latter to 162,000 fl. (142,000 rs.), leaving a balance of 49,000 fl. (43,000 rs.). This revenue proceeds from duties on imports and exports, a great trade being carried on here by the Indians and free European merchants of all nations, and from the profits on goods sold by the company. Of the export duty of 6 per cent., one-fourth is allowed as perquisites to the company's servants, of which the governor has 40, the second in command 15, and the rest is distributed in different proportions to the inferior officers. The governor has also an allowance of 1 guilder per picul on all the tin collected. A large quantity of this article—300,000 or 400,000 lbs.—is purchased here every year, at about 56s. per cwt., which is generally disposed of in India. In 1778, however, 100,000 lbs. were sold in Holland at 74s. per cwt. The territorial extent of this government is not great. It is confined to the city of M. and the neighbouring small prov. of Pérâh, where the company have a fort for protecting the collection of tin which is dug there." Considering that about 1779 were probably the palmiest days of M., when she had no rival in the straits, this amount of revenue seems very inconsiderable. Assuming the above statement to be correct, and following those given by Newbold, it may be interesting to see at a glance the various fortunes of the M. exchequer:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
1779	142,000 dol.	99,000 dol.	Dutch gov.
1807	182,000	172,000	English gov.
1818	162,000	158,000	Do.

1821	154,000	unknown	Dutch gov.
1831	48,000	164,000	English gov.
1847	72,000	141,000	Do.

The present revenue of M. consists almost wholly of what are called excise-farms, which are nothing more than the monopoly of the retail of opium, arrack, and sree leaf. The lands, which ought to yield something to the exchequer, have for the last 20 years proved a dead loss on our hands; but of late the duty derived from the collection of tin has tended to place the balance of the land revenue account on the right side. The following is an abstract of the revenue for 1847:

Excise farms,	52,956 dol.
Land revenue,	2,660
Tin duty,	10,892
Court fees,	5,431
Sundries,	1,280

73,129

To the above sum must be added the amount collected during the year on account of assessment on houses, lands, horses, carriages, which though nominally kept distinct, under the title of a municipal fund, must be considered as a portion of the government revenue, for it is disbursed by government officers. The amount for 1847 was 15,820 dol., which, added to the other items of revenue, gives a grand total of 88,949 dol. The amount given in the preceding statement, Mr. Blundell adds, as that of the expenditure of M. during the past year is a fictitious sum. It does not include the expense either of the military or of the convicts; while it does include portions of the pay of the governor, the recorder, and the expenses of two steam-vessels, none of which are actually drawn from the M. treasury. Neither does this statement include the sums paid by the assessment fund. The result of these various inclusions and exclusions will give the real expenditure of M. during the past year as follows:

General,	57,000 dol.
Judicial and police,	30,000
Military,	47,000
Marine,	6,000
Land-redemption and pensions,	20,500
Convict department,	8,500

169,000

To this must be added the following nominal charges, that is, expenses debited to M., but not actually disbursed by the local treasury:

Military charges paid at Madras,	20,000 dol.
Salaries of governor, recorder and their establishments,	34,000
Expenses of two steamers attached to the straits,	16,000

70,000

239,000

Making a total of

This certainly tells heavily against M.; but it may be doubtful how far the latter nominal charges can justly be made against her to such an extent, considering the very disproportionate share she obtains of the services of either functionaries or steamers compared with the other settlements.

Lands.] The subject of land-tenures and revenue in M. is one of very considerable complication. During the period of the Dutch possession, M. was considered a mere outpost of the supreme colonial government in Java, for securing Dutch supremacy and monopoly in the straits; and not only was agriculture discouraged, but it was absolutely prevented. Land consequently was of little or no value, and it seems to have been recklessly granted away by the Dutch local government to all applicants for it. In 1825, when we finally assumed possession of the place, it was found that the whole of the lands of the interior had been granted to private individuals, and not the lands alone but the right of levying the customary Malayan tax on them. That tax is 10 per

cent. upon produce of every description obtained from the land. A proclamation issued by the Dutch government in 1819, referring to one in 1773, which expressly interdicts and prohibits proprietors from levying more than one-tenth of the produce from their tenants, led the English governor, Mr. Fullarton, to conclude that the government of the day gave up to the proprietors, not the absolute right or ownership over the land, but only the government right over it, that is, the tax of one-tenth of the produce; and he accordingly determined on negotiating with these proprietors for the re-transfer to the government of this right of levying one-tenth of the produce from the tenant. During the year 1828 nearly the whole of the lands were thus redeemed at a total cost of 17,354 rs. per annum. The transfer of the several estates to the government having been duly effected, the next step was to endeavour to realize from them an amount of revenue equal to that engaged to be paid to the late proprietors; but it was soon found that of this there was little or no chance. Toll-houses were erected in different parts of the country to intercept all produce as it was carried to market, and a large establishment was entertained for the collection of the tenths; but the result was always far below the sum required to make good the payment to the proprietors. In 1835-6, according to Newbold, the receipts were 10,983 rs., collected at an expense of 4,257 rs.; and he farther shows that up to that period the ceded lands had occasioned on an average a dead loss to the state of upwards of 10,000 rs. annually. About this time Mr. Young of the Bengal civil service was appointed a commissioner to examine into and report on the subject of the lands generally throughout the Straits settlements. Under his management for the two years 1846-7 and 1847-8, the nominal sum engaged to be paid on the commuted lands was 14,437 rs., while the actual receipt was only 3,560 rs. "How far this dead loss may be considered unavoidable, or to arise from mismanagement of some kind, may be judged of," says Mr. Blundell, "from the following facts. The last census gives a pop. exceeding 60,000, and the last returns give an import of 2,500 coyans of rice. Now 60,000 souls, at a moderate calculation, will consume 5,000,000 gantangs of rice per annum, from which deduct the import (2,500 coyans or 2,000,000 gantangs) gives a local produce of 3,000,000 gantangs of rice, equal in value to a lac and a half of dollars. A fair levy of the tenth on this produce, without including all other kinds of produce, ought to yield something far beyond the present nominal land revenue of M." M. is estimated to comprise a little under 1,000 sq. m., say 600,000 acres. Of these probably not more than 30,000 acres are under cultivation at present; and allowing for roads, rivers, &c., there are some 500,000 acres of first-rate land available to the agriculturist. Of the fertility of the land of M. no one can doubt who has travelled into the interior, nor of its admirable adaptation for every species of tropical cultivation. The climate is noted as being one of the most salubrious in India, and labour is easily procurable. It is indeed surprising that, under all these favourable circumstances, M. should have continued so completely unknown till lately, when some sugar planters visited the country, and were fully impressed with the great advantages it possesses for that cultivation. There is no description of tropical cultivation that does not afford every prospect of success to the agriculturist in M. Of the capability of the land for sugar-cultivation a high opinion has been recorded by competent judges. The coffee grown by the natives in various parts, for their own consumption—in very small quantities, it is true, for they are no great consumers of the berry—affords

ample proof of what would probably be the result of coffee-cultivation on a more extended scale. Spices cannot but succeed admirably. They have succeeded in Penang and Singapore, while M. so far from falling short in the adaptation of its land for this cultivation, is probably superior to both. Cocoa-nut trees thrive most luxuriantly, not only on the sea face, but to a far distance inland, and this without what may be called cultivation; that is, the nut is planted and left to grow without further care or attention. Plantations of this kind may be pointed out where trees of 4 or 5 years are in bearing, offering to a small capitalist, who would really cultivate the tree, an almost certain profitable return after a few years. Yet, with all these natural advantages, M. to this day remains nearly as much unknown as the interior of an African settlement.

Tin.] M. and the adjacent Malayan states have always been famed for the quantity of tin found in them, but it is only of late years that much has been found within what are now the limits of the British possessions. Some fortunate discoveries of rich localities have given an impetus to the mining speculations which now employ several thousands of Chinese, and tend greatly to the prosperity of the place. As before mentioned, the interior of M. is a succession of undulations,—of low lands mostly turned into rice fields, separated by gently rising, what are called garden-lands. These low lands, or valleys, have every appearance of being the beds of former, it may be antediluvian streams, leading into or from some mighty river. It is in these apparent beds of streams, and in them only, that the tin is found, all on one apparent level, but of course in some parts, at greater depth than in others from the present surface, giving rise to the impression that the whole must have been washed down from some mountainous tin locality in former ages, and deposited in these beds. Some of these workings are so rich as to give one very much the idea of shovelling out dollars from a wide excavation in the ground. It is almost wholly tin, the washing it undergoes probably not carrying off more than one-fifth of the mass. Throughout the settlement there are now about a couple of hundred of these tin-workings in full operation, giving employment to some 6,000 or 7,000 Chinese labourers, and the number is on the increase. The quantity of tin exported from M. during 1847 was 16,243 piculs, while during nine months of 1848, from January to the end of September, the quantity exported was 17,257 piculs. The revenue derived from tin is now becoming considerable. All the neighbouring states are more or less rich in tin. The beds of ancient streams, if such they be, appear to intersect the peninsula in all directions. Pérak and Kedah yield large quantities of the ore, and probably Johore would do the same, were the search and working duly encouraged there.

Trade.] About the middle and latter end of the last cent., M. was still a place of great commercial importance, being the only European settlement in the Straits, and the sole depot for the produce of the Malayan states and islands; but towards the close of the cent. the establishment of Pinang drew off the trade to the N end of the Straits, and thirty years afterwards the more favourable position of Singapore completed her commercial downfall. She is no longer a depot of trade, and her imports are wholly confined to articles required for the consumption of the pop. The returns of M. trade exhibit for the year 1847-48:

Imports,	1,638,478
Exports,	1,591,429

The imports consisted chiefly of rice from Acheen and Singapore, with opium and piece-goods from the latter place, and tin from the adjacent Malayan states. The exports consist of tin and treasure to Singapore, opium and piece-goods to the adjacent Malayan states. But besides this small maritime trade, M. has a constant trading intercourse with all the surrounding petty Malayan states, of which no returns are furnished, nor indeed would it be practicable to obtain them with any degree of correctness. She may be said to feed the people of these states, for it is from M. that their supplies of rice are chiefly obtained in barter for tin, guita-percha, and other inferior articles. In 1828, Mr. Fullarton, the then governor of the straits, contemplated making M. the capital of the Straits settlements. He gave his reasons for such a measure as follows: "In

the first place, it is the ancient seat of European government, has been so for more than 200 years, as such it is known and respected by all the surrounding Malay states, of which indeed it is the capital. The salubrity of its climate has long been established. It is more centrally situated, within two days' sail of Singapore, and four of Penang. In the way of supplies to troops, &c., it commands infinitely greater resources than either of the others, particularly for Europeans, and is admirably calculated for the central station and depot for whatever force it may be determined to collect together for the defence of the whole. The fortifications are indeed destroyed, but in this respect it is only on a footing of the other settlements. At Singapore none have yet been erected, and those at Penang are worse than useless. Supposing it advisable to establish one of the stations as a place of strength and depot for troops and stores, the local position of Malacca is infinitely more favourable than either of the others. Being on the continent it commands an interior, and owing to the shoal water no ship can approach so as to bring its guns to bear on any works on shore. It possesses, moreover, what none of the others can be said to possess—an indigenous and attached pop. In a political point of view, it is conveniently situated for maintaining such a degree of influence over all the Malay states as would prevent their falling under Siamese dominion, and it is besides near enough to the S end of the Straits, to watch the proceedings of the Netherlands government." To these considerations, Mr. Blundell adds: "Suppose, in fact, that to happen to Singapore which has already happened to M.—the entire withdrawal of her trade,—what would then become of her? In a very few years she would be a perfect ruin, abandoned altogether perhaps; while M. under similar circumstances, notwithstanding the neglect she has suffered, has, since the withdrawal of her trade, doubled her pop., and probably more than quintupled her agricultural produce. In 1828, according to Newbold, the pop. of M. was 34,000; the quantity of grain (paddy) reaped was estimated at 691,000 gantangs; and the quantity imported at about 4,500 coyans. In 1848, the pop. was 60,000, and the import much the same as in 1828. Consequently, the increase of production during these 20 years has been sufficient to support a pop. of 30,000 souls." "It must be borne in mind," he adds, "that M. has the prestige of antiquity attached to her; that her well-authenticated annals reach back several centuries, during which they record noble feats of arms both native and European, and a degree of commercial splendour and magnificence rivalling that of Tyre or Venice; that her very name is held in veneration by the Malays, who look to M. as the chief seat of their literature, and the chief source of their laws and customs; and that such is the attachment of the Malay to all that is ancient, either in name or family, that the very word *Malacca* has a peculiarly attractive sound to him. The consequence is, that not only what may be called the indigenous pop., but the immigrants from the surrounding states, look to M. as, in some measure, their mother-country, and are far from considering themselves as strangers when settled in it. All these circumstances, combined with the undisputed paramount power of the British government in these parts, tend to give an influence to the possession of M. which, judiciously exerted, ought to prove instrumental in the gradual improvement and civilization of the states of the Peninsula."

MALACCA, a town the origin and early history of which has been briefly sketched in the preceding article, situated on the SW coast of the Malay peninsula, in 2° 11' N lat., and 102° 16' E long. When taken

by the Portuguese in 1509, it is said to have extended along the shore about 3 m.; and to have been divided by a river into two parts joined by a bridge. It had a mosque and a palace built of stone, but the other houses were of wood. Its fortifications have been suffered to fall completely into decay. The town is situated close to the shore. A small fort, which formerly commanded the landing-place, but is now of little service, is divided from the town by a shallow little brook which at high water gives access to boats, and over which is a draw-bridge; and within its walls is the residence of the governor, and of most of the British inhabitants. On the top of a small hill, in the middle of the fort, are the ruins of an old Portuguese church, in front of which is now a signal-station and lighthouse. On the opposite side of this hill, is the old stadhousen, built of brick in the substantial style of the old Dutch architecture. Open spaces of grass shaded by fine old trees, with European houses around them, form the central part of the town, which is surrounded by streets and lanes of native houses. The town itself is neither large nor handsome. The streets are narrow, and the roads sandy. The best houses are large and commodious, built with thin walls of brick or stone. The lower floors are paved with square bricks, and not matted; but the upper floors are made of boards, and the sloping roofs covered with pantiles. The windows are of rattan, with shutters which fold back against the wall. The houses of the poorer classes are constructed of wood, and thatched with the leaves of the coco-nut, while some of the poorest live in huts of bamboo and palm leaves. Many Chinese houses of the better class are ornamented with grotesque carving, painting, and gilding. The principal inhabitants have garden-houses a mile or two from the town, which they visit in the morning and evening; and, besides these, have also country-seats about 20 m. inland, to which they retire in the fruit-season to enjoy the produce of their orchards. There are few British among the inhabitants, except those who are employed in the service of government, and only a few Dutch who are natives of Holland; but the descendants of Europeans, especially of the Portuguese, are numerous. The Malay pop. is considerable; and the number of Chinese in the town and suburbs is estimated at 10,000. The Chinese are the principal mechanics in the place; the Malays are too indolent to practise any laborious arts, and living is so cheap that it is difficult to induce them to labour with any degree of regularity. They are also the most industrious cultivators of the ground; and have many plantations of maize, sugar-cane, and culinary vegetables in the suburbs. The principal manufactures are arms, cutlery, coarse cloth worn by the Malays, and cordage made sometimes of the cocoa-nut fibres, but most commonly of the cane.—The trade of M. is very trifling, having been superseded by that of Penang, both as a place of commerce and of refreshment. European and Chinese articles bear nearly the same price as they do in Bengal. The port is perfectly free, there being no customs, tolls, or duties; and supplies of poultry, fish, vegetables, and fruit are easily procurable. The export trade formerly consisted of all the produce of the Straits and eastern ports, such as tin, pepper, beche-de-mer, sago, rattans, canes, elephants' teeth, and gold dust. At present the chief exports are some 20,000 piculs of tin, and the walking-canes which bear the name of the place. The country-ships from Calcutta to the Malay coast, used to bring opium, piece-goods, silks, and dollars. The present imports are nearly confined to rice from Aracan, and various articles from China. During the Dutch government, the opium was bought on their East India company's

account by the governor, who, with the fiscal and skahbunder, were the principal merchants. Large ships cannot approach nearer than 3 or 4 m. At low water, the sands are bare a mile from shore. The roads in the vicinity of the town are good, and finely macadamized with a ferruginous clay which hardens on exposure to the air. The Dutch laws were administered by a fiscal, who acted as judge both in civil and criminal cases; but in causes of importance a jury of 7 persons was empanelled, and the proceedings of the court submitted to the inspection of the governor. Under British regime, all the native chiefs have been deprived of their feudal authority; and justice is chiefly administered by a few European magistrates, by whom a court-of-session is held occasionally. There is a Portuguese church, with two or three priests, in M.; and an English school, kept by a native of Bengal; but the opulent Dutch residents send their children to be educated in Calcutta. The garrison consists of a battalion of Bengal sepoys, and a company of Bengal native artillery. Among the curiosities of M. may be noticed the Chinese burying-ground, which covers a large hill about 2 m. from the town. The graves are lined and arched with brick, and a small space around each is enclosed by a wall about half-a-yard high. A Protestant mission was commenced in M. in 1815 by the late Dr. Milne, who immediately established a Chinese school here, and brought from Canton a Chinese teacher and printers. In 1818, Dr. Morrison founded an Anglo-Chinese college here, which has since been removed to Singapore. The Portuguese support a few schools; and the London Missionary society has several in operation.

MALACCA PASSAGE, a channel of the Eastern seas, between Pulo-Wai and the coast of Sumatra, about 13 m. long.

MALACCA (STRaits OF), the narrow sea between the island of Sumatra on the SW, and the Malay peninsula on the NE, extending from the equinoctial line to the 6th parallel of N lat. It has a total length of about 500 m., with a breadth varying from 25 to 200 m. During the NE monsoon, which ordinarily blows from November to March, the weather is generally settled in the straits, and N and NE winds prevail, particularly on the coast of the peninsula, but are not of great strength save towards the N end of the straits. Breezes usually blow from the peninsula shore at night. The equable character of this season is attributable to the monsoon being broken by the mountains of the peninsula, which stretch transversely to its direction. During the SW monsoon land and sea breezes generally prevail in the vicinity of the coasts, and an equable climate is experienced. The Sumatra side of the straits, and the S portion of the peninsula, at night are exposed to occasional sudden squalls from the SW, accompanied by lightning and heavy rain, called 'Sumatras.' 'North-westers' are also experienced, but more rarely. They occur chiefly in the N part of the straits as far as the Arroas, but sometimes blow right through them to the Carimons. During this monsoon, the E coast of the peninsula, having a leeward exposure, and being, for the greater part of its length, protected by the double wall of the Sumatra and peninsular ranges, is perfectly sheltered, and dry weather prevails. The currents of the straits are remarkable. From the Arroas to Junk-cey on the current in both monsoons sets generally to the N. This appears to be due, in the NE monsoon, to the influx of water from the China sea at the S extremity, and the flow of the Bengal sea to the SW, thus causing a draught at the N extremity. In the SW monsoon again, while the sea of Bengal on the one side flows to the NE, a further draught is occasioned by the monsoon being changed on the W coast of Sumatra into a NW one. Thus, while on the Sumatra side of the straits, the current runs along the Pedier coast and out of the straits to the W, it is setting on the opposite side to the N. During the same monsoon the current about the Arroas sets often strong to the NW, with a weak flood at times to SE. From the Arroas to the Carimons regular tides prevail from one side of the straits to the other. The ebb which sets to the NW is longer and stronger than the flood. The flood sets to the SE as far as the Carimons. Between this group and Tree-island it meets the flood running from the China sea. After the junction the flood sets to the S towards the straits of Durian. The meeting of the two tides causes great irregularities, so that in the straits of Singapore they sometimes set for 6 hours in one direction, and then 12 to 18 in the opposite. They are frequently very rapid, and at some places run in eddies.—*Horsburgh*.

MALACOTTA, an unwalled town of Senegambia.

v.

in the country of Konkadu, 42 m. SE of Satadu. The houses are built of split cane plastered with mud. The inhabitants are industrious; they work in iron, and manufacture soap from ground-nut oil.

MALACZKA, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 21 m. N of Presburg.

MALADETTA, a mountain of Spain, in N lat. 43° 38', E long. 0° 47', the highest among the Pyrenees, in the prov. of Huesca, to the W of the sources of the Garonne. It has an alt., in its E summit, known as the Pic-de-Netou, of 11,424 ft. above the level of the sea.

MALADJIA, a river of Upper Guinea, rising near Kafan; flowing SW; and falling into the Atlantic, under the name of the Somo, about 30 m. N of the town of Sierra-Leone.

MALAGA, a maritime province of Spain, in Andalusia, bounded on the N by the provs. of Seville and Cordova; on the E by that of Granada; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by Seville. From the mountains of Alhama on the E, to those of Ronda on the W, it has a length of 92 m. The rivers Genil and Salado form its N limits; on the W it has the Guadiaro; its centre is watered by the Guadaljorce; and its E by the Rio-Velez. Its mountainous districts are intersected by numerous valleys, which are celebrated for their fruits, especially raisins. The sugar-cane, the cotton-plant, and the palm-tree, find a congenial climate in this region of Spain.—The prov. of M., as administratively arranged in 1822, is bounded on the N by that of Cordova; on the E by the new prov. of Grenada; on the S by the Mediterranean; on the W by Cadiz; and on the NW by Seville. The Sierra-de-Antequera, and its ramifications, cover its NE part; and the Sierra-Ronda, its NW. It had a pop. of 338,442 in 1834; and of 438,000 in 1849.

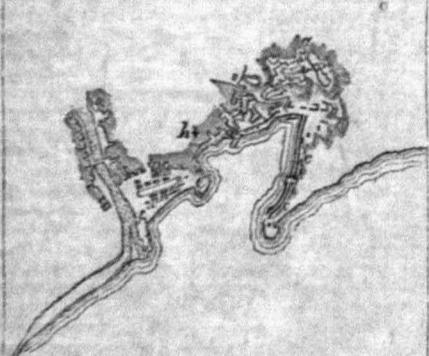
MALAGA, a city of Spain, the cap. of the above prov., situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, in N lat. 36° 43', W long. 4° 26', 55 m. WSW of Granada, 65 m. ENE of Gibraltar, and 253 m. S by W of Madrid. It is built at the inland extremity of a deep bay presenting a superb outline of coast, and cut obliquely into the line of coast about SW and NE, with a large plain to the N.—The rivers Guadalmedina and Guadaljorce discharge their waters at this place into the ocean, after traversing a succession of the most fertile valleys in Europe, in which are produced those fruits with which the city carries on so extensive a trade. The principal portion of the city is on the l. bank of the river; that on the W side is properly speaking only a large suburb. The bed of the river, which is 80 yds. wide, may be crossed dry-foot the greater part of the year. On the E and W the city is sheltered by lofty mountains, whose tops are frequently covered with snow during winter, but their sides are clothed with vineyards, and plantations of olive, almond, orange, and lemon-trees. On one of these to the NE is an old Moorish fortress called Gibral-Faro (a), built in 1280, which is of vast extent, and commands the town. “The square pile of the cathedral, surmounted by its lofty steeple,—the huge tobacco-factory hard by—the towers and spires of other churches and convents mingling with the snowy kiosks,—the Alameda with its regular buildings and lines of blooming shrubs,—the rows of warehouses, freshly coloured, on the shore,—the piers projecting into the sea, and on the other side of the city, the ruinous and antique air of the habitations,—are the distinguishing features of M. as viewed from this height. On the coast beyond the city rises the lofty chimney of an iron-foundry, recently erected by an Englishman to smelt the ore yielded by the neighbouring mountains, and to pollute the pure blue sky of Spain.”

E

and beyond for leagues extends the Vega, bounded on the N by a range of mountains of bold outline, and on the W by the Sierra-de-Mija, which runs parallel to the coast till it sinks to a long low point in the direction of Gibraltar. On the strip of cultivated land between this chain and the sea, lies, sparkling from the bosom of groves, the white village of Churriana, a favorite resort of the citizens of M. The southern side of the castle-hill is very precipitous and craggy, scantily feathered with shrubs and underwood. At its foot, the long mole, terminated by the lighthouse, stretches into the sea, and beyond extends in far horizon the Mediterranean, of the softest blue, with here and there a snow-white sail gleaming on its unruffled surface. To the E, the view is broken by the yellow towers of the Gibralfaro above, and by the wild outline of the craggy steep." A little above the town, and on the same hill, is another fort, stretching quite down to the city, called Alcazaba (*b*), which must have been a place of considerable strength, but is now decayed. The city itself is surrounded by a double wall, with 9 gates, and a number of stately towers. The W side of the harbour is also defended by two bastions placed on small rounded moles. From a distance the appearance of M. is striking, but it falls off greatly on close inspection. Its aspect has a yellowish tone, similar to that of Palermo. The streets are narrow, some of them not exceeding 8 ft. in width; the houses are high and large, and in general each has a court into which the windows open. Shade, and perhaps a greater current of air are thus procured, but the appearance of things is much impaired. The

victors. On the lower slope of the castle-hill is the Protestant cemetery, the only ground in Spain appropriated by law to the burial of Protestants. It is shaded by cypresses, and overlooks the sea. The Alameda or public walk is also very fine, consisting of a promenade 80 ft. wide, planted with orange and oleander trees; beyond these, on each side, are carriage-ways; at a further distance are rows of building; and at the extremity is a beautiful marble fountain. A new quarter, near the Alameda, built by the rich merchants, English and native, is handsome.—The pop. of M. in 1820 was 51,889; in 1845, 65,865. It has often been reduced by yellow fever. Men of all conditions wear light stuff jackets, of a bright or a dark colour, with a red band round the body, and a low hat with two black silk tufts at the side.

The principal manufactures are linen and woollen fabrics, sail-cloth, paper, hats, leather, and soap. There are also two iron-foundries, and a cigar manufactory. The latter establishment employs 700 women and children. The best cigars are made entirely of Havana tobacco, and are sold at the factory at the rate of 30 reales vellon per 100, or about 2d. English each. The second quality cost 18 reales vellon per 100.—The harbour of M. is capable of containing about 400 merchant-vessels and 20 ships-of-the-line; those of the greatest burden may come up close to the quays. Ships may enter with all winds, and are perfectly sheltered, particularly from the N and W winds, which are most violent on this coast. A fine mole (*c c*), 700 yds. in length, runs out into the sea, and two smaller ones (*e* and *f*) have been subsequently built. In 1848, 479 foreign, and 548 Spanish vessels, entered the port. The most important article of export at present is wine, of which from 35,000 to 40,000 pipes are annually exported, chiefly to the United States and S. America; but not a little finds its way into the English market under the name of 'old brown,' or perchance 'curiously old dry sherry.' The first vintage or gathering of grapes commences in June, after which the grapes are dried in the sun, and exported to every part of Europe, under the name of Malaga raisins. In September a second crop is gathered, and of this is made a species of wine resembling sherry, but not equal to it; in October and November is made the celebrated Malaga or mountain-wine, once in great request in England. Of the other kinds of wine made in the neighbourhood, several are more valued in other countries than in Britain. The best sweet wines are Muscatel, a very luscious wine; Lacryma Christi, of a pale amber or cowslip colour; and Vino-de-Guindas, or cherry-wine, which however is made from the grape, and merely flavoured by a small branch of cherry-tree put into the cask. Among the minor articles of export are olive-oil, saffron, vermicelli, anchovies, cummin and anise seed, barilla, and soap. The chief imports are hardware, linen, cheese, butter, salt fish, and, in years of failure in Spain, wheat and barley. Upon the whole, M. forms one of the very few exceptions to the almost universal decay of Spain. It is a thriving city, with an increasing commerce.—M. was founded by the Phoenicians, who called it Malacha; and it was a thriving place under the Carthaginians and Romans, carrying on an extensive commerce, especially in salt fish. It fell into the hands of the Moors in 714; and was not wrested from them until 1487, when it was taken by Ferdinand and Isabella, after suffering terrible privations in the course of a protracted resistance. It was taken in 1810 by the French, after an obstinate conflict with a body of Spaniards officered by monks, and commanded by a Capuchin friar; and it remained in their possession till the year 1812.—



public buildings are obscured by private houses, and the city does not even contain a good square, for what is called the large square has no pretensions to the name, and is remarkable only for a good fountain. The edifices in M. which most attract the attention of travellers are the custom-house and the cathedral. The former (*d*) is a beautiful and majestic building, erected in 1792, partly on the site of the ancient castle of Alcazaba. The cathedral (*h*) is very large, but, like the other churches, is obstructed by private houses. It is partly of Roman, and partly of Moorish architecture, though erected in the 16th cent., with a spire 270 ft. high. The interior, finished with exquisite taste, forms an oblong spheroid, with a row of Corinthian pillars, around which is the nave. The roof is divided into a number of small circular domes. The choir is exquisitely carved. The bishop's palace is in front of the cathedral, and though a good building, is altogether eclipsed by its more lofty and ornamented rival. Among the other public buildings are 4 hospitals, a royal college of medicine, a foundling-asylum, and a depot for con-

M. de Roca, Malaga, sa fondacion, &c. Madrid, 1627.
4to.—*Ingol's Spain.*—*Sir A. C. Brooke's Spain and Morocco.* Lond. 1831. 2 vols. 8vo.—*Scott's Ronda and Granada.* Lond. 1838. 2 vols. 8vo.—*Summer in Andalusia.* Lond. 1839. 2 vols. 8vo.

MALAGA, a township of Monroe co., Ohio, U. S., 120 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 1,442.—Also a village in Gloucester co., in New Jersey, 55 m. SW of Trenton.

MALAGON, an ancient town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NNW of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3,000.

MALAHIDE, a parish containing a village of the same name, in co. Dublin. Area 1,125 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,255; in 1851, 1,341. The estuary of the Broadmeadow-water, commonly called the bay of M., bounds the N side of the parish. It measures 3 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth; but is nearly all dry at low water.—The village stands on the shore of Broadmeadow-water estuary, closely adjacent to the Dublin and Drogheda railway, 3 m. E by S of Swords. It is well-built, and beautifully situated. The castle of M., the seat of Lord Talbot-de-Malahide, stands amidst a rich demesne, a ½ m. SW by S of the village. The original pile is said to have been built in the reign of Henry II. It stands on a comparatively lofty limestone rock, and commands a fine view of the village and bay.

MALAISIE, a name given by French geographers to what is generally known among English writers as the Eastern archipelago, comprising the archipelagoes of the Philippines and Moluccas, the Sunda islands, Celebes, and Borneo, with the smaller adjacent islands.

MALAKURI, a Mandingo town on the Sierra Leone coast, on the l. bank of the Maladjia, 20 m. NW of Kambia.

MALALAIS, a small island in the sea of Min-doro, in N lat. 11° 18', E long. 120° 51'.

MALALEO, a small harbour on the NE coast of the island of Tappa, in the Eastern seas, in S lat. 0° 6', E long. 123° 35'.

MALAMOCCO, a small town of Austrian Italy, situated on an island in the gulf of Venice, 5 m. SSE of Venice, in N lat. 45° 22', E long. 12° 20'.

MALANEO ISLANDS, two small islands in the N. Pacific, near the E coast of the island of Luzon, in N lat. 18° 2'.

MALANS, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 4 m. SSE of Mayenfeld, on the Lan-quart. Pop. 912, chiefly Protestants.

MALAPANE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, 12 m. E of Oppeln, on the l. bank of a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Oder. There are extensive iron-works here.

MALAR. See MAELAR.

MALARI, a town of Hindostan, in the Bhutan territory, 18 m. E of Manah, on the l. bank of the Dali.

MALASPINA, a small rocky cove on the E coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 45° 10', W long. 66° 31'.

MALATAYOR (CAPE), a cape on the S coast of the island of Borneo.

MALATHIYAH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pass. of the same name, 90 m. WNW of Diyarbekir, 15 m. W of the Euphrates. It stands in a fine plain, between that river and the Melas, on the site of the ancient Melitene, once the capital of Armenia Minor, but now in ruins. The modern town contains about 3,000 families, who are accustomed to spend the winter-months only at M., and the remaining seven months at Aspuzi, about 4 m. to the S. This spot is celebrated for a great battle fought in 572, between Justinian and Chosroes.—The pushalik of M. extends W from the Euphrates to Derendeh, and N from the slopes of the Taurus to the borders of Sivans.

MALATIVOE, or MALEJETIVOE, a town and fortress of the island of Ceylon. It is advantageously situated on the bank of a small river, an affluent of the Kottiaar, 8 m. N of the town of Kottiaar. The inhabitants are either fishermen or traders in cattle, sheep, and poultry, which they procure from the interior of the country, and dispose of to the garrison and Europeans settled at Trincomalee.

MALATRAH (CAPE), a promontory on the coast of the Black sea, in the Turkish sanjak of Vliza, in N lat. 41° 29' 55".

MALAUCENE, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 18 m. NE of Avignon. Pop. 3,290.

MALAUNAY (SAINT NICHOLAS DE), a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inférieure, 6 m. N of Rouen. Pop. 1,529.

MALAUZE, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, 5 m. SW of Moissac. Pop. 1,231.

MALAVILLY, a town of India, in the prov. of Mysore, 27 m. E of Seringapatam. It consists of a large mud fort, separated into two divisions by a transverse wall. At this place General Harris defeated Tippu in March 1799; in consequence of which the latter afterwards sent a detachment to destroy the town, but above 500 houses have since been rebuilt. The inhabitants are principally employed in smelting iron ore, which is found in the vicinity.

MALAY PENINSULA, a name, in its widest application, given to a narrow peninsular strip extending from the broad mass of the Hindu-Chinese peninsula, southwards from the parallel of 13° 30' N lat. to that of 1° 14', and between the meridians of 98° and 104° 17' E. Its base may be taken along a line extending from a point a little SW of Bangkok, at the head of the gulf of Siam, on the E, to the mouth of the Tavoy river, on the bay of Bengal, on the W. The S half of this extensive peninsular formation, from about the lat. of 7° 30', is distinguished from the N by a difference in form and direction; and is that portion which is occupied by a Malayan pop. Hence some geographers restrict the name Malay peninsula to this southern portion; the northern being known as the isthmus of Kra or Kraw. The area of the M. peninsula proper is about 61,560 sq. m.; of the isthmus, 21,600 sq. m.; making a total of 83,000 sq. m.

Physical features.—The W coast of the peninsula is thickly fringed with islands of various sizes; and off the E lie several extensive groups, such as the Eastern Johore archipelago, and the Redang islands. The concave S coast half-embraces the island of Singapore; and an archipelago of several hundreds of islets stretches SE by S, from the termination of the continent to Banka and Billiton. Along the sea-borders considerable tracts of flat alluvial land occur, consisting principally of white, grey, blue, and black clays, with a varying proportion of silex. A range of extremely black quartz and granitic mountains intersects the peninsula nearly throughout its whole length: sinking towards the S extremity, and then breaking into isolated ranges which rise from broad alluvial plains. The main chain attains its greatest elevation towards the N extremity of the peninsula; and appears to be a continuation of the chain which commences at the frontier of the Chinese Yunnan.—From both sides of this chain innumerable small streams descend to either coast; but they are almost all choked up at their mouths with sand-banks and mud-bars. The principal of those which discharge their waters along the W coast, are the Kedah, the Perak, the Salangor, the Lingi, the Muar, and the Batu-Pahat or Rio-Fernosa. On the E, are the Johore, the Sidili, the Indan, the Patang, the Tingeran, the Triagami, and the Kiantan.—The

interior of the country is little known, in consequence of the extreme difficulty of penetrating any distance into its thick forests and pestilent marshes. "Although," says Mr. Logan, "the mediterranean sea that washes the W shores of the peninsula is the highway between three European colonies planted on it, we remain ignorant of the greater part of its interior. The very facility of exploring it would almost appear to have checked the spirit of adventure. Accessible by every river along a coast of nearly 2,000 m., and intersected in many parts by frequented paths, it yet offers to the spectator from the Malacca straits, the singular phenomenon of a land whose alluvial shores have long been as familiar to us as those of our native country; while, of the mountains that rise beyond, the very names, with a few exceptions, have never been heard, and we know them only as we see them—opaque, misty protuberances, breaking the level of the eastern horizon, and revealing the existence of an inland region wrapt in all the mystery and attractiveness of the unknown."

Climate.] The mean temp. of the peninsula, at sea-level, is about 80°. Dr. Ward represents the mean annual temp. of Penang, at a mean alt. of 2,410 ft., to be about 70½°; and the mean annual range 10½°. At Malacca the medium temp. for 3 years was 80°; and the temp. of the whole year did not vary more than 14° or 16°. At Singapore the therm. ranges from 68° to 92°, with an average of 82°. The general climate of the peninsula is characterized by humidity; but it is also subject to droughts, which appear to approach a periodical character. The NE monsoon generally blows from November to March; and the E. coast of the peninsula experiences the full force of this monsoon. The SW monsoon prevails from April to October.

Soil and productions.] The soil is not remarkable for its fertility; and grain not being raised in sufficient quantity for the supply of the inhabitants, is imported from Bengal and Sumatra. Legumes and fruits are abundant and of excellent quality; and the sugar-cane and indigo-plant have been introduced. Pepper is a valuable production, but is inferior in quality to that of Java. Within these few years, the forests in the vicinity of Singapore have become valuable for the tree whose milky substance yields the *gutta-percha* of commerce. Ambergris and pearls have been procured on the coast; and in the interior iron, gold, and tin. The great article of export is opium; tin is also sent in considerable quantities to China. Besides these articles, the M. peninsula exports bees' wax, edible-nests, cuchi, dammer, fish-maws, rice, rattans, shark-fins, betel-nut, canes, dragon's blood, ivory, gold-dust, sago, aquila-wood, sapan-wood, and hides. See articles **MALACCA**, **PENANG**, and **SINGAPORE**.—The zoology of the peninsula is varied. Tigers, leopards, apes, opossums, the *Trichecus dugong*, and rhinoceroses, are found in the forest; buffaloes are the principal cattle, and elephants of a highly esteemed breed are procured in the forests adjacent to the Siamese territories.—Iron ore is everywhere found, and exists in vast profusion in the S half of the peninsula; while tin ore abounds over its whole length and breadth. The annual produce of the whole peninsula has for many years past ranged from 30,000 to 40,000 piculs; and including that of the island of Banka, reaches probably 100,000 piculs. About 20,000 ounces of gold are collected in the peninsula; and copper, silver, and arsenic have been detected in small quantities.

Population.] The Malays, called Khek by the Siamese, and Masu by the Burmese, are below the middle stature, but in general well-made. Their complexion is a light brown with a yellow tinge; their hair long, black, coarse, and shining; their eyes are

large; their nose is short and small; the mouth, large; the lips are thin, and the cheek bones high. Their average stature seldom exceeds 5 ft. 3 in., or 5 ft. 4 in. The free Malays are an intelligent, active, industrious body of men, engaged like the Chinese in trade and foreign commerce. Many of their prows are very fine vessels, and navigated with considerable skill. In the pursuit of plunder the M. exhibit a striking contrast to the mild and timid Bengalese; no undertaking appears too hazardous to their courage, and few crimes are too dreadful for their ferocity to achieve. Even the skill and courage of Europeans are sometimes overmatched in conflict with this people. A band of Malays not exceeding 25 or 30 have been known to board an European vessel of 30 or 40 guns, attack the crew with their daggers, and seize the vessel. Their courage and their ferocity are so well known in the east that European ships will seldom employ above two or three of them among the crew. Their political constitution is formed upon a rude species of feudalism, the supreme power residing in a rajah or king, who assumes the title of sultan, and has under him a number of *datus* or nobles, each with their respective retainers. The power, however, of the sultan over his nobles, and of the nobles over their subordinate vassals, unless when supported by personal energy and consequent popularity, is both limited and precarious. Under this turbulent system, a warlike and enterprising habit is formed, which pervades every part of the character, and influences the general conduct of every M. Thus the nation is seldom united; and that courage which, if properly directed, might become formidable to Eastern Asia, is exhausted in the petty struggles of contiguous tribes and in piratical depredations.—Two tribes of Siam savages, called Jakong and Buma, are spread over the interior forests, where they exist principally in the hunted state. They appear to be Malays in the savage state.—In the mountains of the central and northern part of the peninsula there exists a distinct race of woolly-headed Negroes, of very diminutive form.

The M. peninsula, called by the natives *Tanah Malayu*—the land of the Malays—is the only great country wholly occupied by this race, and is now divided into the kingdoms of Kedah, Perak, and Salangor in the W; Johore in the S; Pahang, Trigano, Calantan, Patani, and Ligure, in the E. There are states in the interior less known; namely, Rumbow, Johole, Jompole, Gominch, Sungie-Oo-jong, Scrimenanti, Nanning Ulu, Calang, Jelleby, Segamenti, Kemoung, &c. Some of these are divided into separate tribes; for instance, Jellabu consists of the tribes of Bodoanda, Tannah-dotar, Muncal, and Battu-Balang; Scrimenanti embraces twelve tribes, though the pop. does not exceed 10,000. Sungie-Oo-jong, Johole, Scrimenanti, and Rumbow, are called 'Menakabu states.' The entire pop. is very small, some of the states numbering not more than 2,000 souls. The whole peninsula, except Rumbow and Johore, is claimed by Siam; but many of the tribes are independent, and of others the subject is but nominal. Scattered over the peninsula, without specific districts and locations, are several wild tribes, of whom almost nothing is known. East of Malacca are Udal, Sak-kye, and Rayet-Utan, and some negro tribes. These all go under the name of Orang-Benua, or 'country-people.' Lieut. Newbold says that the inhabitants of the interior states of the S part of the peninsula, particularly those of Rumbow, Sungie-Oo-jong or Semong-jong, Johole and Scrimenanti, derive their origin from the great parent-state of Menangkabau in Sumatra more directly than those of the other states. "This peculiarity, with respect to Rumbow only, has been cursorily noticed by Marsden and Raffles. The former, quoting the *Transactions of the Batavian Society*, observes that the interior boundaries of the Malacca territory, 'are the mountains of Rumbow, inhabited by a Malayan people named Menang-cabow; and Mount Ophir, called by the natives Gunong-Ledang.' These limits, say they, it is impracticable for an European to pass; the whole coast, for some leagues from the sea, being either a morass or impenetrable forest; and these natural difficulties are aggravated by the treacherous and bloodthirsty character of the natives." If we give the author of this unprincipled account due credit for veracity, we must, at the same time, acknowledge," continues Lieut. Newbold, "that the progress of civilization amongst these savages has been great, and the change in the face of the country corresponding. The forests are now certainly thick, and some of the morasses deep; but during a recent ascent to the summit of Mount Ophir, numerous incursions into the independent states of the interior, and a journey along the foot of the Rumbow mountains, I found neither the one nor the other impenetrable or impracticable, and experienced nothing but kindness and hospitality from the inhabitants. Sir Stamford Raffles, in a letter to Mr. Marsden, thus notices this state: 'Inland of Malacca, about 60 m., is situated the Malay kingdom of Rumbow, whose sultan and all the principal officers of state hold their authority immediately from Menangkabau, and have written commissions for their respective offices. This shows the extent of that ancient power, even now reduced, as it must be, in common with that of the Malay people in general. I had many opportunities of communicating with the natives of Rumbow, and they have clearly a peculiar dialect, resembling exactly what you mention, or substituting the final *o* for *a*, as in the word *ambō* for *amba*. In fact the dialect is called by the Malacca people the language of Menangkabau.' These remarks," Newbold observes, "apply equally to the three neighbouring states, Sungie-Oo-jong, Johole, and Scrimenanti, and likewise to Nanning. It is also remarkable that, in the old Dutch records, the natives of Rumbow and Nanning are almost invariably styled the 'Maningkabowes.' At what period these colonies

from the heart of Sumatra settled in the interior of the peninsula, is matter of conjecture. It is generally admitted that Singapore and the extremity of the peninsula were peopled by a colony from Sumatra in the middle of the 12th cent., by the descendants of which Malacca was founded, nearly a cent. subsequent, as well as other places on the sea-coast.—Perak, Queda, Pahang, Trin-gano, &c. Antecedent to this the coast of the peninsula and adjacent islands were traditionally inhabited by a half-savage race still known by the name of Rayet-laut; and the interior by that singular aborigines, the Rayet-utan or Jaocons [Jakongs], of whom there are various tribes; but all that have fallen under my observation bear the Mongol stamp in their features; though the Semang, in the interior of Quedah, is said to be characterized by the woolly hair and thick lip of the Papuan. The Malays, however, ascribe the peopling of the interior states above alluded to, to a more recent and direct emigration from Sumatra."

Malay language.] It is somewhat singular that a nation thus incessantly engaged in feats of arms, should have a language which is esteemed more polished and harmonious than any other eastern dialect. It abounds in liquids and vowels, and has been termed the Italian of the East, or "of the monosyllabic languages." It is understood in almost every part of Southern Asia. In fact, throughout the islands from Malacca to the most eastern island, and even to Madagascar, the same language may be traced, and they are all derived from the monosyllabic group. It is chiefly the Malay and Javanese—the languages of the two most powerful, civilized, and enterprising of the archipelago—which are found in other tongues from Madagascar to Easter island, and from Formosa to New Zealand. The evidence for this exists in the words themselves, and their being pure and numerous as we approach Sumatra and Java, the original countries of the Malay and Javanese nations, and corrupt and unfrequent as we recede from them. The inferior civilization of the people of the countries of the Asiatic continent has excluded Malayan from this language; a grovelling condition of society has excluded them from those of the tribes of Australia, and insuperable physical obstacles from those of America. Within the Malayan archipelago the Malay and Javanese languages have been communicated to others by conquest, settlement, or colonization and commerce; while to Madagascar and the islands of the Pacific they have been communicated by the accidents of tempests, Chinese prows, or fleets of prows. The insular character of the whole region over which a Malayan language has been disseminated, and the periodical winds prevailing within it, which, on a superficial view, appear obstacles, are, in truth, the true causes of the dissemination; for had the region in question been a continent, stretching north and south like America, no such dispersion of one language could have taken place. [Crawfurd.] The Malay is said to want inflexion, whether to express relative number, gender, time, or mood: juxtaposition is every thing in it. It is written in the Arabic character, modified by increasing the number of diacritical points; and has received from that language so many terms that Thunberg supposed it to be a dialect of the Arabic. It is said, by others, to be derived from the Sanscrit; and to have received the Arabic terms, only in consequence of the introduction of the Mahomedan faith. Malayan literature consists chiefly of transcripts and versions of the koran, commentaries on Mahomedan law, and historic tales in verse and prose. The great sources of all the Malay poetic legends are the Javanese and the Arabic languages. The college of Malacca has been removed to Singapore, and united to the Malay college founded there by Sir Stamford Raffles.—The religion professed by the Malayan princes prior to their conversion to Mahomedanism, was probably some modification of that of the Hindus. The modern Malays are of the Suni sect; but do not possess much of the bigotry so common among Western Mahomedans. The Chinese at

Malacca regularly celebrate the anniversary festivals of their own religion.

History.] The peninsula of Malacca is by the natives called *Tanah Malaya*, or "the land of the Malays;" and has generally been considered as their original country. It is now sufficiently proved, however, that the ancestors of the present possessors of the coast of this peninsula were adventurers from Sumatra, who in the 12th cent. migrated to the SE extremity of the peninsula, where they founded Singapore, and gradually drove the indigenous inhabitants back before them into the mountains. Up to A.D. 1276, the Malayan princes were pagans: Sultan Mahomed Shah, who at that era ascended the throne in this country, was the first prince that adopted the Arabian religion. His influence appears to have extended over the neighbouring islands of Lingen and Bintang, as well as over the territories of Johore, Patany, Queda, and Pera, on the coasts, and Campar and Ara in Sumatra,—all of which acquired the appellation of *Malaya*. During part of the 15th cent. a large proportion of M. appears to have been in subjection to the Siamese sovereigns. In 1511, the Portugese, under Alfonso d'Albuquerque, conquered Mohammed Shah, the 12th Malayan prince. In 1821, the Siamese, having conquered Queda, claimed this country as far south as the 7th parallel. At this date the most important subdivisions and Malay principalities were. Perak, Salengore, a Buguese colony, M., Rumbio, and Johore, all mostly named from the different small rivers on which these capitals stand, and extending along the sea-coast on both sides.

MAL-BAY, an indentation of the coast of co. Clare, between Hag's-head and Donegal-point. It has a length of 13½ m.; but nowhere penetrates the land above 3 m.

MAL-BAY, an indentation of the coast of Lower Canada, in the co. of Gaspé, to the SW of Gaspé bay. It is about 6 m. deep, and 6 m. in width at its entrance. Near its S point is a rock which rises to the height of 200 ft., and which is penetrated by 3 natural arches, the central one of which is spacious enough to admit of the passage of a vessel in full sail.—Also a river which has its source in the Montagnes-des-Roches, in the co. of Saguenay; runs S between the seignories of Murray-Bay and Mount-Murray, and empties itself into the St. Lawrence at the head of the bay of the same name.

MALBERG, or **MAILBERG**, a town of Lower Austria, in the circle and 111 m. N of Korneuburg. Pop. 1,101. The locality is noted for its wine.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 21 m. N of Treves. Pop. 930. It has iron-works.

MALBOROUGH, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. SW by S of King's-bridge. Area 5,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,604; in 1851, 2,354.

MALBORG. See **MARIENBURG**.

MALBORGET, a market-town of Austria, in Ilyria, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 26 m. WSW of Villach, on the Fella. It has several iron and steel works.

MALBOSC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. SW of Les Vans, near the Céze and Gagnière. Pop. 1,036. It has mines of antimony.

MALBOUCHANS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone, cant. and 5 m. NE of Lure. Pop. 650. It has a glass-work.

MALCATTIA, a river of Lower Guinea, supposed to be a tributary of the Congo or Zaire.

MALCENCE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Luingne. Pop. 297.

MALCHIN, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and duchy of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, 6 m. SSW of Neukalden, and 24 m. ESE of Gustrow, on the Peene, between Lakes Malchinschen and Kummerowschen. Pop. 3,852. It possesses extensive breweries and distilleries of brandy, several manufactures of cloth, 2 bleacheries, a dye-work, several tanneries, a manufactory of needles, a nail-work, copper and tin foundries, 2 soap-works, manufactures of tiles and of pipes, &c.—Lake Matchin, which lies to the SW of the town, is 6 m. in length

from NE to SW, and about a mile in breadth. It discharges itself by the Peene into the Kummerow-schen-see.

MALCHOW, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and duchy of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, 14 m. WSW of Waren, and 24 m. SSE of Gustrow, on an island, in the lake of the same name. Pop. 2,887. It has extensive manufactories of cloth, several tanneries, a manufactory of needles, a nail-work, a tin-foundry, and 4 distilleries of brandy.

MALDA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, district and 60 m. SW of Dinaugore, on an eminence, near the l. bank of the Mahanada, and a little to the N of the ruins of Gour. In 1808 it consisted of about 3,000 houses, generally of the most miserable description, and closely huddled together. It formerly contained several French and Dutch factories. The locality is noted for its mangoes; but in the immediate vicinity of the town the fruit is much infested by an insect of the curculio species, by which it is rendered unfit for use.

MALDEGHEM, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep. 6,537. The town is 17 m. NW of Ghent. Pop. 2,003. It has several tanneries and printing-mills, and carries on a considerable trade in timber and cattle.—Also a commune in the same prov., and dep. of Aalwegen. Pop. 417.

MALDEN, a parish in Surrey, 2½ m. N by W of Ewell, on the Hogg's Mill river, and on the London and South-West railway. Area 1,272 acres. Pop. in 1831, 209; in 1851, 283.

MALDEN, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., on the Mystic river, opposite Charlestown, with which it is connected by a bridge, and 5 m. N of Boston. It has an irregular surface, and contains a considerable extent of salt meadow land. Pop. in 1841, 2,514.—Also a village of Sangerries township, Ulster co., in the state and 112 m. N of New York, and 43 m. S by W of Albany, on the W side of Hudson river.

MALDEN-BRIDGE, a village of Chatham township, Columbia co., in the state of New York. 16 m. S by E of Albany, on Kinderhook creek. Pop. in 1840, about 250.

MAL-DI-VENTRE, an islet off the W coast of Sardinia, in N lat. 39° 55', E long. 8° 15'; to the NW of the gulf of Oristano.

MALDIVES, a cluster of small coral islands and reefs in the Indian ocean, extending from 0° 40' S lat. to 7° 6' N; and between 72° 48' and 73° 48' E long. The entire chain has a length of 466 geog. m.; but in no part exceeds 46 or 48 m. in breadth. It is divided into 17 groups called atolls, which are most of them round; some, however, are of an oval form. These groups are separated from each other by narrow channels, which are unsafe for ships of burden, the bottom being coral, and the anchorage very near the shore, which is lined with rocks, and on which the surge of the Indian ocean beats with incessant fury. The larger islands are inhabited, and are clothed with wood, chiefly palms; but a great proportion of the chain consists of mere rocks, rocky shoals, and sand-banks, which are flooded at spring-tides. The word *atoll* or *atollon*, used to signify the groups into which the M. are divided, means in strictness only the chapter or circle of coral on which the islands rest, and which encloses them. This in many places scarcely attains the surface of the water; in others, it forms a long sandy beach, perhaps less than 6 ft. above sea-level. The highest land in the group does not exceed 20 ft. above sea-level. The structure of these atolls is described in the article CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO. The natives

observe the atolls to be wasting away. In some the cocoa-nut trees are standing in the water; in another the black soil of the island is discernible at low water 30 ft. from the beach; the SE side of an island in Pady-Polo atoll is entirely gone, but is marked by a banyan-tree in the water. They say that some islands have disappeared entirely; and instance near the island Wardu a rocky shoal, which, they say, was once an island in the atoll Milla-Doue. Some of the outer edges of the island have fallen into the sea, which is fathomless in those parts. It is, however, acknowledged that reefs have arisen from the water, and gradually formed islands; and the inhabitants of Malé remember the outer edge of a circular reef in their harbour to have had 2 fath. in the shoalest part, which is now dry at low water.

Commerce.] The natives carry on a considerable trade with each other, and also with the continent of India. Each group has its respective branch of industry. In one group the brewers reside, the goldsmiths in another; locksmiths, mat-makers, potters, turners, and joiners, each inhabit their respective group. The intercourse is carried on by means of boats with a small deck, which sometimes are absent a year from their own island. These islands were formerly much frequented by trading-ships from India; but from the difficulties experienced in procuring a cargo for a large vessel, and the dangerous navigation, this trade has been given up, and it is now carried on in native boats, some of them of 30 tons burden, formed of cocoa-nut trees. They arrive at Balasore, situated at the mouth of the Calcutta river, in the months of June or July, when the SW monsoon is steady in the bay of Bengal. The chief produce of the M. islands is cocoa-nuts, and the small shells called cowrie which pass as coin all over India. From the former the natives extract oil, and manufacture coir, which is afterwards made into ropes and cables. They also manufacture salt, and cure quantities of fish. These articles they carry in their boats to Bengal, and other ports of Hindostan; and bring from thence, during the NE monsoon, grain, tobacco, manufactured cotton and silk goods, and European articles. Pyrard-de-Laval, in his account of these islands published at Paris in 1679, speaks of 30 or 40 vessels loaded with cowries and 100 with cocoanuts annually leaving these islands; but now not more than one-fifth that number of vessels altogether visit them. Nevertheless the profits of the trade are considerable. The vessels in which it is carried on are of about 100 tons burthen, commanded sometimes by Europeans, and sometimes by natives. Presents having been made as port-dues, godowns are assigned, and shops opened, where the traders barter for the country produce. The natives then bring dried bonito, coir, cocoa-nuts, cowries, and tortoise-shell for sale. Cowries are valued at one rupee per golah, a bundle of about 1,200. Cocoa-nuts of these islands are prized for keeping much longer than those of the coast. Coir from Tilla-dou-Matis is estimated at 30 per cent. more than that at any other atolls. Bonito is usually taken to Sumatra, where a lac is sold for 2,000 Spanish dollars, having been purchased at Malé for sometimes less than 2,000 rupees. In 1824 no less than 76 lacs of fish were purchased by English vessels alone; in another subsequent year, 56; but in another, only 10. Flats also are exported; They are made of a grass which grows in the southern islands. In exchange are given rice, betel-nuts, tobacco, common crockery-ware, red handkerchiefs, and sugar. There is little demand for the two last-mentioned articles: as the natives extract from the cocoa-nut a kind of sugar called *ghur* which tastes like honey; and they wear the native cloth, which is woven principally at Milla-Doue atoll. They

often spend weeks in the manufacture of a single piece, which enables them to make it both pretty and strong notwithstanding their ill-constructed looms. Rice is purchased at Calcutta and Chittagong at 8 rupees per candy, and is sold at Malé for goods to the value of 16 or 20 rupees. This system of barter, however, detained the masters of vessels four or five months, during which their crews suffer much from sickness. The climate of the M. is hinds is intensely hot, and unhealthy for Europeans.

Population.] The pop. of the whole group has been estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000. They are described as having in general a pleasing cast of countenance, and in colour and make much resembling the Moors of India. Their general height is about 5 ft. 2 in.; many exhibit in their physical, and especially facial, conformation an admixture with the African race, doubtless the Zanzibar slaves of the Caffre caste of features, occasionally imported by Muscat vessels; but the proportion of persons of this description to the whole pop. is inconsiderable. Some individuals of the higher orders have a much fairer complexion than the common people, which is probably attributable to descent from Persian stock. The ordinary dress of the men consists of short drawers, with a cloth wrapped round the waist, and another about the head; the waist-cloth being twisted into a knot in front, which is supported by a string encircling the loins. The head-people wear in addition a sash of embroidered silk or cotton; and on Fridays, when attending the grand mosque, a white turban and shirt reaching to the ankles. The men shave their heads, but allow the hair to grow on the face. The women's dress consists merely of a cloth wrapped round the waist, which, descending to the knees, is secured by a string, and a long shirt which has no opening except for the head and neck, and also a cloth tied round the head. In contradistinction to the men, they allow their hair to grow long, and fasten it up behind. They are fond of ornaments; and their ears are pierced, when very young, all round the edges, to which they hang light trinkets. They are not kept from the view of strangers, or in a state of seclusion, as in most Mahomedan societies. Marriage is not very early contracted, but a plurality of wives is allowed. The principal articles of food are rice, fish, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, jughery, and occasionally a few fruits and vegetables. These are produced on the islands, with the exception of the rice, which forms the largest constituent of every meal, and is generally mixed, with grated cocoa-nut. On festival days and occasions of public rejoicing, feats of strength and skill are exhibited under rules and restrictions to prevent injury or danger to the performers. It is not deemed beneath the dignity of the principal men to take part in these games. They are a quiet, peaceable race, hospitable and kind to strangers, though suspicious and distrustful of them; unacquainted, indeed, with the practice of the higher virtues, but equally unfamiliar with vice in its darker forms. Towards each other they are kind and friendly, and to their own kindred very affectionate. They mark the approach of evil days in the diminution of pop. and general deterioration; yet the necessities of life are so abundant, that a beggar is never seen; nor can this retrogression be attributable to war or dissension, for they have been in peace for many years; and now have no army with the exception of a militia formed out of about four-fifths of the male inhabitants of Malé, the whole pop. of that island being only between 1,500 and 2,000, of whom the majority are females. The awkwardness of their sword and spear exercise on festivals, shows that they are little accustomed to

use them. Their only duty is to serve in rotation, with muskets at the palace.

MALDON, a borough and port in the hund. of Dengie, co. of Essex, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Chelmsford, and 37 m. ENE of London, on the river Chelmer, near its efflux into the estuary called the Blackwater, and about 12 m. from the junction of that great inlet with the German ocean. Area of borongh, including 3 parishes, 2,700 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,358; in 1831, 3,831; in 1841, 3,967.—The town is picturesquely situated on the ridge of a hill, commanding an extensive prospect over marshy grounds towards the sea. It consists principally of one long street running parallel to the river. The income in 1840, arising chiefly from rents and borough rates, amounted to £1,638; in 1850, it was £553. The parl. borough returns 2 members to parliament. Electors registered in 1837, 876; in 1848, 951. The parliamentary boundaries comprise the old borough and the p. of Heybridge. Pop. in 1841, 4,968; in 1851, 5,888. M., though not a manufacturing town, possesses a good home-trade, consisting of the agricultural products of the neighbouring parts of Essex, and of coals, timber, &c. But the town has been materially injured by a change in the course of the inland navigation, effected in 1801. Instead of being brought along the Chelmer to Maldon, it is now carried from Colliers-reach by a canal through the village of Heybridge into the Blackwater river, and afterwards into the Chelmer, near Bileigh-mill, considerably to the W. of the town. The largest vessels employed in the coal-trade can always get up to Colliers-reach; and the E termination of the New navigation is there widened into a spacious basin, capable of admitting vessels of the same description. These facilities are said to have diverted nearly all the shipping business from M. to Heybridge.—The number of foreign vessels which entered inwards and cleared outwards in 1832 was 96; those employed coastwise 1,536. The gross receipt of customs-duty in 1839 was £5,440; in 1846, £1,550; in 1849, £2,765; and in 1850, £1,104. Here are bonded warehouses, limited to wood goods and corn.

MALDONADO, a maritime town of the Banda Oriental, 78 m. E of Monte-Video, on a small river of the same name, which throws itself into the estuary of the Plata, on the N bank, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 53' 22''$. It is regularly built, with the streets running at right angles to each other, as is almost universally the case in these countries; and has a large *plaza* or public square in the centre. It carries on some trade in cattle and hides, but the inhabitants are chiefly land owners. The harbour is formed by the curve which the coast makes between points Ballena and Guardia, and is sheltered on the SE by the island of Gorriti. The town is separated from the Plata by a band of sand-hillocks about 1 m. in breadth. On all the other sides it is surrounded by an open and slightly undulating country, covered by an uniform layer of fine green turf, on which countless herds of cattle, sheep, and horses graze.

MALE', MOHL, or MALDIVAS, an atoll or group of islands in the Maldive archipelago, in the Indian ocean, between the parallels of 4° and 5° N. It consists of two clusters, distinguished as N and S, and separated by Wardu channel, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. The former contains 29 islands; the latter, 24 islands. The principal island of the group, in N lat. $4^{\circ} 10' 20''$, E long. $73^{\circ} 34'$, bears the same name. It is 1 m. in length, by a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and nearly 3 m. in circumference. It is circular in form, and is surrounded on all sides except the W by a reef, between which and the body of the island is a channel averaging about 100 yds. in breadth, and forming a fine natural harbour. The opening in the

reef, besides being closed, on occasions of danger by booms, is defended by a series of fortifications. The town covers nearly the entire surface of the island, and is remarkable for its neatness. It is the residence of the Maldivian sultan. The principal buildings are the citadel and the mosques. The former is situated on the W. side of the island. It is enclosed by high loop-holed walls and a wet ditch. Within it is the palace of the sultan, a mean structure two stories in height, and covered with a mat roof. The sultan attires himself after the manner of an Indian Mussulman; but no other native dare wear more than a cloth around the loins, and a red handkerchief on his head. The pop. of the island was estimated in 1819 at about 2,000, of whom the majority were females. Their general appearance is considerably superior to that of the pop. of the other atolls. They trade with Calcutta, Chittagong, Pointe-de-Galle, and the Malabar coast, in boats or vessels of from 200 to 200 tons burthen; exporting cocoanuts, tortoise-shell, dried fish, coir-rope, cowries, and mats; and importing rice. See article **MALDIVES**.

MALEBUM, or **MALEBUM**, a district and town of Hindostan, in Nepal. The district is bounded on the N by the Himalaya mountains, and from the magnificence of its mountains is frequently denominated Parbunt. It is supposed in its greatest extent to contain about 100,000 inhabitants, of whom three-fourths are Gurungs. It contains mines of sulphur, cinnabar, iron, copper, zinc, and mica; and in the sands of the rivers, especially the Krishna, Gunduck, Narayani, Bakhugar, Modi, and Mayangdi, gold-dust is collected in considerable quantities. The principal productions of the soil are barley, uga—a species of hill-rice or rye, cleusine-corocanus, panicomiticum, and phapar.—The cap., which bears the same name, is 80 m. NW of Gorkha, and 135 m. WNW of Katmandu, at the confluence of the Mayangdi-Kola with the Gunduck, the latter of which is here 30 yds. in breadth, and in N lat. $28^{\circ} 32'$, E long. $83^{\circ} 13'$. It is large and populous, and possesses an active trade. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and roofed with thatch. This town is frequently distinguished by the names Benishehr and Dhoral, the former from the adjacent junction of the Mayangdi and Narayani, and the latter from a redoubt by which the town is commanded. To the SE of M. is a district named Khasant, inhabited by Jausis,—a bastard race of Brahmins,—Khasiyas, and other classes of Hindus of inferior condition.

MALEEA, a village of the Punjab, 120 m. SE of Ferozepur, and on the road from that town to Ramnagar.

MALEG. See **TUMAT**.

MALEKPUR, a village of Hindostan, in Cashmere, 20 m. NW of Baramula.

MALEKRA, a town of the Punjab, on the S side of the Himalaya chain, and near Kot-Kangra. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, and is noted for the temple of an idol called Bawun.

MALEMPA, a seaport on the coast of Loongo, in W. Africa, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $12^{\circ} 5'$, 3½ leagues S ½ W from the entrance of the Kacongo river. It is situated on a cliff composed of red argillaceous earth, about 100 ft. high, overlooking a safe bay where ships may anchor about 1½ m. from the town. The European counting-houses are arranged round a large square. The vicinity abounds in vegetables, hogs, goats, and game; and the lake of Loanghilly, about 4 m. to the SE, furnishes abundance of fresh-water fish. The *choua* or governor resides at a village about 4 leagues inland.

MALEME, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Salum, 60 m. NNW of Medina, and 210 m. SE of St. Louis.

MALEMORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Mourmoiron, and 7 m. SE of Carpentras. Pop. 1,559. It has several gypsum and tile-works.—Also a village in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 8 m. NE of Eyguieres, on a rock, near the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,440. It contains the ruins of an old castle.

MALENOWITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 13 m. ENE of Hradisch. Pop. 1,337.

MALESCHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. E of Czaslau, and 14 m. SE of Kaarzim. Pop. 360. In the vicinity are several quarries and mineral springs.

MALESHERBES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, and arrond. of Pithiviers.—The cant. comprises 18 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,204; in 1841, 7,294.—The town is 12 m. NE of Pithiviers, and 39 m. NE of Orleans, on the l. bank of the Essonne. Pop. 1,383. It has a fine castle and park, and possesses manufactures of hosiery, several spinning-mills, extensive tanneries, and several gypsum-works. The territory of M., formerly one of the most considerable in Gatinais, was a seignory of the house of Lamoignon-de-Malesherbes. The defender of Louis XVI. was the last who bore its name.

MALETROIT, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, on the river Ouste, 20 m. NE of Vannes. Pop. 1,790.

MALEVO-D'ARGOLIS, a mountain of Greece, in the Morea, to the NE of Tripolizza, rising to an alt. of 1,941 yds. above sea-level.

MALEVÖ-DE-LACONIA, a mountain of Greece, in the E part of the Morea, ENE of Misiria. Alt. 2,121 yds. above sea-level.

MALEYA, or **MALEIA**, a town on the S coast of the island of Ternate, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $12^{\circ} 14'$, where the Dutch have a settlement.

MALFATANO (CAPE), a cape of the island of Sardinia, near its S extremity, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 52'$, W long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

MALFI, a port of Dalmatia, 4 m. NW of Ragusa.

MALGARAH, a town of European Turkey, 33 m. NNE of Gallipoli. Pop. 2,500.

MALGHERA, a village and a strong fort of Austrian Lombardy, 4 m. NW of Venice. The fortress is built nearly on the level of the water, with ramparts of earth and no stone walls. On the land-side are 5 or 6 lunettes, mounting nearly 100 pieces of cannon, and there are two large casemates capable of containing between 5,000 and 6,000 men. The fortress is not commanded by any height; and is only accessible by a narrow strip of land which constitutes the road between it and Mestre. The capture of this fort, which was vigorously defended by the Venetians in the late revolution, necessarily constituted the first important success of the Austrians in their operations against the city of Venice.

MALGRAT, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean, 18 m. ENE of Mataro. Pop. 2,839.—Also a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Majorca, 2 m. N by W of Toro. It is high and steep.

MALGUE'NAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 4 m. W of Pontivy. Pop. 2,009.

MALHAM, a township in the p. of Kirkby in Malham-dale, Yorkshire, 5½ m. E by S of Settle. Area 3,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 259; in 1851, 188. The dale in which this township is situated terminates in an immense crag of limestone called Malham cove, nearly 300 ft. in height; and at a short distance from its termination the river Aire has its source in a lake about 1 m. in circumf., the superfluous waters of

which seem to find a subterraneous passage, whence they emerge at the bottom of this vast rock. In the time of a flood, however, they flow over the precipice, forming a magnificent waterfall. About 1 m. to the E of this cove the same ridge of rock is rent into a wild chasm called Gordale-scar. A peculiar variety of soft calamine is obtained here. It is a native oxide of zinc combined with carbonic acid, and exists free from the presence of sulphur.

MALHEUREUX ISLANDS, a small group of islands, situated in the gulf of Mexico, in Lake Borgne, between 3 and 4 m. from the coast of Mississippi. They are mere banks of sand, decorated with sea-myrtles and a few pine trees.

MALHEUREUX (CAPE), a promontory on the N coast of the isle of France, 10° S. lat. 19° 58'.

MALI, a town of Senegambia, in Futa-Diallon 58 m. NW of Labbe.

MALIANA, a small village of Algiers, situated on mountain 12 m. SSE of Tefessad.

MALICHO, a town on the S coast of the island of Mindanao.

MALICORNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 10 m. N of La-Fleche. Pop. 1,094.

MALIGOY, an island in the Indian ocean, between the Laccadive and Maldive islands, in N lat. 8° 15', E long. 72° 45'. It is small low island surrounded with breakers, and is dependent on a raja of the Malabar coast.

MALIDIA, a village of Tunis, 110 m. SSE of Tunis.

MALIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and cant. of Ligy-le-Chatel, 11 m. NE of Auxerre, near the Serain. Pop. 1,432. It has a considerable trade in wine and timber. The mulberry is extensively cultivated in the locality.

MALIMBA, a river or creek of Upper Guinea, on the Gabon coast, which flows into the estuary of the Cameroons, to the N of Suellaba point.

MALIN, a village in co. Donegal, on the N side of Strathbreaga bay, 6½ m. SE of Malin-head. Pop. 244.

MALIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. NW of Kiev, district and 15 m. N of Radomysl, on the l. bank of the Irsha. It consists of about 60 houses.

MALIN-HEAD, a cape on the coast of co. Donegal. It is the most northerly ground in the mainland of the kingdom; and, though rising to an alt. of only 226 ft. above the level of the sea, is rendered conspicuous to mariners by a signal-tower.

MALINES. See MECHLEN.

MALINOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 27 m. ESE of Kharkov, district and 21 m. ENE of Zmiev, on the r. bank of the Donetz.

MALINTRAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 6 m. NE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,075.

MALIO, MALEA, or SAINT-ANGELO, a headland of Greece, at the SE extremity of the peninsula of Laconia, in N lat. 36° 26', E long. 23° 12'. It is the *Malea promontorium* of the ancients.

MALIPUTAS, a small island of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the group of the Sulu islands. It is low and woody, and surrounded by extensive reefs.

MALIVA-GANGA. See MAHAYEVILLE.

MALKA, a river which has its source on the N side of the Caucasus chain, in the country of the Karatchiagh, in Circassia; runs N; separates Circassia from the Russian prov. of Caucasus; then directs its course to the E; and joins the Terek, 18 m. WSW of Mozdok, and after a course of about 120 m. Its principal affluent is the Baskan.

MALKA, a village of Russia in Asia, in Kamtschatka, 45 m. S of Verkhne-Kamtchatsk, on the Bistraia, in the midst of lofty mountains.

MALKAIR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 90 m. WSW of Hyderabad. The district is mountainous, and is watered by an affluent of the Birnah.

MALLA, a village of Wulli, in Nigritia, 15 m. E of Medina.

MALLABAUQUEN, a lake of Chili, 60 m. NE of Valdivia, in the Araucanian territory. It is 24 m. in length from E to W, and gives origin to the Telten.

MALLAIGAUM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candesh, 24 m. NE of Chandur, at the confluence of the Guirna and the Mussum.

MALLARDSTOWN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 1½ m. ESE of Callan. Area 2,525 acres. Pop. in 1831, 547; in 1851, 433.

MALLAWALLI, a small island in the Eastern seas, N of Borneo, in N lat. 7° 2', E long. 117° 29'.

MALLDRAETH, a spacious estuary on the coast of Anglesea, North Wales. It exposes a considerable tract of land at low water, through which flows the river Cefni, which might be embanked.

MALLEN, anciently *Mandia*, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. NW of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 2,000.

MALLEPORAM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, 21 m. SW of Nellembur.

MALLEPUR, a town of India, in the district of the same name, on the SE of Bhagulpur, on the Ariggana, which flows into the Kiyal. It contains about 300 houses.

MALLERSDORF, a village of Bavaria, 18 m. SSE of Ratisbon. Pop. 500.

MALLERSTANG, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Stephen, Westmoreland, 3 m. SSE of Kirkby-Stephen. Wild Boar Fell rises on the S extremity of the township. On the Eden, which has its source here, stands the ancient castle of Pendragon. Pop. 204.

MALLEVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, on the Alson, 6 m. NE of Villefranche. Pop. 2,250.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. E of Savenay. Pop. 1,020.

MALIA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, on the banks of the river Mechu, which empties itself into the Run or Great swamp, 24 m. NNW of Morevy. It was taken by the British in 1809.

MALLICOLO, or MANICOLA, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 16° 30', E long. 167° 57'. It is about 18 leagues long, and from 5 to 7 wide. It is moderately elevated, and presents some forests with large trees, amongst which sandal-wood is plentiful. The soil is rich and fertile, and vegetable productions are abundant and various. The inhabitants are represented by Cook, who visited the island in 1774, as the most ugly ill-proportioned people he ever saw. They are a dark-coloured and rather diminutive race, with long heads, flat faces, and monkey-countenances, altogether more savage and frightful than the inhabitants of Tanna, and less robust and healthy. Their hair, mostly black or brown, is short and curly, but not quite so soft and woolly as that of a Negro. Their beards are strong, crisp, and bushy, and generally black and short. A belt or cord, which they wear round their waist, and tie tight over their belly, adds singularly to their deformity. The men go quite naked, except using a piece of cloth or leaf as a wrapper. The women are not less ugly than the men; their heads, faces, and shoulders are painted red. Their weapons are clubs, spears, bows and arrows. The harbour, which Cook called Port-Sandwich, is situated on the NE side of M., not far from the SE end. It has two or three other good harbours. There are a number of small volcanoes in this island.

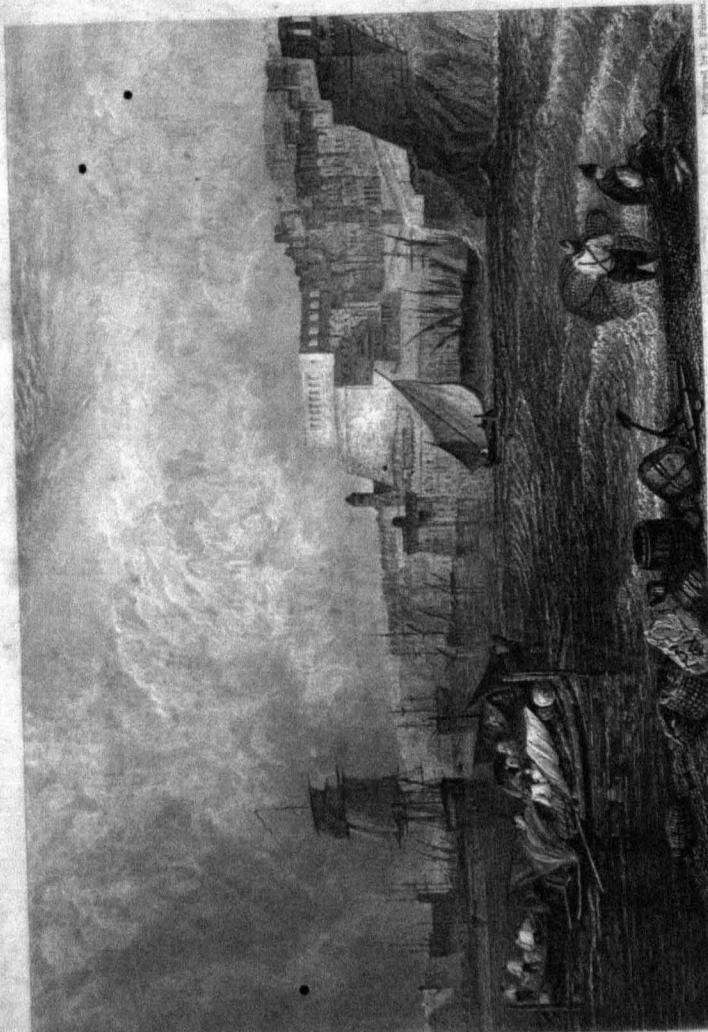
MALLING (EAST), a parish in Kent, 3½ m. W



rounded by a line of coast, which, if drawn out in length, would encircle more than half the globe: all the territory adjacent to this boundary-line is solid continent, extending to the distance of thousands of miles. From the greater part of these countries M. is distant not more than from five to fifteen days' sail." [Jowett.] It is the master-key of the Mediterranean and the Levant,—the stepping-stone to Egypt and the Dardanelles,—and the connecting link between England and India. Its length from Point Benhisa, on the SE (a), to Point Alrask, on the NW (b), is 15 m.; its greatest breadth, 8 m.; its circumf. is about 60 m.; and its surface 95 sq. m. It lies 60 m. S of Sicily; and is nearer to the African than to the European side of the Mediterranean: geographers consequently have generally reckoned it as belonging to Africa.—The surface of the island is an inclined plane sloping from SW to NE. It has neither river, lake, nor swamp, excepting perhaps two small spots at the head of St. Paul's bay (d), where the ocean appears to have receded and left a moist soil. A rocky range, stretching across the entire breadth of the island, attains an alt. of 600 ft. above sea-level. This natural line of defence has been fortified by art; and the strongest part is called the Nasier lines (g). All the *casals* or villages lie to the E of this ridge; the coast is in general steep and rugged, to the NE it is low. "The formation of the whole island, as far as we examined it," says Dr. Spix, "has no trace of lava, and consists of a recent marl or tufa like limestone of late origin; in some parts very soft, in others firm, and the fracture showing a fine grain, of a whitish or yellowish colour, and mixed both with numerous particles of mica, and with small, nay, microscopical shells, (now and then a few some lines in length,) or with sharks' teeth. The shells are chiefly of the species of *mytilus* and *cordum*, and seem, if we may be allowed to judge from the examination of a few specimens, to be of kinds that are still to be found alive. Beside these petrifications, which are very common in

the grotto of St. Paul for instance, the island is said to abound in *terebritalites*, *belemnites*, &c. The same stone furnishes the admirable materials for building used in the island. The limestone rock is covered either with loose stones, sand, and dust, here and there converted by manure into garden ground, or by a good rich red clay, and lastly, in part by mould imported from Sicily." M. is about the size of the isle of Wight; but so different in character from that 'garden of England,' that the principal streets of the city of Valetta are flights of stairs. In spring, the eye dwells with pleasure on the generally diffused verdure: but in the height of summer the general aspect of the country is dry, bare, and unattractive; the country has a burnt-up sterile appearance; even a tree is nowhere seen upon the horizon. "On clearing the fortified enclosure of Valetta, we issue into the open country, over which an extensive and striking view suddenly bursts upon the eye. On a hot dry day, and under a glaring sun, it looks almost like an arid desert of white stone, thinly veiled here and there with a patch of feeble verdure, or sparsely dotted over with round black-looking carob-trees; and one is utterly perplexed as to the sustenance of the dense population with which it evidently teems; for look which way one will, large villages or *casals* everywhere salute the eye, solidly built, and invariably overtopped by large and handsome churches. After the rains, however, this bare surface is suddenly carpeted with a most vivid green; and then, although there is nothing worthy of the name of scenery to be met with, it is really pleasant to peregrinate the island—the pleasure being mainly derived from the spectacle of industry triumphing over natural obstacles."

Climate.] Though the therm. at M. seldom rises to 90°, yet the heat in the sultry season is very great, so much so as to justify the term 'unpleasant,' which is often applied to it. The sun in summer remains so long above the horizon, and the stone walls absorb such an enormous quantity of heat, that they never have sufficient time to get cool; and during the short nights this heat radiates from them so copiously, as to render the nights, in fact,



Engraved by C. P. Smith

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W. A. L. T. A. S.

as hot as the days, and much more oppressive to the feelings of those who are accustomed to associate the idea of coolness with darkness. The following table exhibits the average temp. during the year 1838, taken daily at the hours of 9, 12, and 3:

	Max.	Med.	Min.
January,	56°	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	51°
February,	58	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	53
March,	59	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56
April	62	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59
May,	71	70	69
June,	75	74	73
July,	82	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
August,	82	80	78
September,	77	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76
October,	70	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69
November,	65	64	63
December,	58	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	55

"The freedom of the island," says Mr. Badger, "from any endemic disease, the ordinary good health enjoyed by the natives, by the English as also by foreigners resident here, and the actual state of the weather throughout the year, go very far towards establishing the salubrious nature of the atmosphere. During the summer-months the therm. generally shifts from 80° to 85°; and towards the end of October sinks to 70°. From this time it gradually decreases until January, when it varies from 55° to 50°, below which it seldom falls, and again rises about the end of February to 60°. From March to May it generally ascends to 70°, and continues advancing until the latter end of June, when the summer sets in. This range continues from one year to another without any important variation. The time, however, in which one is most affected by the heat or cold, is not that which marks their extremes on the therm. The heat is sometimes very oppressive when the therm. is comparatively low; and the same remark holds good in regard to the cold in winter, when it is comparatively high. This may be attributed to the direction of the winds, their sudden changes producing a less or greater degree of heat or cold according to the quarter from whence they blow, and their violence modifying the sensations which they cause us to feel. The wind from the N. and NW always brings freshness, while that which blows from the S. produces an increase in the heat. Rain has been known to fall in summer, but is of very rare occurrence;" but from December to February it falls in violent torrents. The heat, however, is generally tempered by the N. and NW. winds, which prevail during the hot months, and which render the evenings delightfully pleasant. Though there are sometimes heavy falls of dew during this season, the natives do not find it injurious to sleep out in the open air, which is quite customary with many of the poorer classes, without any bed or covering. When the SE wind prevails in summer, the heat is very oppressive; the atmosphere assumes a hazy appearance, the air has sometimes a disagreeable odour, and its effects on furniture and book-covers, which it cracks and warps, are very destructive.

Soil and produce.] M. was anciently little else than a barren and rugged mass of calcareous rock, on which the thin stratum of soil rests, gradually breaks up into a friable mould, and much soil has been carried over from Sicily and Africa, so that it is now become a fertile island. The rugged soil has been cleared of the stones with which it was covered; the 'crop-rock,' which formed the surface, broken up; and the bed of subsoil which is beneath it brought out and industriously laboured, while the more impracticable portions have been covered with a coating of foreign soil. "The fields of *silla*, *sula*, or *clover* (*Hedysarum coronarium*), indigenous to M., are what will more especially strike the eye of the stranger. It grows from 3 to 5 ft. from the ground; and its luxuriant leaves, surmounted by a large crimson flower, have at a short distance all the beauty of a plantation of China roses. Groups of broad-leaved fig or carob-trees, thickets of prickly pear, and gardens filled with pomegranates and vines, and evidently cultivated with extreme care, at intervals also relieve the general meagreness of the landscape, which, after all, gives us the idea of a desert, only to be maintained from lapsing into its native sterility by that same laborious industry which originally reclaimed it from barrenness." Little corn is sown, as the Maltese can procure it cheaper in Sicily and from the Black sea. The value of grain imported in 1847 was £713,000; of that exported, £450,000. In 1848, grain to the value of £315,000 was imported; and the exports of grain amounted to £180,000. The orange, lemon, cotton-plant, fig, and vine, are extensively cultivated, besides a great variety of vege-

tables, seeds, and fruits. The oranges of M. are justly prized, especially the egg and blood varieties. In ancient times the roses of M. were celebrated for their superior beauty and fragrance. Citrons in the greatest variety, and the shaddock (*Citrus decumana*), are as common in the gardens as the carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*); and fine stone fruits, though originally brought from the Caucasus and Pontus, here attain the highest perfection under an almost African sky. The island produces a little wine, but far from sufficient for its own consumption; but they have fine Salernian, and the strong wine of the neighbouring island of Sicily. Besides the vegetables common in the N., the love-apple (*Solanum lycopersicum*) is likewise cultivated. The Indian torch-thistle (*Cactus ficus Indica*) and *C. opuntia* are common in the gardens, and on the dry walls, and together with the aloe, impart to the landscape somewhat of a foreign appearance. The common people eat the fruit of the cactus, and the leaves are sometimes cut to pieces and given to the cattle. [Spix].—The cultivation of corn and cotton forms the principal branches of rural employment. The rent of land varies from 13s. to 90s. per acre. Each season yields its peculiar crop, and the produce is very abundant. Land of a middling quality yields from 16 to 20 for 1; whilst good land affords 38, and even, on rich spots, 64. Wheat is sown every alternate year, with barley and clover about the month of November. The barley is gathered about the month of May; the wheat-harvest commences in June. After this crop is pulled up by the roots—the method of harvesting here—the fields are sown with cotton, melons, sesame, and other seeds. The cotton is of very fine quality. It is of three kinds: one being white (*Gossypium hirsutum*); another, of a dark nankeen colour (*G. religiosum*); and another, a variety apparently of the *G. herbaceum*. The brown is most esteemed. In 1801, M. and its dependencies exported raw cotton to the value of £500,000; the present annual value of this crop is about £100,000. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to cultivate the cochineal insect and the silk-worm.—Although the pastures are limited, the breed of cattle is fine, and oxen, asses, and mules of superior size and quality are reared. The greater part of the cattle for the consumption of the island is brought over from Barbary. The race of Maltese dogs, called *bichons* by Buffon, is now nearly extinct. They are small, with long glistening hair, and a turned-up nose. Fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, and rabbits, are always found in the markets. Quails, wild-duck, fig-peckers, woodcocks, plovers, and doves, form the chief game. Mullet, whiting, tunny, swordfish, eels, lobsters, crabs, and shrimps, form the principal fish supply.

Manufactures and commerce.] There is little or no other produce in M. equal in any way to its capabilities, whether as regards the climate or pop. It is true that there is trade to a very limited extent in the manufacture and sale of cotton sail-cloth, napkins, table-cloths, shirts, cotton yarn spun by hand, gold and silver trinkets, iron-posted bedsteads, rush-bottomed chairs, and cigars; but labour is so cheap, and the amount of work done in any of these departments so small, that the people are not half employed. The Maltese are famous for their gold and silver filigree; the females are very skilful in embroidery. The wages of workmen are small, but rent and living are remarkably cheap. M. is undoubtedly the cheapest place in Europe; for there a working man can easily support himself and family on from 6d. to 8d. per day, and considers himself fortunate if he can make that sum regularly. The chief articles of exportation are cotton, cotton-thread, cummin-seed, barilla-ashes, oranges,

orange-flower water, salt, and honey; to which may be added gold chains and filigree work. The rapid advance of steam-traffic, noted in a subsequent paragraph of this article, has been highly advantageous to M., both by giving employment to the working-classes, and increasing the retail trade. In 1849, 7 vessels = 2,126 tons; and in 1850, 6 = 1,210 tons, were built at M. The estimated value of the exports in 1845 was £237,072; of the imports, £423,030. The declared value of exports of British manufactures to M. in 1846 was £255,083; in 1848, £379,467; in 1850, £314,386.—The tonnage of vessels entering the ports of M. in 1847 amounted to 541,696 tons; 1848 to 524,806. At the end of 1845, there were 160 merchant-vessels belonging to the island, measuring 18,357 tons, and employing 1,612 seamen. In 1850, the mercantile marine of M. amounted to 177 vessels = 25,970 tons, and manned by 1,779 men.

Population.] M., originally a sterile rock, and owing a great portion of its very soil to importation, now presents a denser pop. than exists anywhere in Europe on the same extent of surface. In 1590, the pop. of M. and Gozo was 28,864. According to census in 1842, the pop. amounted to 114,499, viz., 100,157 for M., and 14,342 for Gozo; but as the garrison and the crews of the ships-of-war on the station were not included, the number might be considered to be not less than 120,000. It was ascertained that of the 114,499 persons there were not less than 44,192 individuals of the lower classes of society without any ostensible means of subsistence, whilst there were 566 professional beggars, making about one-third of the whole pop. dependent on the other two-thirds for maintenance. The clergy amounted to 1,280, including nuns; the nobility and gentry, holders of land, to 813; persons acting as brokers, 172; police, 208. Notwithstanding the immense number of persons in the lower classes without employment, the criminals during the year amounted only to 437 males and 37 females, 153 of whom were liberated, not being convicted on their trials. In the total number of criminals were included 85 English, and 4 foreigners. The pop. of 114,499 consisted of Maltese—males, 54,156; females, 58,344. English—males, 530; females, 630. Foreigners—males, 481; females, 357. On the 31st of March 1851, the pop. of M. and Gozo amounted to 123,496. The increase since 1842 on the pop. of M. was 8,676 = 8·6 per cent.; on Gozo, 321 = 2·25 per cent. The number of English was of course much greater, the garrison and crews of vessels being, as before stated, to be added. No native possesses great riches; few even enjoy an income of £400, with the exception of the bishop, and some members of the government. The Maltese are of Arabian descent, mixed with Italian and Greek blood. They are in general of an ordinary stature, strong and robust in their physical development, and of a brown complexion, with hair inclined to frizz. They are remarkably upright in their persons. "Some traces," says Dr. Spix, "still seem to remain in the features of the Maltese of the affinity of M. with old Carthage, or with the Moors, who possessed the island till they were expelled by the Normans. The yellow-brown complexion,—the lank black slovenly hair, and black beard,—the black oblong eyes,—high bushy eyebrows, which give them a malicious look,—sharp, but not disproportionately high cheek-bones,—the high but blunt nose,—thick lips,—the slender, lean, and rather hairy body,—seem to indicate partly an oriental origin, and partly an affinity with the Neapolitans and Sicilians. This oriental origin is remarkably confirmed by the peculiarity of the Maltese language."—The habits and manners of the people are a mixture of the rude

Moorish and smooth Italian. Throughout the Levant they have a bad name, and at Alexandria and Constantinople are proverbial for their robberies and even murders, causing the British consuls at these places ten times more trouble than all the other subjects of the British empire. The females of M. are celebrated for their large black eyes, but in other respects have not the beauty of either the Spanish or Italian dames. The dress of the lowest class is slovenly and dirty; that of the middle class is neat, and generally white within doors in summer; on the street the white gown is covered with a black silk skirt, while a black silk scarf called *faldetta* is thrown over the head and shoulders, and disposed in such a manner as to show the countenance of the wearer in the most favourable semi-nudity, and is nothing more than a western garment worn in an eastern fashion. The upper class of females are rarely to be seen on the street; they however dress like the English and French, after the latest European fashions. From the number of priests and friars who crowd the streets, one might easily tell, even if the conduct of the inhabitants did not proclaim it, that M. is a place where the Roman church is all-powerful. Education was for ages entirely in the hands of the priests. Few of the native adult classes can read, and none of them can write excepting those who may be said to gain their bread by the pen. The number of scholars in the primary schools in January 1845 was 1,471 boys, and 1,368 girls. In 1846, the number was 1,783 boys, and 1,392 girls. In 1844 there were 8 journals published on the island, in English, English and Italian, and Italian and Maltese.

Language.] The language of M. is a medley of the various languages which at different times have prevailed in the island. The chief part of it seems to be Arabic; and the vulgar Maltese is said to be intelligible to the inhabitants of the opposite coast of Africa. It has no peculiar alphabet. Proverbial expressions are numerous, and frequently introduced into conversation. Italian is spoken by the higher ranks and English.—The Roman Catholic church in M. is supported by its own revenues under the immediate control of the archb. of Malta. Its churches and chapels amount to about 250. The British and Foreign Bible society, the Church Missionary society, the London Missionary society, the American board of Commissioners for Foreign missions, the London Jews' society, and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary society, have their respective agents or missionaries stationed in the island. It has also become the asylum of certain Syrian converts from the Greek church.

Government.] The government of M. as a Crown colony, is conducted by a governor who is immediately responsible to the secretary-of-state for the colonies. In legislative matters he is assisted by a council; and all orders in council have the force of laws. By letters patent of 11th May 1849, her majesty constituted a new council of 18, instead of the old council of 7. Of this new council, 8 members are popularly elected; but its working has not yet given satisfaction to the Maltese, who complain that 9 other members being appointed from the executive officers of the local government, while the head of the government, sitting as president of the council, is a 10th official member with 2 votes, and has afterwards a veto, the elective members are necessarily impotent to carry any measure.

Revenue and expenditure.] The gross amount of the schedule of establishments on the 1st January, 1850, including the salaries of offices temporarily vacant, allowances and office contingencies, was £52,707, composed as follows:

Salaries—			
Fixed establishments, £44,731	£51,031	£50,986	
Provisional and temporary, £6,300			
Allowances,	1,345	1,305	
Office contingencies,	1,331	1,279	
	<i>£53,707</i>	<i>£53,570</i>	

The actual receipts of 1849 amounted to £126,298; being £9,089 above the receipts of the previous year, which however did not include certain funds separately accounted for until 1st January 1849. The actual collections of 1850 amounted to £129,293.—The expenditure actually defrayed within the year 1849 amounted to £109,762, being £6,676 more than the amount issued from the treasury during 1848. The expenditure during 1850 was £125,361.—The expenditure incurred by Great Britain in 1849 for the military protection of M. amounted to £112,490, including a contribution of £6,200 from the Malta treasury; in 1850, it amounted to £108,412, exclusive of like contribution.

Currency.] At present, it seems, there are five kinds of money which are legal tenders in M., viz., Malta money, the Spanish pillar dollar, the South American dollar, British silver and gold, and British copper, including the grain or twelfth part of a penny. The general introduction of British metallic currency was prepared by a proclamation of June 1825, in which it was enacted that certain enumerated coins should pass current, and the intention to introduce the British metallic currency generally was specifically stated. By a proclamation in the following year it was ordered that all government accounts should be kept in sterling; but although this method was of course adopted in the government offices, the merchants and shopkeepers have continued to keep their accounts in the money of the order of St. John,—the unwillingness to change being attributed to the frequent changes and uncertainty of the currency, the multiplicity of coins admitted as legal tenders, and the depreciated nature of the British silver currency. When British silver was put into circulation in the island, the pound troy was, by the authority of the act 56 George III., coined into 66 shillings instead of 62; but while the same act established that such depreciated silver should not be a legal tender in England to an amount exceeding 40s., in M. it has been made so to any amount; thus displacing the more valuable local currencies, and causing a loss to the inhabitants of 6 per cent. The Spanish pillar dollar, becoming scarce in 1834, the government caused proclamations to be issued at M., Gibraltar, the Ionian islands, and other places, enacting that the South American dollar should be a legal tender at the rate of 4s. 4d.—a coin irregular in weight, and by no means regular in alloy. The effect of this was not only the banishing of the more valuable currency, so that Spanish, Sicilian, and Imperial dollars are at a premium, but even British silver does not circulate freely, since the commissary engages to give a £100 treasury bill for every £101 10s., and therefore whenever the continental exchanges are at a rate which enables a banker to import dollars, and exchange them for British silver at a profit on the commissary's rate, a premium is borne by the British silver. Besides the obvious evils of an irregular currency in causing the heavier coins to be melted down, there is a further one occasioned by the present system—namely, a practice in France and Italy of sifting the dollars received from South America, so that the light ones alone may be sent to M. and other places where they are a currency. Another disadvantage of these South American dollars is, that in Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Barbary, Algeria, Fez, and Morocco, they are rejected; while they will not pass as currency in Sicily, Naples, the N. of Spain and Italy, or, at any rate are only taken at a difference of 5 or 6 per cent. under the value of the Spanish dollar.

Towns.] Valetta, sometimes called Melita, is the cap. of the island. Its pop. in 1842 was 24,382; in 1851, 24,801. It was founded in 1566. It is situated in an elevated peninsular position (V), between two harbours, of which that upon the S. is the most capacious and most completely fortified. Its entrance is not more than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth; and is so strongly fortified on each side that no ship could force a passage through it. The great harbour is on the SE side of the city, and extends nearly 2 m. inland. The smaller and N. harbour is used for the performance of quarantine. A splendid dry dock has recently been constructed at an expense of £100,000. It is able to receive a 120 gun ship, or the largest steam-frigate with her paddles on. Valetta is built entirely of stone, and is distinguished by a general air of regularity and grandeur, and the number and magnificence of its public buildings;

but it is chiefly remarkable for its fortifications, which are so strong as almost to bid defiance to any attack. Three sides are protected by water; the fourth is defended by five lines of fortifications. On the works about 1,000 pieces of artillery are mounted. There is but one small stream in the island which supplies Valetta with water, for which purpose it is conducted into the town by an aqueduct 8 m. in length. About a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Valetta stands Floriana, which contains a few streets of rather a miserable order. In an opposite direction is situated Victorioso, where the admiralty offices and stores are all placed, and where the different officers connected with this department have elegant houses bordering upon the sea.—Civita Vecchia (C), distant from Valetta about 5 m., is the ancient capital of the island, and the oldest city in it; but, on account of the better situation of Valetta for defence and commerce, has lost its rank and importance.—The more important harbours are Melleha or Melheha on the NW coast (c); St. Paul's bay (d), to the E of it; St. Julian's bay (e), W of Valetta; and the Marsa Scirocco (f), on the SE. The SW coast is destitute of ports, and bordered with steep inaccessible rocks. The whole coast-line is strongly guarded with batteries and watch-towers. The port of St. Paul is on the coast opposite to Sicily, and is so called from a tradition that the vessel in which St. Paul was sent prisoner to Rome was driven in there by a storm.—The island of Gozo or Gozzo (G), which contains about 15,000 inhabitants, is separated from Malta by a strait $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. It is 24 m. in compass, and has a superficial extent of about 27 sq. m.—Cumino, a small fortified island lying between M. and Gozo (B), has about 900 inhabitants.

Steam navigation.] In the year 1828 the mails from England commenced being conveyed by government steam-vessels from Falmouth to Cadiz, Gibraltar, M., and the Ionian islands, monthly. In 1829 the Neapolitan government commenced running steam-vessels occasionally between M., Sicily, and the coast of Italy, but the communication was very irregular. In 1837 the French government established a line of 3 boats monthly between Marseilles, Italy, M., Syra, Smyrna, and Constantinople; and Marseilles, Italy, M., Athens, Syra, and Alexandria, alternately returning by the same routes. In 1840 the Peninsular and Oriental company commenced running the Great Liverpool and Oriental steamers from Southampton to Gibraltar, M., and Alexandria, and vice versa. In 1841 the Neapolitan company started a vessel monthly between Marseilles, the coast of Italy, Sicily, and M. In 1841 and 1842, the Peninsular and Oriental company commenced running the City of Dublin steamer between M. and the Ionian isles. This ceased in 1844, in which year the French government added another line of 3 vessels monthly from Marseilles to M. and Alexandria. In 1845 the Peninsular and Oriental company established a steamer monthly between Southampton, Gibraltar, M., Smyrna, and Constantinople; and the Bombay mail from M. to Alexandria. This last ceased in 1848, and since then the mails have been conveyed by government steamers, say between M. and Alexandria, monthly; M. and Marseilles, bi-monthly; M. and the Ionian isles, bi-monthly. In 1845 the Neapolitan company increased their line to 3 vessels monthly between Marseilles, the ports of Italy, Sicily, and Malta. This continued until 1848, when the revolution in Sicily put a stop to it. A steam communication with the coast of Barbary was established and continued until the loss of the Scoulin in 1848. In 1847 a line of mercantile steamers between Liverpool, London, Gibraltar, M., and the Levant was commenced, which, with some trifling intermission and changes, has been continued, and is now increasing in frequency under the management of the Levant Screw-Steamer shipping company. The Rostand French company commenced a line of iron merchant-steamers, leaving Marseilles every 3 weeks for Leghorn, M., Syra, Smyrna, and Constantinople. In 1849 the French government added to their lines 2 other vessels between Marseilles, M., Alexandria, and Beyrouth. In 1850-51 the Nile English merchant-steamer made a few trips between England, Gibraltar, M., and Alexandria. At present the regular packets and mercantile steam communication of M. monthly may be thus stated:

1. *French.*—Three government steamers between Marseilles, M., and Alexandria; 3 between Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, M., Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople; 2 between Marseilles, M., Alexandria, and Beyrouth; and 1 Rostand company, between Marseilles, Leghorn, M., Syra, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

2. *English.*—One Peninsular and Oriental company between Southampton, Gibraltar, M., and Alexandria; 1 between South-

ampton, Gibraltar, M., Smyrna, and Constantinople; 2 government steamers between M. and the Ionian islands; 2 M. and Mar-selles; 1 M. and Alexandria; 2 mercantile steamers (screw) from Liverpool to Gibraltar, M., Smyrna, and Constantinople; and 1 from Liverpool, Gibraltar, M., and Alexandria.—This is exclusive of war-steamer and other casual arrivals of different nations.

History.—Malta, the *Meditatis* of the Greeks, was anciently governed by its own kings, but soon fell under the power of Carthage. It was afterwards conquered by the Romans, and subsequently by the Saracens. These latter were expelled by Roger, king of Sicily; and M. depended upon that kingdom from 1089 to 1530, when it was given to the knights of St. John by the emperor Charles V. “This singular rock, however, was the centre of some congregation of the human kind long before the time of the knights of M., long before the rise from savagism of the nation that is now its master. The ruins of what is called the temple of Hagar Chem defy conjecture. ‘Was anything ever seen so strange and inexplicable,—so unaccountably intricate and eccentric,—so unlike any known monument, from the rude Druidical circle up to the consummate proportion of the Grecian temple? Or, to form a somewhat clearer idea, let him clamber up on one of the highest blocks, and cast with us a bird’s-eye glance over the interior of the enclosure. Even then he will not be much the wiser. Those strange irregular circles, formed of upright stones, surmounted, Stonehenge-like, with transverse ones,—these doorways, and passages, and flights of steps,—these rude altars,—this odd jumble of nooks and niches,—this enormous enclosure of colossal stones, battered and disintegrated by time and tempest, till all trace of the shaping-hammer is gone; what are they, and who reared them?’ There are other remarkable ruins, called El Mneidra, of the same kind, but displaying a higher degree of arrangement and constructive skill.” In 1565 M. sustained a dreadful siege of 4 months by the Turks, but was bravely and successfully defended by the knights of St. John; and in the hands of that order it remained till 1798, when it was captured by Bonaparte, in the onset of his expedition to Egypt. The sudden surrender of an island and fortress hitherto deemed impregnable, astonished Europe. It was retaken in 1800 by the British, after a blockade of two years; but it was stipulated at the peace of Amiens that M. should be restored to the knights. The fresh aggressions of Bonaparte, however, and the earnest solicitations of the native Maltese against the restoration of their island to the knights, combined with a knowledge of the fact that the French emperor was buying up all the commanderies belonging to the order, with the design of retaining M. in his own hands, induced Britain to keep possession of this place, which gave rise to a renewal of the war. By the treaty of Paris, M. and its dependencies were solemnly ceded to Great Britain in 1814, and it now constitutes an integral part of the British dominions.

Authorities.—*Abela, Malta illustrata.* Malta, 1772-80, 2 vols fol.—*Bries, Malta antiqua illustrata.* Rome, 1816, 4to.—*Boiglio’s Ancient and Modern M.* London, 1804, 3 vols, 4to.—*Sir R. C. Hoare’s Classical Tour.* London, 1812, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Vertot, Histoire des Chevaliers Hosp. de St. Jean.* Nouv. éd. Paris, 1819, 7 vols, 8vo.—*Davy’s Ionian Islands and M.* London, 1842, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Badger’s Description of M. and Gozo.*—*The Valetta Journal.*—*Parliamentary Papers.*

MALTA, a township of Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 6 m. SE of Ballston Spa, and 29 m. N of Albany. It contains Saratoga and Round lakes, and is drained by Anthony’s kill, the outlet of the latter lake. The surface is undulating, and the soil consists chiefly of clay, loam, and sand. Pop. in 1840, 1,457. It has a village named Dunning-street, containing about 15 dwellings.—Also a township of Morgan co., in the state of Ohio, 72 m. E by S of Columbus, on the W side of Muskingum river. Pop. 1,405. It has a village of the same name, containing about 200 inhabitants.

MALTAVILLE, a village of Malta township, Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 30 m. N of Albany, near Round lake. It consisted in 1840 of about 20 dwellings.

MALTBY, a township in the p. of Stainton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. ENE of Yarm. Area 1,093 acres. Pop. in 1831, 168; in 1851, 124.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. W by S of Tickhill, at the source of the Ryton. Area 4,517 acres. Pop. in 1831, 844; in 1851, 924.

MALTBY-LE-MARSH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3½ m. N by E of Alford. Area 1,379 acres. Pop. 293.

MAL-TEPEH, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, 9 m. ENE of Scutari. It forms the central nucleus of the mountains of Boulgourl, Kardachlertepch, and Alem-dagh.

MALTERDINGEN, a town of the grand-duchy

of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 4 m. NW of Emmendingen, and 12 m. NNW of Friburg. Pop. 1,406.

MALTERS, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. W of Lucerne. Pop. 3,695. It has sulphureous baths.

MAL-TIGNANO, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 7 m. E of Ascoli.

MALTOCH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and circle and 5 m. S of Liegnitz. It has an active entrepot trade in coal.

MALTON (NEW), a borough and market-town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 18 m. NE by N of York, on the river Derwent, over which there is here a handsome stone-bridge, connecting this place with Norton. The borough comprises the ps. of St. Leonard and St. Michael, and is co-extensive with them. Area 110 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,047; in 1831, 4,173. New M. is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the Derwent. It is of considerable extent, clean, and well-built. The chief trade carried on here consists in coals, corn, bacon, butter, &c., large quantities of which are conveyed to Hull, Leeds, and other places, by means of the Derwent, which was rendered navigable from Malton to the Ouse in the reign of Queen Anne. New M., in conjunction with the ps. of St. Leonard, St. Michael, Old M., and Norton, sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 6,875; in 1851, 7,661. Electors registered in 1827, 603; in 1848, 557.

MALTON (OLD), a parish in Yorkshire, 1 m. NE of New Malton, on the W bank of the Derwent. Area 3,983 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,585.

MALTOWN, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 66 m. ENE of Serondge. It stands near the hills, on the SW frontier of Bundelkund, and commands the pass of the Maltown ghaut.

MALUCA, a village of Syria, 20 m. NNE of Damascus.

MALUCERA, a strong mud fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, belonging to the Macherry rajah. It has a citadel, built of stone, and is surrounded by a ditch.

MALUENDA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Saragossa, partudo and 6 m. SE of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Jiloca, and in the midst of calcareous hills. Pop. 1,003. It has 3 parish-churches, an hospital, a convent, and a custom-house; and possesses several dye-works, several oil and fulling-mills, and a manufactory of blotting-paper.

MALUNG, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg, and baerad of Wester-Delarne, 66 m. W of Falun, on the l. bank of the Wester-Dal. It has extensive quarries of mill-stone.

MALUNGER-FIORD, a bay of the Arctic ocean, on the NW coast of Norway, in the dio. of Nordland, and bail. of Finmark, in N lat. 62° 25', E long. 18° 30'. It is about 18 m. in breadth from N to S, and is lined on its E shore with gigantic masses of rock. It receives the Mals-elf.

MALUR, a town of India, in the prov. of Mysore, in N lat. 13°, E long. 78° 9'.

MALVA. See MOHALOU.

MALVAGLIA, a circle and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino, and district of Blegno, 14 m. NNE of Bellinzona, near the l. bank of the Blegno. Pop. of circle 1,233.

MALVASIA. See MONEMBASIA.

MALVERN, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Cornwall; bounded on the E by the p. of Castlecary; on the S by the S. Esk river; and on the W by Buf-falo brook.

MALVERN (GREAT), a parish and village in the hund. of Pershore, Worcestershire, 7½ m. SW by S

of Worcester. Area of p. 5,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,140; in 1851, 3,911. The church is in antiquity, magnificence, and beauty little inferior, as a specimen of Gothic architecture, to any in the kingdom. The nave is Norman, but the choir, tower, and ornaments of the church are in the most florid style of the pointed order. It is 173 ft. in length, and 63 ft. broad: the height of the nave is 63 ft.; and an embattled square tower rises from the centre to the height of 124 ft.—The village of M. is beautifully situated on the E declivity of one of the Malvern hills. It is much resorted to on account of its medicinal springs, and the purity and salubrity of its air. Baths, hot and cold, have been erected, hotels fitted up, gardens planted, and romantic walks formed in every direction, for the benefit of visitors.

MALVERN (LITTLE). a parish in the co. of Worcester, 5 m. ENE of Ledbury. Area 943 acres. Pop. in 1831, 85; in 1851, 88.

MALVERN HILLS, a chain of hills extending from N to S nearly 9 m., and in breadth from 1 to 2 m., between Worcestershire and the co. of Hereford and Monmouth. The three principal eminences are, the North-hill, the Worcestershire beacon, and the Herefordshire beacon. The ordnance survey states the Herefordshire beacon to be 1,444 ft. above the level of the sea; the Worcestershire beacon, according to Nash, is 33 ft. higher.

MALVITO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citria, district and 18 m. SSW of Castrovilli, cant. and 6 m. SSE of S. Sosti, on the Esaro. Pop. 2,200.

MALVOISIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur. Pop. 194.

MALWA, MALWAH, or MALAVA, a province of Hindostan, lying between the parallels of 21° and 24° N., and stretching from 74° to 77° E long. On the N it is separated by the Makandrah hills from Ajmir; the Nerbudda forms its S boundary. The mass of the surface is an elevated table-land on the N side of the Vindyha mountains. The country is well-watered, chiefly by affluents of the Ganges. The land is extremely fertile, the soil being in general a fine black mould which produces cotton, opium, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and all the various grains of India, besides furnishing pasture for numerous herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, &c. Opium is a fiscal monopoly, and in 1824 its produce amounted to 7,200 mans = 4,500 cwt. It is said to be the finest produced in India. Like Bengal and some other provs., M. has two harvests,—the first or superior ending in April,—the second or inferior in October. The tobacco, particularly that of the district of Bilsah, is highly esteemed, and carried to all parts of the country. The other articles of its produce are sent to Gujarat and Broach, or into the eastern provinces, by the rivers which communicate with the Jumna.—The inhabitants are for the most part Hindus. The pop. was estimated in 1820 at 90,000. The territories to the W, and several of those to the E of the Chambal, are under the superintendence of the British resident at Indore. The more eastern states are under the Bhopal resident.—The principal towns are Mheysar or Maheswar, in N lat. 22° 8', E long. 75° 32'; Mandu, in N lat. 22° 23', E long. 75° 20'; Indore, the cap. of Holkar's dominions; Bilsah, in N lat. 23° 33' and E long. 77° 55'; and Oujein or Ujjain, till lately the cap. of the Mahratta chief Sindha.—Bickermajit, one of the most celebrated rajahs of Hindostan of whom there is any authentic history, reigned over M. 57 years before the birth of Christ. His cap. was situated about a mile to the N of Oujein, and bore the same name. The prov. was conquered by the Mahomedans in the middle of the 13th cent.; but on the death of

the emperor Balu in 1286, the governor, Dilavur Khan, rebelled, and laid the foundation of an independent kingdom, which lasted upwards of 170 years. Its cap. was Mandu, an extensive city, situated in the hills, 20 m. S of Oujein. M. was subdued, and its cap. taken by the Mogul emperor Homayon, in 1534; and it remained annexed to the empire of Delhi till the death of Aurungzebe in 1707, when it was invaded, and by degrees taken possession of by the Mahrattas, by whom it was divided into several chieftainships. The ancient landholders, called Grasias, still retain possession of some of the hill forts, and exact contributions from the adjoining districts; and a portion of the S part of the prov. was held by the Pindari chiefs, whose incursions into the British dominions brought on the Mahratta war.

MALWAN, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 225 m. SSE of Bombay, and prov. of Bejapore, on the sea of Oman and coast of Concan, 9 m. S of the embouchure of the Achera. The surrounding territory is very fertile, producing cocoa and betel-nuts, rice, sugar, saffron, ginger, and hemp. Iron is found in considerable quantities, and smelted by the inhabitants. A little to the W of the town is the small island and fortress of Sindidrugh or Sunderdrugh. This locality was formerly much infested by pirates.

MALYCHEVA, a town of Siberia, in the gov. of Tomsk, district and 75 m. NW of Barnaoul.

MALYI, an island of Russia in Asia, in the Arctic ocean 45 m. SSE of the island of Kotelnoi. Fossil ivory is found here.

MALZEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 1½ m. E of Nancy, on the Meurthe, which is here crossed by a bridge of 39 arches. Pop. 1,640. It has a cotton-spinning-mill, manufactories of brocade, of Prussian blue, and ivory-black, a brewery, and several quarries of free-stone of different kinds, and of mill-stone.

MALZIEU (LE), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, and arrond. of Marvejols. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,054; in 1841, 4,870. The town, which is also called Malzieu-Ville, is 24 m. N of Marvejols, on the r. bank of the Truyère. Pop. 1,167. It has manufactories of woollen coverlets, and tanneries.

MALZOUNY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district, and 39 m. NNE of Vilna.

MAMA, two rivers of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, and SE of the district of Kirensk. They are distinguished by the epithets Verkhnaia and Nijnaia, and both flow into the Vitim. The Verkhnaia-Mama is the larger, and has a course of about 120 m. Their banks abound with tala.

MAMADYCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 93 m. ENE of Kazan, and 27 m. WSW of Yelabuga, on the r. bank of the Viatka. Pop. 2,000. It has a large manufactory of calico, and a considerable trade in madder.

MAMAI, a town and port of Russia in Asia, in Great Abasia, on the Black sea, 22 m. SE of Soubashi, and 105 m. NW of Iskouria, at the mouth of a small river which descends from the Caucasus. Its inhabitants are chiefly Greeks and Armenians.—Also a steppe in the NW part of Independent Tartary, in the Kirghiz territory. It stretches along the l. bank of the Emba, and is sometimes distinguished by the name of that river.

MAMAKATING, a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 12 m. E of Monticello. It has a hilly surface, and is intersected by Bashe's kill, and by the Delaware and Hudson canal. Pop. in 1840, 3,418.

MAMAMANDY, a fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the prov. of the Carnatic